The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

R. R. CABLE, President.

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NOTICE!

There has been a misapprehension in the notice signed by Francis L. Perry, proprietor of the Bridgeport Cart Company, which appeared in The Chicago Tribune of May 20, in reference to the Chicago Carriage & Cart Company handling the Perry Patent Cart, Bridgeport, Conn. During my absence from Bridgeport there was a number of carts shipped to the Chicago Carriage & Cart Company, which George Gale is selling, the facts of which I was in ignorance of at the time of such notice.

FRANCIS L. PERRY,
Proprietor of the Bridgeport Cart Co.

Chicago, May 22, 1884.

PERRY CARTS.

Please call and see the New Improved Perry Patent Cart, and try one before you buy elsewhere, and ask Chas. Durphy, Senator Nelson, City-Clerk Neumeister; Morse, liveryman; Gross, liveryman; Billy Bassett; and two dozen others, why they traded off their Abbott carts for our solid-comfort Perry Imp. Carts. Just received, 80 carts, top and open. Also, complete outfits a specialty.

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GREENBACK CONVENTION,

INDIANAPOLIS,

MAY 28, 1884.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad,

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$4.75 ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. $4.75

From May 23d to 28th, good returning until June 6th. For further information, tickets, sleeping and reclining chair car accommodations apply at Ticket Office, No. 101 Clark-st., or Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

FOR SALE.

The brick building and fixtures, with lease of ground, as lately occupied by Chicago Provision, Grain, and Stock Exchange, in Calhoun Place. Apply to the Secretary, on the premises.

Furnished House to Rent in New York.

To rent for the summer months, a small handsomely furnished house in New York City, near Windsor and Buckingham Hotels. Moderate price to a desirable tenant. Present servants can be retained. Address C, Box 242, New York Post Office.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—Before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Public Lands today the closing arguments in the investigation of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Canal Company were begun. Mr. M. V. Montgomery made the argument against the company, and claimed from the evidence of its own witnesses that the company had not built the canal according to the conditions of the charter. From the testimony of lake navigators and others he deduced the conclusion that the harbor and breakwater had never been built according to contract, and closed by urging the canceling of land-grants. Tomorrow the other side will be heard.

The House Committee on Public Health today agreed to report adversely on the bill extending the powers of the National Board of Health. It was also agreed to report a resolution appropriating $300,000 as a contingent fund to be drawn at the discretion of the President, which includes the unexpended balance of the appropriation made last year, and also a resolution appropriating $25,000 for salaries and the expenses of the Board of Health.

The Committee on Ways and Means has decided to report Representative Beach's bill to refund duties upon goods on shipboard when the tariff of March 3, 1883, went into effect. The committee has also begun the consideration of Hewitt's Tariff bill, confining its consideration to that portion which explains the present tariff. It was decided to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the administration of the law proposed by the bill. The members of the committee express the opinion that no consideration will be given that portion of Hewitt's bill which relates to a reduction of the tariff. They say a favorable report will probably be made on that portion the discussion of which was begun today.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Young Bill English Placed in Possession of Mr. Peelle's Seat in the House.

Bitter Denunciation of the Methods by Which the Job Was Consummated.

An Important Report on the Postal-Telegraph Bill—Pacific Railroad Measures.

ENGLISH—PEELLE.

"YOUNG BILL" SEATED BY THE UNSCRUPULOUS BOURBONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—The House this afternoon, by a vote of 130 to 127, unseated Stanton J. Peelle, of the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana, who was elected by a majority of about ninety votes, and put in his place "Will" English, a son of the late Democratic candidate for Vice-President, who was not elected. This outrage was consummated against the votes of thirty Democrats. Five recorded votes were taken, which consumed a large part of the day. The first one was on Mr. Hart's motion to lay on the table Mr. Springer's motion to reconsider. This was rejected by a tie vote—132 to 132. On that vote thirty-one Democrats voted with the Republicans in the affirmative. When the vote was announced Mr. Converse, evidently with the idea of entrapping the Speaker, who, he thought, would vote with the Republicans, asked if the rules did not require that the Speaker should cast his ballot when the vote was tied. The Speaker replied that they did not, because a tie vote lost the resolution. Mr. Springer's motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the House decided by 121 to 117 that Mr. Peelle was entitled to a seat was then adopted by 130 to 127.

Mr. Weller, of Iowa, who had voted with the Republicans on the Hart motion, suddenly disappeared, and he did not turn up again during the day until after the contested election case was decided, nor was he paired on either side. His absence has caused much comment. The question then recurred on Mr. Hart's motion declaring Mr. Peelle entitled to the seat. This was rejected by a vote of 128 for to 129 against, a majority of one. A motion by Mr. Brown, of Indiana, to recommit the report of the Committee on Elections with instructions to make a recount of the ballots in every precinct of Marion County, where the contest arises, was rejected by ten majority, the Democrats evidently not daring to trust the committee to make a recount, although they have seated English on a recount by an unauthorized person employed by English's father. This testimony is actually the only testimony in support of English's title to the seat, and he made the recount, not as an officer of the court designated to make it, but as an employé of English. The Democrats who voted against seating English at the last were the same as those who voted against the motion made by Mr. Springer to reconsider the vote of yesterday, except Mr. Lore, of Delaware, who was paired with a Democrat who would have voted for English had he been present on the last vote. Weller was again missing.

THE "OLD MAN'S" LOBBYING.

There is no reasonable doubt that but for the personal solicitations and appeals of William H. English this resolution would never have been brought about. A change of two votes today would have kept Mr. Peelle in his seat, and he had voluntary assurances from four Democrats, who today voted against him, that when his case was called they would vote for him. He has information that these four Democrats as well as others were induced to change their minds about the case by the personal representations of English. The solicitations and appeals of English were not based on any testimony in the case, but they were purely personal. Senator Harrison declares that Mr. Peelle's return by a majority of at least 5,000 is as certain as any event in the future. Mr. Harrison thinks that the action of the House today will help the Republicans at least 1,000 or 2,000 on the general ticket next November. He says that honest Democrats in the Indianapolis district have openly declared ever since the contest began that it was an outrage, and that if the House should seat English they would see the party was punished at the next election.

HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The House resumed consideration of the English-Peelle contested-election case, the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the previous vote, by which the House agreed to the minority resolution confirming Peelle's right to his seat, as a substitute for the majority resolution. The motion to table was lost by a tie—yeas, 132; nays, 132.

Mr. Converse suggested that the Speaker should vote, but the Chair replied that was unnecessary.

The following Democrats voted with the Republicans:

Aiken,	Hewitt, of Ala.,	Stevens,
Beach,	Jones, of Wis.,	Sumner, of Cal.,
Boyle,	Lore,	Throckmorton,
Budd,	Lovering,	Tallman,
Collins,	Mills,	Turner, of Ga.,
Connelly,	Morgan,	Weller,
Dorgan,	Moulton,	Woodward,
Findlay,	Neece,	Worthington,
Greenleaf,	Peel, of Ark.,	Yaple.
Herbert,	Potter,	

The question then recurred on a motion to reconsider, and it was agreed to—yeas, 133; nays, 130.

Between the first and second votes Messrs. Lawrence and Lanham paired. Mr. Welles, who had voted with the Republicans on the motion to lay on the table, this time refrained from voting, and Mr. Warner, of Ohio, and Mr. Patton, who had not before voted on the motion, voted in the affirmative. This accounts for the change in the result.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, moved to recommit the case to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to recount the ballots cast for contestant and contestee in all the several voting precincts in the County of Marion and make report of the result.

Mr. Springer made the point of order that the motion was not in order, as the rule which permitted a motion to recommit applied in terms to bills and not to resolutions. He made a further point that, even were it in order to recommit the resolution, it was now too late to make a motion, as the House had taken action under the operation of the previous question.

The Speaker overruled the points of order.

The House, by yeas 124, nays 134, refused to recommit the resolution.

Mr. Horr, rising to a question of privilege, said:

No ex-member of Congress has the right to the floor, if he takes it and then abuses its privileges by attempting to influence legislation here. I now rise to say that it has been brought to my notice by a Democratic member of the House that an ex-member of Congress, who is the father of one of the litigants in this case, has been on the floor of the House soliciting members, sending for them, taking them into consultation, and attempting to influence them in their votes on this case. If that be true it is a violation of the dignity and integrity of this House. It ought not to go unnoticed.

"I desire to say," replied Mr. Randall, "that the father of the contestant would be unnatural if he did not take the deepest interest in his son's contest [applause on the Democratic and derisive laughter on the Republican side], and I stand here a witness to the fact that the gentleman has exercised the most careful propriety in connection therewith. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"And I want to say further," broke in Mr. Blount, "that it is a notorious fact, known by all members on this floor, that this rule has been violated time and again—that ex-members of Congress in the employ of railroad companies and in other interests have been here importuning members on this floor."

"Why did you not call attention to it," inquired Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania.

"Why have not you done so?" retorted Mr. Blount.

"Because I have not known," replied Mr. Browne.

"O, my dear sir, you are a very innocent person," returned Mr. Blount. "I want to add that this rule has been obsolete for months and years. It ought to have been enforced, and the gentleman from Indiana is certainly excusable under the circumstances, when the rule has been obsolete in every other direction."

Mr. Springer made the point that the rule related to a person who was interested in a claim pending before Congress. It had reference to pecuniary interest—to a hired attorney coming on the floor and advocating the passage of a claim—and it had never been assumed that it had any reference to a gentleman who came looking after the interests of a friend or relative in a contested-election case.

Mr. Horr said he had made the statement not for the purpose of any political clap-trap [incredulous laughter on the Democratic side], but because he found the dignity of the House and its honor being violated, and he felt it his duty to call the attention of the House to the fact. The gentleman from Pennsylvania said it was natural for a father to feel for his son. So it was, but it was also natural for him, if he had the sense of honor he should have, to do it in a seemly and becoming manner.

"And so he has," exclaimed Mr. Randall.

"And do it," continued Mr. Horr, "by outraging this House. If you don't believe what I tell you investigate this matter, and I promise to prove a good deal more than I have stated. No man with a keen sense of honor would be found on this floor doing what he has been doing in this case."

Mr. White, of Kentucky, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest the Hon. William H. English and bring him to the bar to show whether he had violated the privileges of the floor.

This motion was received with laughter, and Mr. White subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Cox, of New York, then rose to defend his old friend, who had been insulted by the motion. He gave the origin of the rule regulating the admission of ex-members to the floor. He had originally drawn up the rule at a time when the Republican party was rising towards the very bight of corruption, and when ex-members came here to lobby for railroad grabs, which the Democratic party was now undertaking to forfeit. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Milliken—Is there any higher claim or more sacred claim than the title of a member to his seat?

Mr. Cox—I would rather have a man come here undertaking to present the claims of his son honorably to the House than your mean, sneaking mercenaries that come here to grab and raid the Public Treasury.

Mr. Bayne offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire and report to the House whether or not William H. English, an ex-member of the House, has violated the privileges thereof.

Mr. Hobiltzell objected.

Mr. Bayne withdrew the resolution for the time being.

The question recurring on the minority resolution, it was lost—yeas 128, nays 129—and the majority resolution was adopted—yeas 130, nays 129.

Mr. English then appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

Mr. Bayne reoffered his resolution as a question of privilege.

Mr. Dunn suggested that it be amended by directing an inquiry whether Green B. Raum, late a member of this House, had lobbied for the Whisky bill.

Mr. Thompson hoped that no such amendment would be pressed.

Mr. Bayne said he offered his resolution because he had information from a member of this House in the early part of the proceedings that he had been asked to leave his seat, that he had left his seat, that he had gone into consultation with English, and that he had thereafter disappeared from the floor of the House without having been paired. Having that information he felt it right and just that an inquiry should be made by a competent committee. [The member to whom Mr. Bayne makes reference is Mr. Weller, who voted on the first roll-call and did not do so thereafter.]

Mr. Nicholls said Jere Wilson, an ex-member from Indiana and counsel for Mr. Peelle, had been on the floor lobbying in the latter's interest.

Mr. Cannon said he had seen Mr. Wilson on the floor and didn't think anybody else had.

Mr. Horr said since he called attention to this matter not a single man on the other side had arisen in his seat and denied a single thing he had charged or intimated that it was not true.

"We are not as suspicious as you are," explained Mr. Cosgrove.

"The only thing that comes from the members on the other side is 'You're another'," continued Mr. Horr. He thought it unseemly and indecent for an ex-member to lobby in a contested-election cause, and any one who did so should be punished. Mr. Horr said the Democratic members whom English had importuned could not be counted on the fingers of one hand.

A member—Who told you?

Mr. Horr—Get your investigation and if the thing is not true it cannot be proved. If it is true it will be apt to be proven. I do think as the gentlemen by silence admit this thing has been going on for the last two days it is time the House purged itself of this kind of work.

Mr. Randall—There has been no admission of that sort whatever. We are entirely content on this side to have an investigation made.

Mr. Bayne modified his resolution by granting the committee power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hammond offered an amendment intrusting the investigation to a select committee of seven members, and requiring it further to inquire whether any ex-member employed as an agent or attorney in any contested-election case or for any railroad or other corporation having any claim pending has during this session abused the privileges allowed him under Rule 34, and report who they are and how they have abused the privileges granted them.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

THE FEELING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The announcement that the House had finally consummated the outrage of unseating Congressman Peelle and placing Will E. English in his place created no surprise, as it has been generally expected, especially since the new member's father took the matter in hand as a personal affair, and demanded the seat as a reward for services to the party. The only matter for surprise was the liberal support accorded Mr. Peelle by his Democratic friends. The reasons for this contest were purely pecuniary ones. English's friends had wagered large sums on his election, and he was forced into the fight in order to give them a pretext for not paying their bets. As the contest proceeded it began to dawn upon the minds of the Englishes that if the seat was secured the salary would go far towards recouping the elder for his campaign expenses in 1880. This was the chief prize struggled for. When the news was telegraphed the Democratic betters were in high feather and proceeded at once, wherever possible, to demand their money. In some cases, however, they will not get it. If anything were needed to insure the election of Mr. Peelle this fall the proceedings of today furnished it.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE SENATE BILL—THE WESTERN UNION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The report of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads on the subject of postal telegraph has been completed by Senator Hill. It gives a summary of the history of the increase, debts, rentals, and capital stock of the Western Union Company and the value of its property, leased and otherwise, and says the capital stock of $80,000,000 has arisen, nearly the whole of it, from stock dividends and from purchases made of lines of other companies which were paid for by issues of stock.

It is evident, the report continues, that the prices which the Western Union paid in its stock for competing lines were vastly in excess either of the cost or earning capacity of the property acquired. It was claimed before the committee by the President of the Western Union that it had from time to time expended of its current earnings considerable money on construction account, that is to say in addition to its line and equipments over and above their maintenance. This may be true to some extent, but cannot be true to the extent of justifying the enormous stock dividends which the company has made, nor was the appropriation of the current income to construction account sufficient to prevent the payment of munificent cash dividends to the shareholders, who received in that way from 1867 to 1883 (both inclusive) $34,000,000 in addition to the stock dividends of $25,807,180. As the prices paid by the Western Union in its own stock do not furnish even an approximate idea of the actual cost of the lines which it has purchased from other companies, and as the representatives of the Western Union, which alone possesses the information, have given no definite or detailed account of the amounts of money it has itself expended in the construction of lines, the committee have endeavored to ascertain what it would now cost to reproduce a line in every respect equal to those which the Western Union has acquired in all ways. . . .

The committee believes it to be a large estimate to assume that the number of miles of wire actually used in and necessary to its business of transmitting telegrams is 350,000. The committee believe also that the average cost of the wire, including poles, construction, and instruments for telegraphing, would not exceed $70 per mile, which would make the total cost $24,500,000.

The exact excess of the capitalization of the Western Union, beyond the actual cost of its lines, and beyond what it would now cost to reproduce similar lines cannot be determined. That it is enormous is entirely plain and undisputed. In reference to the inquiry whether this excess of capitalization arising from stock dividends and from purchases of other lines at inflated prices, paid in stock, has operated injuriously in the way of increasing the charges of the Western Union for the transmission of telegrams, the committee deem it sufficient to say that their own conclusions correspond with the opinion of the country, that its effect in that direction cannot be a matter of doubt, and that it has been very great. The swollen capitalization of the Western Union has created at one and the same time a cover, an inducement, and in some senses a necessity for excessive charges for telegrams. So long as and so far as the public have been made to believe the nominal capital was the real one it has tended to cause acquiescence in the excessive charges, while the exposure of the actual nature of the nominal capital does not diminish the pressure of the motives which impel the managers of the company to keep up the charges which are essential to the maintenance of the present dividend upon the immense mass of its watered stock. For the purposes of relieving the country of the burden of charges for telegrams which are too high, of making these charges more equal as between different localities and different classes of telegrams, and of guarding against the mischief and dangers of leaving the control of the telegraphic business of the country in the hands of a private company which enjoys a practical monopoly, the committee have reported the accompanying bill (S. 2,022).

The report says the constitutional right of the Government to establish a postal telegraph is undoubted, and that there are obvious and sufficient answers to the objection that such a line will operate injuriously upon private telegraphs.

WHAT WOULD RESULT FROM THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The report asserts that the passage of the Postal Telegraph bill will reduce the average charge per telegram from 39 cents to 25 cents immediately and to 20 cents in five years, and secure a uniformity of charges irrespective of the amount of business in different places, for telegrams to newspapers and to commercial news associations; and continues as follows:

Under the present telegraphic system the possibility of a species of censorship, which is one of the most alarming dangers which menace the country arises in two distinct ways, each of which requires separate consideration. The first is the power which the telegraph companies themselves have of manipulating news (for sinister purposes), and the second is the same power possessed by the Associated Press and other similar associations, not themselves owning telegraph lines, but making special compacts for the transmission of telegrams over lines owned and managed by others.

It will appear that the power of the telegraph company in this respect will be entirely taken away by the pending bill, and that the power of the Associated Press and similar associations will be greatly reduced. . . . For the purpose of giving fabulous fortunes to its inside managers and their friends the Western Union need not send untrue market quotations. It has only to give the true quotations a single hour, or less than that, in advance to those whom it means to favor, and the work is effectually accomplished. No such power should be allowed to exist in this country, even if no past abuses can be shown to have occurred, or even if it is believed there have been, in fact, no abuses of it. The temptation to abuse it is enormous, and will sooner or later prove irresistible.

The bill will effectually take the power away from the Western Union or any other private telegraph company, by the low rates which it secures to everybody, and by the still lower rates which it secures to commercial news associations. Competition in furnishing commercial and financial news to all points and places is not to be expected under this bill, but it will be sufficient if it insures, as it is sure to do, competition in furnishing such news to the more important places, whereby the field for profitably tampering with public intelligence will be so narrowed that the temptation will no longer constitute a sensible danger.

The report has not yet been made the subject of a formal vote, but is given out for publication today as expressive of the views of a majority of the committee.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—A bill was reached on the calendar in the Senate today which has a very important bearing upon the future relations of the Government to the Pacific roads embraced within the Thurman act. It went over on account of objections, but will come up again for consideration. It is a very significant measure, inasmuch as it, perhaps, indicates the sentiment of the majority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary as to the future of these roads. It is entitled "A bill to provide for protecting the interests of the United States in respect of any incumbrances on property wherein they have an interest." Mr. Beck objected to immediate consideration in that it would seem by its terms to empower the executive departments of the Government in the absence of Congress in their discretion to pay off all incumbrances and mortgages, on the Union Pacific Road for instance, and to become owner of that road by the use of these means to protect its own mortgaged securities. Mr. Beck suggested that the bill ought to be amended so as to limit its operation to matters in which the Government did not have a greater interest than $500,000, such as distilling property and the like. Mr. Garland urged that it was to protect these larger interests, especially the interest which the Government might have in these very roads, that the Judiciary Committee had thought it expedient to report the bill. The measure on account of this statement of Mr. Garland will undoubtedly attract much attention. Mr. Garland is probably the ablest Democratic lawyer in the Senate, and in reporting this bill he is supported by the Republican lawyers of that committee.

The bill in substance provides that whenever the President shall deem it necessary to the preservation of the security of the United States in respect of any mortgage on any property upon which a mortgage paramount to the interest of the United States in the same property may exist the Secretary of the Treasury, under direction of the President, shall redeem or clear off such paramount mortgage by paying the sums lawfully due in respect thereof out of the Treasury, and the United States shall thereupon become and be subrogate to all rights and securities theretofore pertaining to the mortgage in respect of which such payment shall have been made, and it is to be the duty of the Attorney-General to defend the rights of the United States in respect to these matters. Mr. Garland, in the brief statement which he made, insisted that it was the duty of Congress to provide against emergency and to empower the Executive to act in its stead should such an emergency unexpectedly arise.

A NEW LINE TO OPEN UP THE NIOBRARA COUNTRY.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has reported a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, and its passage is recommended. The bill as reported authorizes the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Ia., westward via the Niobrara Valley to some point on the Union Pacific west of the 100th meridian and not west of Granger, Wyo. It is expressly stipulated that the bill is not in the interest of any railroad company, as any railroad now organized or that may be hereafter organized—designated for that purpose by the President of the United States—shall construct and operate the road. It is also provided that the company building the road shall not receive any bonds or lands, but it shall be built under the provisions of the act governing the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad and entitled to all benefits conferred by Sec. 15 of that act. It is claimed for the proposed road that it will give facilities to a territory equal to that of the States of Indiana and Illinois; that it will furnish by far the best connection with the Union Pacific to the Northwestern system of roads at and above Sioux City; and that it will shorten the distance to San Francisco from the principal points in the Northwest at least 300 miles on the average, so that its construction will directly benefit Northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Southern Dakota.

THE TREASURY.

A NEW BOND CALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Secretary Folger has issued the 128th call for the redemption of $10,000,000 3 per cent bonds maturing 30th of June.

Following are the original numbers of the 3 per cents called today: $50, Nos. 345 to 403, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 2,796 to 3,387, both inclusive, and Nos. 9,479 to 9,483, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 1,389 to 1,385, both inclusive, and Nos. 3,987 to 3,993, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 12,375 to 13,355, both inclusive, and Nos. 22,733 to 22,812, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 21,171 to 22,075, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE PROPOSED BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—The Senate directed another day to the consideration of the bill establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics without taking any action on it. It is evident from the drift of the discussion that many of the Senators who are opposed to the bill are inclined to vote for it. The explanation is the suggestion which is continually made to all opponents of the bill that it must not be amended as it came from the House, for the reason that it is supported with singular unanimity by all labor organizations. Mr. Ingalls, in one of his sarcastic speeches, sharply criticised the measure for its crudities, and declared that whatever other Senators might do he should not abandon his function as a legislator at the demand of anybody assuming to represent the laboring classes. Mr. Van Wyck insisted that labor should be recognized; that the legislation of the Government has been too much in favor of corporations, and that the people are demanding recognition. Repeated demands are made to limit the range of the statistics which are to be collected by this bureau. Mr. Garland said this afternoon that the army of Napoleon on the peninsula would not be a sufficient force to transact the multifarious business created by the bill.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES.

Twenty members of the House from the South have held conferences to devise means to procure a reduction of the internal-revenue taxes. They have been waiting for the Ways and Means Committee to act on several bills. They have about given up the hope of any action on the part of the committee, and propose at an early day to begin operations in the House by calling up Mr. Green's bill for the abolition of the fruit-brandy tax which is now on the calendar. They propose to amend it by including the abolition of the tobacco tax. There is no doubt that there is a majority for this proposition, but its friends apprehend difficulty in getting consideration. They propose to exhaust every parliamentary resource in trying to bring the measure before the House.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION LOAN.

The President has approved the bill granting a loan of $1,000,000 to the New Orleans Exposition.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the proposed amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to open commercial or diplomatic intercourse with the Congo country.

A bill was introduced providing for the payment of female nurses for services during the War.

On motion of Mr. Coke the bill passed to amend the act creating the Northern Judicial District of Texas, and providing for the holding of terms of court in the Western Judicial District of Texas at El Paso. It provides for holding terms of court twice a year at Brownsville, the first Mondays in January and July; at San Antonio the first Mondays in May and November; at El Paso the first Mondays in days in February and August. It also provides for the appointment of a Deputy-Clerk at El Paso.

The Senate took up the bill to prohibit the mailing of newspapers and other publications containing lottery advertisements.

Mr. Vest objected to its consideration, and the Senate by a vote of 22 yeas to 29 nays decided not to consider the bill and it goes to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. Van Wyck submitted an amendment, to be proposed at the proper time, extending the provisions of the Lottery bill so as to prohibit the mailing of newspapers or other publications containing advertisements or notices of sales of railroad, mining, or other stocks of corporations by margins, or puts and calls, or any agency thereof, or any notice, report, or statement of any such sales.

The bill passed appropriating $25,000 to compensate the officers and men of the Government steamer J. Don Cameron for losses incurred by the sinking of the steamer on the Missouri River in 1877.

The Utah bill was laid aside and the Senate resumed consideration of the Labor Statistics bill.

Mr. Van Wyck's proposed amendment to the Labor-Bureau bill was read, providing that the chief of the bureau shall be identified with the laboring classes, etc.

Mr. Ingalls said that every fibre of his being was in sympathy with labor, but this was a bill which he could not support in its present shape. The Committee on Labor, he said, seemed to think there was all over the land an intense, eager avidity for succulent, juicy, and nutritious volumes of statistics. He could imagine the comfort with which the weary plowman would wend his way homeward if he knew on passing the post-office that he would get a volume of statistics. He thought the Senate could bow down and worship the bill without being guilty of idolatry because it resembled nothing in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth. If, however, the bill was properly amended he would support it.

Mr. Van Wyck said that a communism of capital was more dangerous than a communism of labor. Six railroad kings could sit in a parlor in New York and regulate everything in this country.

Mr. Blair, replying to Mr. Ingalls, said the criticism of that Senator had been a simple piece of elaborate but trivial buffoonery. Mr. Blair afterwards withdrew the word "buffoonery" and raised a laugh by suggesting that the reporter put in its place some word that would not be so offensive but would mean as nearly as possible the same thing.

Mr. Sherman suggested the substitution of the word "department" for "bureau."

Mr. Blair adopted the suggestion and moved to make the title of the bill "A bill to establish a department of labor."

Pending debate, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri at Rulo and Decatur, Neb.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the draft of a bill permitting the exportation of spirits by railroad routes to adjacent foreign territory, with the benefit of a drawback for the internal-revenue taxes paid thereon. Referred.

The bill amending the Thurman Sinking-Fund act, the bill forfeiting the Oregon Central land-grant, the Congressional Library bill, and the Educational bill were then pressed upon the House for consideration. The Oregon Central measure proved successful, the consideration of the Sinking-Fund bill being voted down—yeas 76, nays 130—and the other propositions without division. Mr. Oates opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed to forfeit a portion of the grant which had been earned by the road.

Mr. George took the same view and Mr. Cobb made an argument in support of the bill. In the course of his remarks he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon in regard to the grant to the Oregon Central, and Mr. George asserted that the Oregon Central to which the decision referred was not the Oregon Central to which the bill related, and intimated at the same time that Mr. Cobb was misleading the House. This aroused Mr. Cobb, and he declared that he had in his possession a letter showing Mr. George to be a railroad attorney. Mr. George entered a vigorous denial to this declaration and defied Mr. Cobb to produce the letter. Mr. Cobb said that when the gentleman accused him of attempting to mislead the House he was mistaken in his man.

Mr. George disclaimed any intention of charging that Mr. Cobb purposely misled the House, but the fact remained that he was doing so.

Pending further debate the House adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

The New York Arthur Meeting Likened to the One Which Defeated Folger.

Blaine's Friends Enthusiastic and Their Ranks Unbroken—Edmunds in an Arctic Mood.

A Pen Picture of Col. Dick Thompson, the Wabash Mariner—Long Jones' Return.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW YORK MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—The effect of the New York meeting, so far as the expression of opinion among members of Congress and representative men here from other sections of the country is any indication, has in no sense improved Arthur's chances. "The material," said a prominent Republican Senator, "that composed this meeting is not likely to inspire much confidence among business-men, as neither the speakers nor officers of the meeting are in any way identified with any of the leading productive interests of the country. The people," he remarked, "attach very little importance to the views of the so-called business-men of New York in view of the late financial disturbances in Wall street."

ITS SIMILARITY TO THE FOLGER BOOM PRIOR TO THE CLEVELAND SNOW-STORM.

The last attempt made by the Arthur men to rally by effect of a business meeting in New York City has not carried the effect which its authors anticipated. The Blaine men promptly recalled a similar meeting of Wall street men less than two years ago, where in just such a crowd resolutions were adopted pledging the vote of the State to Folger and declaring that the wise and conservative methods of the Administration must be indorsed. If not, then stocks would decline in value and general business distrust supervene. The result was that Arthur's own State declared Folger unworthy of reward and beat him by nearly 200,000 majority in favor of his Democratic opponent. Blaine's friends say that the farmers, miners, and laborers in town and country have a vast deal more to say about the prosperity of the country than Wall street brokers have; and these men, who form an overwhelming majority of the Republican voters, are for Blaine, and they will put his name through the Chicago Convention as a cyclone sweeps the brush from a copse on the prairie.

BLAINE'S ENTHUSIASTIC FRIENDS.

Senator Plumb, who heads the Kansas delegation, and who has been claimed for Arthur, declared this afternoon that Blaine will be nominated at Chicago and Tilden will be chosen by the Democrats. J. S. Clarkson, Chairman of the Iowa delegation, writes to a friend in this city saying that "we will have twenty-six earnest fighting votes for Blaine at Chicago"—that is the solid vote. Chairman Van Zile, of the Michigan State Republican Committee, has been quoted by the Arthur papers as saying that part of the delegation would vote for Arthur. He denies it, and declares that it is solid for Blaine. Blaine men in Ohio will be at Chicago in large force. A club of 200 men from Cleveland, headed by Delegate Hurd will go in a body, and similar delegations from all over the State, notably from Youngstown, from whence it is said an even thousand men will go to Chicago to work for Blaine.

SENATOR EDMUNDS DOES THE ICICLE ACT.

The *Star* has the following about the visit here of Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt, Edmunds delegates respectively from Massachusetts and New York: "It is said that Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, two leading Edmunds men, had a conference here a day or two ago with their chosen candidate on the situation, only to be informed in frigid tones that he did not desire to be concerned in any plot or subplot, or combination, or scheme whereby in any anticipated exigency he might get the votes of any other candidate. This is almost as comprehensive as Lawyer Bangs' description of Ferdinand Ward's way of doing business. Mr. Edmunds went on to observe that it would be 'impossible, quite impossible' for him to do or say anything to 'encourage his friends,' and when told in a burst of confidence by his visitors that the nomination of either Blaine or Arthur was now impossible, he replied that, without questioning their belief or sources of information, he knew nothing to that effect. Mr. Edmunds evidently thinks it his duty this hot weather to keep cool himself and to refrigerate his friends when they seem to need it."

SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Secretary Chandler has concluded to go to the Chicago Convention, he being a member of the National Committee. The real purpose, however, it is understood, is to take an active part for the nomination of his chief. Many of Chandler's friends here doubt the propriety of his attending the convention in the interest of any special candidate, and they go so far as to predict that his presence there in the capacity of an advocate of President Arthur will do him more harm than good.

POLITICS ON THE WABASH.

THE "ANCIENT MARINER" A POPULAR HOOSIER IDOL—PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP AROUND TERRE HAUTE—A BITTER CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—This is the home of Col. Richard W. Thompson, more popularly, generally, and affectionately known as "Col. Dick"; a genial, whole-souled, vigorous specimen of the genuine Hoosier type, although he will be 75 years old in a few days now; a contemporary of ex-President Harrison, and a participator in the famous "hard-cider" campaign of 1840 which sent him to Congress for the first time and elevated Harrison to the Presidential chair from which the hand of death removed him in one short month; a man who can talk longer, do more sitting up late at night, smoke more cigars, and get up earlier and fresher in the morning than anybody else in all Indiana, old as he is; a stumper of whom Lincoln once said he liked to hear Dick Thompson well enough for the first six hours but then began to grow a trifle weary; Hayes' Secretary of the Navy and therefore known to fame and a race of degenerate newspaper paragraphers as the "Ancient Mariner of the Wabash"; President of the Panama Canal Company at a salary of $25,000 a year; Chairman of the last Republican State Convention; a possible Gubernatorial dark horse; and, lastly, one of Indiana's delegates-at-large to Chicago, with almost a moral certainty of being Chairman and leader of the delegation, unless, out of deference to his position, that honor should fall upon Senator Harrison.

SEEKING LIGHT IN THE EAST.

Such is the rough, hasty sketch I got of Dick Thompson from the people of his own town who know him best. I meant to compare the picture and the original, and at the same time apply the pump to the latter on the Presidential question, though pleasantly assured on every hand that all I would get would be the stereotyped Indiana answer, "For the best man and one from Indiana if we can get him." As bad luck would have it, Col. Thompson was not at home, having gone to New York with W. R. ("Riley") McKeen, President of the Vandalia Line, and himself one of the Eighth District delegates to Chicago. Col. Thompson goes to New York about once in so often to look after Panama Canal matters—possibly, too, as some one here today suggested, to draw his salary, or such part of it, rather, as may then be payable. His and McKeen's ostensible errand this time was important railroad business, though from what McKeen said to an intimate friend just before leaving the real object of their joint trip was to feel the political pulse and watch its throbs in New York in the hope of ascertaining, if possible, who should be awarded the contract of carry-

ing the State. If they let anybody into the secret when they get back they will be more communicative on the Presidential puzzle than they were before they went away.

DELEGATES AND CANDIDATES.

Thompson and McKeen have both been set down for Senator Harrison first. In view of the former's naturally kindly feeling for the grandson of the old hero with whom he campaigned in 1840, and in view of the close associations, business and political, both have sustained to the Senator, this is not without good show of reason. Col. Thompson's supposed second choice is Edmunds and his third Gen. Sherman, while Mr. McKeen's second choice is supposed to be Blaine, for whom he voted four years ago at Chicago, although a member at the time of an Indiana Grant Club. Col. Thompson, while he has a warm admiration for those qualities in Blaine which have made him the peculiar favorit of so many other enthusiastic, whooping-up Republicans in the North, and while he recently went into a eulogy of the Man from Maine on receiving his copy of "Twenty Years in Congress," is generally counted, if not actually against him, still not exactly for him. The reason, as currently assigned, is the vigorous blows the ex-Secretary of State dealt the Panama Canal scheme as at present constituted and managed, and the Colonel's supposed fear that, in case Blaine became President, his own easy, congenial, and remunerative occupation would be everlastingly gone. It is due to Col. Thompson's friends, however, who may be supposed to in some measure reflect his own sentiments in the matter, to say that they deny this, and intimate that the real reason is an honest, unselfish difference of opinion as to the soundness of what is generally known as Blaine's foreign policy. At the same time neither Col. Thompson nor Mr. McKeen has committed himself for or against anybody. Like the average Indiana delegate, whose real hope centres in an Indiana man, they present a smiling front to all the outside candidates. Whether their New York visit will illumine their visions remains to be seen.

A WORKER, NOT A TALKER.

Mr. McKeen, by the way, has been talked of not a little as a possible candidate for Governor. "He can't make a speech of three words, to be sure," said one of his home admirers, "but when it comes down to executive ability I'd like to see his match. Every railroad man in the State—the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, car-cleaners, and all—would whoop it up for him, and as a vote-getter I don't believe you'd find his equal." A candidate who is known as a "right smart kind of a stumper," however, seems to be a prime necessity in Indiana, where the joint debate is still the thing that catches the crowds. The settled opinion seems to be in favor of a talker, though even the successful candidate must have the additional qualification of "vote-getter."

ENTHUSIASM FOR BLAINE.

"How does Blaine stand here?" I asked Maj. W. W. Carter, of Brazil, who, as Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, has his office in Terre Haute.

"There is no sort of doubt that Blaine has more enthusiastic, outspoken friends among the people than any of the outside men, though I must say there is a strong undercurrent for Arthur, particularly among the business-men. As for the delegates, I don't know how they will vote, and very much doubt whether anybody does—even themselves. In a general way, however, it may be set down that they are not going to do anything at Chicago that will arouse any antagonisms towards any Indiana man, so that if you see them pretty well split up between outside candidates you needn't be surprised."

GRESHAM RATHER IN THE LEAD.

"How do they stand towards Harrison and Gresham?"

"They have their preferences, of course, but if there is a break among the other States at Chicago for either you will find the delegation going for the Indiana man whom the outsiders apparently want, whether it be Harrison or Gresham. Senator Harrison is an earnest, honest, sincere man, without anything showy about him. Gresham is wonderfully popular among the soldiers—was shot all to pieces, you know. He is accounted a more magnetic man than Harrison, though the statement that the latter is cold is the furthest from the truth."

"Suppose it were a question of Harrison or Gresham, and the Indiana delegation had to decide?"

"While my own inclination is to Harrison, I doubt whether he would get the delegation. I honestly believe Gresham is the stronger of the two in Indiana. He was an exceptionally good soldier, and there is that magnetism about him that attracts men to him. But I have no idea the question will be left for Indiana to decide."

"The Arthur men in case of a break are more likely to go to Gresham, are they not, than to Harrison?"

"Arthur has a very warm side for Gresham, as everybody knows, and it is the general expectation that if Arthur can't be nominated a good many of his people at least would go to Gresham. Whenever there is a break to Indiana you will find the Indiana delegates ready to help it on."

Maj. Carter is a Harrison man, and his opinion for that reason is all the more valuable. Like all the Indiana politicians just now, he demurred very strongly to being quoted, but he is the squarest talker in Hoosierdom I have found yet, and I mean to give him the benefit of it.

"We want the man who can be elected," said Nick Filbeck, the head and front of the party's working force in Vigo County. "There is a general feeling that Arthur has made a good President, but no special feeling that he should be nominated. Blaine is the favorit here among the people by a large majority, though for one I don't think he is the strongest man we could nominate. I wouldn't be much surprised if our delegates voted for Edmunds or Sherman."

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Filbeck was Postmaster here for two terms. When R. B. F. Pierce, of Crawfordsville, was elected Congressman in 1880, he brought to the front an aged gentleman by the name of J. O. Jones who, it is said, had not violently exerted himself for the party for a number of years, and succeeded in planting him in Filbeck's place. Mr. Jones, by the way, is an ardent Arthur, Gresham, Blaine, Edmunds, and Sherman man, but more especially an ardent Jones man, who naturally believes the Postmastership is in the right hands. Filbeck and his friends declared war on Pierce, and to this day take the credit of "laying him out" in 1882, when the district, though over 2,000 Republican, returned John E. Lamb, a Democrat. Mr. Lamb has recently made such a botch of his attempted tight-rope performances on the tariff question as to destroy all the hopes he ever had of a reëlection this fall, if not of a renomination. Pierce thirsts for a vindication, but the Filbeck party have set out to "down" him in the convention. Failing there, they threaten a repetition of the dose of 1882. They make no secret of their attitude, and calmly warn the party managers that Pierce will be a very unsafe man to nominate. The Filbeck candidate is James Johnson, of Park County. Whitcomb, of Vermillion, is also mentioned, and quite a movement has lately been started in favor of Maj. Carter as a compromise candidate who would be acceptable to everybody. The Major is now weighing the Collectorship bird in the hand against the Congressional bird in the bush. If Vigo County goes to the convention practically solid against Pierce—and Filbeck says it will—he can hang his harp on the willows by the waters of the Wabash, for Vigo is a power in the district which the other counties don't care to antagonize. R. W. R.

THE SEER'S RETURN.

"LONG" JONES GETS BACK FROM WASHINGTON WITH A FLOURISHING LOGAN BOOM.

"Long" Jones got back to the city from Washington yesterday, and there was an immediate rallying of the Logan forces, which were during his absence rather down in the mouth.

"I went to Washington," said Mr. Jones, "believing that Gen. Logan had an equal chance with the other Presidential candidates, including Arthur and Blaine. What I heard and saw there strengthened my belief."

"Did your visit have any connection with the reported intention of some one to enforce the Civil-Service law?"

NO FEAR OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

"No, that was not once mentioned. I didn't know anything about this till I got into Chicago this morning. Of course, you know there was some talk at the Peoria Convention, but I hadn't heard anything lately. All I have to say is, that I have read the Civil-Service law carefully and think I understand its provisions. If any one knows of my violating it let him come forward with the proofs. When I became Marshal I did not give up any of my rights of citizenship and I never propose to. I know where the talk comes from, but I don't intend to take any notice of it."

"Then you don't ascribe the threatened prosecution to the Democrats?"

"I don't ascribe it to any one. I want to know first that there is going to be a prosecution."

PERTAINING TO LOGAN.

"Is Logan coming to Chicago during the convention?"

"No, though some of his friends at one time thought it would be a good plan to have him on the ground. I never believed so. It isn't done, either, that we are going to open up headquarters for a 'boom' next week. The headquarters of the State Central Committee will be opened at the Grand Pacific the Monday before the convention."

"How was the political atmosphere at Washington?"

"They don't know as much about the situation there as we do in Chicago. Everybody is looking this way now.

DOWN ON WALL STREET.

"I did here a good deal of fun made of the New York business meeting. It had been discounted in advance. Without intending any disrespect to President Arthur it was said that the people of this country were not yet ready to let Wall street name the President, especially in view of recent occurrences. There was considerable amusement at the way New-Yorkers assumed there were no other business-men in the country. I saw a number of Philadelphia men who couldn't quite understand it."

SENATOR CULLOM'S ATTITUDE.

"What about the newspaper dispatch crediting Senator Cullom with the statement that after Logan was out of the way half the Illinois delegates would be for Arthur?"

"I don't believe Senator Cullom ever made such a statement. I had several conferences with him, and I know he is heart and soul for Logan and believes in sticking by him. He said nothing about a second choice, and I don't think he has any."

"Will he make the speech nominating Logan?"

"That is one of the things which will have to be settled in the future. He may or he may not.

THINGS WE DON'T KNOW.

"I heard Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, and Judge West, the Ohio blind man, mentioned as likely to perform that duty for Blaine, but a man who is very close to him told me positively that neither of them would. So you see it's pretty hard to tell about it till the delegates begin to get together."

"Did you see President Arthur?"

"I called one morning to pay my respects, but was told that he was not up."

"What about the reported quarrel between the President and Logan?"

"I heard nothing of it, and as far as I had a chance to know their relations are friendly."

"How was the Edmunds boom getting along?"

"It didn't seem to be getting along at all. I didn't come across a single person in Washington who believed that there was anything to Edmunds' candidacy."

In conclusion, Mr. Jones vouchsafed the information that Dan Shepard would be home the latter part of the week, and that Gen. and Mrs. Logan were in excellent health and hopeful of the Senator's prospects.

NEW YORK.

SCHEMING OF THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—[Special.]—A well-known journalist, who has been in Albany all winter, says that the alleged unanimity for Tilden's nomination recently exhibited at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, so far as Boss Manning and his following are concerned, is but a blind put forth for Cleveland and to beat Flower. It is well known at Albany that Chairman Manning and the machine, especially the State officers, are all in favor of Gov. Cleveland's nomination. Flower has been working on Kelly and Tammany to appear magnanimous and support Tilden and the "old ticket" with the unspoken understanding that Uncle Samuel would not accept. Then the Flower "bar'l" would come into play. The Manning movement is designed to commit Tammany perforce to Cleveland, Tilden being out of the way.

Friends of the Governor were in Washington three weeks since, and in consultation with leading Democrats from the West and South. It was reported at Albany by them that Speaker Carlisle and Col. Morrison, as well as Mr. Randall, were among those who positively declared that the Democracy from their States and sections would accept any New York statesman upon whom its delegation to Chicago would agree. It was also understood that the Saratoga convention would present Mr. Tilden's name with that of Gov. Cleveland, in the probable event of Mr. Tilden's declining the honor. His declination of the candidacy if made at all will be declared at the State Convention of June 18. In that event Gov. Cleveland will receive three-fourths of the convention vote.

THE CHICAGO TRAIN.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—A meeting of the delegates from this city to the Chicago Convention will be held next Sunday afternoon to decide upon the final arrangements for their departure. A special train will be chartered on the New York Central Railroad for the accommodation of the delegates from this city, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, and Westchester Counties. A palace-car will be attached to this train for a party of friends of the Administration.

KANSAS.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

EMPORIA, Kas., May 22.—[Special.]—The Republican Convention for the Fourth Congressional District assembled at the Wheatly Opera-House in this city this morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to call, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress to succeed the Hon. Thomas Ryan. The district is composed of Shawnee, Lyon, Osage, Butler, Morris, Chase, Wabaunsee, Greenwood, Coffey, and Marion Counties, and all of these were fully represented. The convention was presided over by Gen. H. K. McConnell, of Osage County, as Permanent Chairman.

The following resolutions were adopted:

First—That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Republican party that have in the past brought to the Nation and people a degree of prosperity without a parallel in history.

Second—We are opposed to the doctrine of free trade and in favor of a tariff so adjusted as to protect American labor, promote home manufacturers, and foster home markets for the products of American agriculture.

Third—We demand in the interest of the farmers, business-men, and shippers of the country that Congress shall regulate by proper and stringent legislation inter-State railway commerce on a basis alike just to the carrier and to the business interests of the country, to the end that unjust discrimination and exorbitant shipping rates shall be abolished and prevented.

Fourth—We are in favor of the immediate forfeiture of all unearned land-grants hitherto made to railroad companies, and demand the restoration of the reservation of the rest of the public domain for actual settlers, and especially for those who risked their lives in defense of an imperiled country.

Fifth—We indorse the Hon. Thomas Ryan as a faithful, honest, and wise public servant and commend him for his upright and manly course as the Representative of this district in Congress.

Sixth—We heartily indorse the wise, able, and patriotic Administration of President Arthur.

Seventh—We are in favor of the enactment of a National bankruptcy law in terms embodying the provisions of the bill that has already passed the United States Senate.

The name of Thomas Ryan, the present Representative from this district, was presented to the convention, and he was nominated by acclamation. The entire business of the convention was accomplished in forty-five minutes. Mr. Ryan is now serving his fourth term. Interviews among the delegates on the Presidential question revealed an almost unanimous sentiment for Blaine, and the expectation was very generally expressed that the Kansas delegation at Chicago would support him without division. There was also a very general preference for Col. John A. Martin for Governor.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO INDUCE THE DELEGATES TO IGNORE THE PEOPLE'S WISHES.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—The political manipulators who set about turning the Kansas delegation from Blaine to Arthur are at last working openly. It is now known that the object of opposing instructions was to relieve the delegates from formal obligation to vote for Blaine. The conventions held in the seven Congressional districts for the election of delegates to Chicago were strongly in favor of Blaine, and the State Convention, which chose the delegates-at-large, polled 201 votes for Blaine, 48 for Logan, 6 for Arthur, 2 for Grant, 17 for Edmunds, and 11 scattering. By a preconcerted arrangement among the Arthur men dispatches and reports have been sent out from various points in the State announcing a reaction from Blaine to Arthur. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this reaction exists only in the minds of the Arthur men, and the report is for the purpose of influencing the coming convention. All the power of Federal patronage in this State has been wielded in favor of Arthur, and the appointment of D. J. Brewer to the Circuit Judgeship has been used especially to influence delegates in favor of Arthur. The direct beneficiaries of the Administration, who include a number of newspaper men, are hard at work pointing out what they are pleased to call the danger of nominating Blaine, and in the same voice singing the praises of the present Administration. Every member of the Kansas delegation has been approached and urged to violate the virtual instructions of the District and State Conventions. The plan now is, when the roll is called in the National Convention to have Kansas announced as voting on the first ballot six for Arthur, nine for Blaine, two for Logan, and probably one for Grant, and not to make public the names of the delegates so voting. On the second ballot it is fondly hoped that Arthur's vote can be raised to fourteen and Blaine's reduced to four. It is known that Insley, Leland, Culp, and Berry will certainly vote for Blaine so long as his name is before the convention. Senator Plumb is known to have great influence with the delegation, and it is believed that he intends to use it quietly for Arthur. In that event the first ballot will probably be:

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

P. B. Plumb	Arthur
J. S. Merritt	Logan
J. G. Wood	Blaine
A. W. Mann	Blaine

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

C. Y. Leland	Blaine
Harry Insley	Blaine
J. P. Root	Arthur
Dr. Aikman	Logan
J. R. Hallowell	Arthur
W. P. Hackney	Arthur
George R. Peck	Grant
William Martindale	Blaine
E. C. Culp	Blaine
E. A. Berry	Blaine
J. S. McDowell	Blaine
C. C. Wood	Arthur
J. W. Ady	Blaine
R. L. Walker	Arthur

The friends of Blaine are everywhere and are actively opposing the trading of the delegation or any portion of it to Arthur for Federal patronage against the almost unanimous voice of the Republicans of Kansas. It is not improbable that before the convention the delegation can be made to see that a violation of their virtual instructions will be fatal to their political prospects, and they may be induced to vote solidly for the choice of the Republicans of Kansas. It is certain that the votes of the individual members of the delegation on each ballot will be made known to the people of the State.

ILLINOIS.

THE BOURBON ROW IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The Eden-Phillips contest for the Congressional nomination in this (the Seventh) district grows more animated daily. Eden obtained the delegates in Effingham by a scratch. The delegates of Shelby now have the responsibility of ending the contest. At a recent meeting of the County Central Committee it was decided that in each township where a majority of Eden votes were cast in the primaries a solid Eden delegation should be sent to the County Convention: where the majority were for Phillips, a solid Phillips delegation should be sent. Phillips and Eden are both working the county this week, the former from the stump, the latter by a personal canvass. The primaries will be held June 21, the County Delegate Convention June 28. The local Democracy is warming up, and this week the *Democrat* of this city pronounces for Eden. The *Leader*, another local Democratic newspaper, is understood to be for Phillips, though it has not openly declared for him. The latter is the Democratic paper of the county and has always either openly or secretly opposed the candidacy of Mr. Eden.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The candidates for Legislative and Senatorial honors in this (the Fourth) Illinois district are becoming very active. This district is composed of the Counties of Christian and Montgomery, and this year Montgomery will be entitled to the members in the House of Representatives and the State Senator. George M. Stevens, of Nokomis, who was a member of the last General Assembly, will certainly be the Democratic candidate for Representative from this county this year. Among the Republicans Mr. Charles W. Bliss, of this city, and Dr. H. H. Hood are mentioned as candidates, the latter having already announced himself. The Hon. E. Southworth and George Zink, both of Litchfield, are contestants for the Democratic nomination for State Senator.

STARR'S CANVASS FOR CONGRESS.

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—About the time the Stark County Convention was held a letter signed by representative Republicans of Peoria County was sent to Stark asking the friendly offices of the Republicans of Stark in favor of the Hon. Julius S. Starr as a candidate for Congress. Inasmuch as the letter has been the cause of considerable comment throughout the district, it being charged that the writers represented that they would in no event support the Hon. Harlan P. Tracy, of Elmwood, they will in the morning make it public. The document is as follows:

PEORIA, Ill., April 16.—*The Hon. B. Thompson, Toulon, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: We understand you hold a county convention in a few days, and, as the question of a Congressional candidate may be somewhat discussed among you, we take the liberty of saying that for once this county is harmonious. We generally have agreed to present the name of the Hon. J. S. Starr as our candidate from this county, and, as Stark has been for him in the past, we hope she will continue in the good work. We don't think there will be any opposition to Mr. Starr, at least none that will be heard of in convention.

The letter is signed by J. S. Stevens, John C. Yates, Isaac Taylor, Washington Cockle, Frank Hitchcock, and A. Stone.

VIRGINIA.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 22.—[Special.]—Elections were held today in this city, Richmond, Danville, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, and several other towns. Richmond, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, and Danville elect straight Democratic tickets. In the first-named three cities the Democrats had no opposition, and in Danville the negroes had been so effectually scared by the beating of one of their people by three white men a few days ago that they fought shy of the polls and this enabled the Bourbons to roll up a large majority. In this city, however, notwithstanding the Legislature at the last session had gerrymandered it in the interests of the Democrats, with the intention of giving them four wards out of the six, the Republicans swept the field, electing the general city ticket by an average majority of 1,000 and their Councilmen in five wards. Senator Mahone, who is in the city, is more than pleased with the result, as it sounds the knell of Bourbonism in this city, his home. The outcome surpasses the most sanguine expectations of the Republicans, who accept it as a good omen for a Republican victory in old Virginia next fall. At this hour (midnight) no returns have been received from Norfolk.

DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Va., May 22.—The election passed off without disturbance. The Democratic, or white party, nominees were elected. Capt. W. P. Graves beats J. H. Johnston, the present incumbent, for Mayor by 402 votes. About seventy negroes voted the Democratic ticket. One hundred did not vote. Gov. Cameron came up this morning and remained till afternoon. He said, pleasantly, that he had received a carpet-bag full of letters about sending troops, and had come to see for himself, and was pleased with the quiet and order. Mayor Johnston was hanged in effigy. There was a torch-light procession tonight.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A FUSION TICKET.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 22.—The Greenback Convention at Buckhannon nominated Judge Edwin C. Maxwell, of Harrison County, for Governor; J. T. Burtt, of this city, Auditor; Spencer W. Surm, of Marion County, Treasurer; and J. N. Kendall, of Ritchie County, Superintendent of the Free Schools. Judge Maxwell is a Republican. The rest of the State ticket is left for the Republicans to name and the two parties will fuse in the October election as well as November. The nomination of Electors is left to the Executive Committee.

WISCONSIN.

THE FLOWER BOOM.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—Further developments in regard to the results of the Democratic caucuses to select delegates to the State Convention show how complete have been the preparations and work of the friends of Flower. It now looks as if they had captured the Democrats of this State. The Flower-men will open headquarters at Madison, and will bring to bear most powerful influence on such delegates as may happen to question the propriety of sending Flower delegates to Chicago. Mr. Flower has relatives and personal and business friends in this State who have done the preliminary work in a quiet but seemingly very effective manner.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Calls have been issued for a convention to select delegates from this State to the National Greenback Convention to be held in Indianapolis. A solid delegation for Butler will be sent.

BEN BUTLER.

HE ACCEPTS THE ANTI-MONOPOLY NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Gen. Butler accepts the nomination of the National Anti-Monopoly Organization for President of the United States. The following is his letter of acceptance:

LOWELL, Mass., May 21.—GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to receive your courteous note giving me the action of the convention at Chicago the 14th inst. of the representatives of anti-monopoly. The honor of the designation by such a body as their candidate for the Presidency of the Republic cannot be too highly appreciated. Concurring with each measure of public policy set forth in the resolutions, I need only to add that if the votes of the electors shall intrust me with the Executive powers of that high office each of them will be fully, justly, and energetically used to make every measure of relief to the people and reform in the Government pointed out by your platform the principles characterizing the Administration.

Accept for yourselves, personally, my most grateful consideration. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

JAMES G. BLAINE IS SOMEBODY.

ROSCOE CONKLING AND GEN. GRANT MAKE A REMARK OR TWO ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—An ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts, who recently returned here from New York, says that while there he talked with Grant and Conkling. Speaking of Edmunds, Grant said: "Edmunds is a wise and judicious man, but he would be in continual trouble if he were President. He could not veto all the bills that would be sent him by Congress, and therefore would have to please somebody. This is what would give him trouble."

The ex-Congressman says that Conkling remarked: "I hope the convention will not nominate another nobody. The time has come when we should nominate a somebody. Yes, Mr. Blaine is somebody. He is a man of great talents and abilities. He has rendered the party distinguished services, and is justly entitled to credit."

THE BLAINE BOOM.

OPPOSED TO DARK HORSES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is one feature about this year's canvass which all the "dark horses" and their managers ignore. The two leading candidates are not pitted against each other with anything like the same rancor with which Grant and Blaine were urged in the convention of 1880. Then a majority of the Republican party and of the delegates were implacable in their opposition to a third term which Grant's candidacy represented. But it was Blaine's popularity which held the opposition together, and for that reason the friends of Gen. Grant determined that Blaine should not be the beneficiary of the anti-third-term sentiment. The hostility between these two factions was so bitter in 1880 that the selection of a "dark horse" was inevitable. But there is nothing in the present situation to correspond to the condition of 1880. Outside of New York City and Boston there are no signs of factional or personal bitterness between Blaine and Arthur. There is no disposition among the Blaine men to declare that Arthur shall not be nominated if Blaine cannot be. The Arthur men, as a class, are devoted to his interests for his sake, and not as a subterfuge for beating Blaine. It is only the side-shows, and especially the Edmunds side-show, which howl "Anybody to beat Blaine!" The sentiment of the Republican party and of its ablest managers is in favor of the nomination of some conspicuous and positive man. There will be plenty of Arthur men in the Chicago Convention who will prefer the nomination of Blaine to any "dark horse"; there will be plenty of Blaine men who will be better satisfied with Arthur's nomination than to trust to a lottery among the comparatively obscure candidates. The canvass of the Republican party by States and districts shows the great bulk of popular sentiment to be divided between Blaine and Arthur. The former has the advantage at the start, not only in possessing a larger number of delegate votes than his rival, but also because his strength lies chiefly in the Republican States and districts. But both Blaine and Arthur have a stronger claim upon the National Convention than any "dark-horse" movement which can be organized. Conkling is credited with having said recently, "The time has come when we should nominate a somebody;" and he added: "Yes, Mr. Blaine is somebody; he is a man of great talents and abilities; he has rendered the party distinguished services and is justly entitled to credit." When Conkling so far conquered his personal dislike for Blaine as to say that he reflected the sense of the party to the extent that the nomination of some one whose claims have not been submitted to the people, or, having been submitted, have failed to evoke any general response, will not be received with favor. This is not a good year for "dark horses." ANTI-DARK HORSE.

THE POPULAR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A short time ago the Chicago *Inter Ocean* and *News* were papers of some repute in these parts. But now one cannot fail to notice the predominance of THE TRIBUNE. This is due in a great degree to the disreputable course taken by these papers on the Presidential nomination. The Republicans of Logan County are ostensibly, and as a matter of local pride, for Gen. Logan, but are really for Blaine, as they have been twice before. In our recent County Convention a "straw" ballot was taken. This "straw" showed that the wind blew quite a gale for Blaine. But a few minutes later the convention went through the mechanical form of instructing for John A. Logan.

There is something remarkable about Blaine's candidacy. That a man after having twice been defeated for nomination should be a third time so prominently mentioned for this high office, shows his name to be firmly imbedded in the hearts of the people. Where are the other candidates who were prominent before the conventions of 1876 and 1880? "Gone glimmering through the mist of things that were." Surely this great uprising cannot be accredited to the politicians, for they adopt Emerson's advice: "Hitch your wagon to a star," and all who did not desert Blaine after his first defeat made haste to do so in 1880. They did not know the hold the Maine statesman had on the hearts of the people. After the Chicago Convention of 1880 an ardent Blaine man here, a merchant, began an advertisement in this wise: "Good-by, Jim Blaine; 'tis hard to give thee up." It did seem then to superficial observers that Blaine, too, had "gone glimmering." But the voice of the people, speaking with no uncertain sound, is again lifted in behalf of the Plumed Knight, and from California to Maine is heard demanding that the Nation be ruled by "the man who is the biggest combination of heart and brain beneath her flag." Only in the career of Clay and Webster do we find a parallel to this wonderful hold of Blaine on the people. But shall the name of the Great Commoner go down in history beside those of the Great Pacificator and the Defender of the Constitution? Shall the Nation repeat the ingratitude which kept these two great men from the highest office? Shall the people once more be cheated? To these inquiries let Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Kansas, which gave Garfield majorities aggregating 240,000, respond. Hearken to the voice of the people, which answers in stentorian tones, "No!"

The people *demand* Blaine. Mercenary office-holders may oppose, malign, and say all manner of evil things against him falsely, but the great, unpolluted heart of the people still beats warmly for Jim Blaine. Such preëminent greatness, such unswerving fidelity to party, such lofty patriotism as has characterized the Man from Maine merit a reward at the hands of a grateful Nation. With Blaine in the Presidential chair, the honor of the Union will be maintained. The Stars and Stripes will float uninsulted and unmenaced on every sea. Negroes will not be shot like dogs for voting right. England will learn that the Declaration of Independence is still in force.

And it now looks as though the Plymouth divine will soon see wherein James G. Blaine is a greater man than Moses. Let the people have their choice just once. Then let petulant New York join the triumphal train, or eat crow with the Bourbon South. But the civilized States will be found in the Blaine column. C. E. G.

FOR BLAINE AND LINCOLN.

CHESTER, Ill., May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—God bless you for the noble work you are doing in urging the nomination of Blaine and Lincoln. If this ticket is nominated at Chicago the Republican party will triumph at the polls. If some dark horse is trotted out take my word for it a feeling of disgust will pervade Republican ranks everywhere. Blaine can carry the Pacific States, Indiana, Ohio, and all the Northern States except New York and New Jersey, *certain*, which will elect him, and can come as near as any other Republican can of carrying these two doubtful States. What other man can do as much? Blaine's well-known views on the Chinese question will make him thousands of votes among laboring-men all over this country. Give us Blaine, who is and has always been a friend to American laborers and American citizens all over the world, and we will win. A LABORING-MAN.

WANTS BLAINE THIS TIME.

ALTON, Ill., May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your paper in advocating the nomination of James G. Blaine is voicing the sentiment of at least 75 per cent of the Republicans throughout this part of Illinois. It remains to be seen whether the combination of political dudes from the East and officeholding delegates from the South can by their twaddle cheat the great mass of Republicans all over this land out of their choice. These paper politicians, who are always surcharged with resolutions, will say at Chicago that Blaine cannot carry New York. Ask them who can carry New York if Blaine cannot. They cannot say. Now, if an overwhelming majority of a political organization must give up their choice to placate a select few who are rich in resolutions but poverty-stricken in votes on the one hand and some gentlemen from the South whose bread and butter depend upon their adherence to an Administration now in power on the other, then defeat Blaine at Chicago. But if the party wants to win, then let it nominate the man who is known all over this land as the greatest statesman, the greatest leader, the acknowledged peer of any living American, whose nomination would create the wildest enthusiasm; one who could carry the Pacific slope, and, in fact, every Northern State—except possibly New Jersey. If the party will do this, it will nominate James G. Blaine. A GRANT MAN IN 1880.

SIGNIFICANT STRAWS.

KEITHSBURG, Ill., May 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On the excursion-train of merchants, manufacturers, and grain-dealers from Marshalltown to Peoria today the following vote was taken for Presidential preferences:

Blaine	137	Edmunds	6
Arthur	30	Ben Butler	2
Logan	13	Harrison, of Indiana	2
Tilden	10	Bob Lincoln	2

H. C. Y.

FACTS FOR DELEGATES.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE CANDIDACY OF JAMES G. BLAINE—A REVIEW OF RECORDS FROM WHICH THE VOTER MAY DRAW HIS OWN CONCLUSIONS—HOW EDMUNDS, SHERMAN, LOGAN, HARRISON, AND HAWLEY VOTED AGAINST THE CHINESE-EXCLUSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—[Correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*.]—Within two weeks the National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago for the purpose of nominating a Presidential candidate. In the meantime, and during the first day or two of the convention, the availability of candidates for nomination will be very fully discussed. If the truth alone, and honest facts, and reasonable inferences from honest facts, shall sway the minds of the delegates, it will not be difficult to reach a satisfactory conclusion. If, on the other hand, the stories which factional jealousy may invent or revamp shall influence the determination of a majority of the delegates, the result will have for its basis groundless fears and manifest injustice.

A large preponderance of the facts and reasons should be influential in the selection of a Republican Presidential candidate point unerringly to James G. Blaine. First of all he is the choice of more than *three-fourths*, at a low estimate, of *the Republicans of the Republican States;* and the more thoroughly these States are Republican the more emphatically is Blaine their choice. As nearly as an estimate can now be made, the relative strength of the respective candidates in the Republican States stands as follows:

Blaine	350
Arthur	290
Edmunds	55
Logan	45
Sherman	25
Hawley	12
Doubtful	48

THE MILITIA AGAINST THE REGULARS.

Second—In a number of these Republican States a well-organized and thoroughly disciplined combination had to be met and overcome. Had there been no such combination the number of Blaine delegates would be far greater. It was a fight of the militia against the regulars. The great achievement of the militia is at once a marvel and an unmistakable assurance of Blaine's unbounded popularity with the masses of the Republican party.

Third—New York, it is said by many who have not analyzed the subject, is the pivotal State. Blaine can carry New York if any other Republican in the country can. The Republican strongholds in New York have attested their confidence in him. Two hundred and forty delegates out of 500 in the State Convention were his zealous supporters.

These 240 delegates represent the Republican districts of New York. But New York is not a pivotal State, and Blaine can be elected without New York. No one of the other prominently-named candidates is likely to be elected without New York, and for this reason: The Republican States, including New York, have 248 votes in the Electoral College. The Democratic States have 153 votes in the Electoral College. Take New York's thirty-six votes from the 248 Electoral votes and you have 212 remaining. Add the thirty-six votes of New York to the 153 Electoral votes from the Southern, or Democratic States, and you have but 189 Electoral votes, which leaves still a Republican majority of twenty-three.

Now, when the Chinese bill was under consideration in the Senate, March 8, 1882, *Edmunds voted against it;* Sherman was paired with Pendleton *against it;* Hawley was paired with Butler *against it;* Harrison was paired Maxey *against it;* and Logan did not vote. President Arthur *vetoed* that bill April 4, 1882, and in his veto message he took occasion to speak in derogation of the bill, and in the most complimentary terms of the Chinese.

RECORDS ON THE CHINESE BILL.

On the passage of the bill over the veto in the Senate, April 5, 1882, Senator Edmunds was paired with Senator Garland, and, it was announced, *would have voted no;* Senator Hawley *voted no,* Senator Sherman *voted no,* Senator Harrison *voted no,* and Senator Logan was paired with Senator Ransom, who was for the bill.

Thus, it will be seen that Mr. Arthur, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Logan, Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Harrison stand in a hostile attitude to the prohibition of Chinese immigration. Now, look at the position of Mr. Blaine on the subject of restricting Chinese immigration. In a speech delivered in the Senate Feb. 13, 1879, Mr. Blaine said:

"Ought we to exclude them [the Chinese]? The question lies in my mind thus: Either the Anglo-Saxon race will possess the Pacific Slope or the Mongolians will possess it. You give them the start today, with the keen thrust of necessity behind them and with the ease of transportion before them and with the inducements to come, while we are filling up the other portions of the continent, and it is inevitable, if not demonstrable, that they will occupy that great space of country between the Sierras and the Pacific Coast. . . .

OTHER FOREIGNERS WELCOMED.

"In a republic especially, in any Government that maintains itself, the unity of order and of administration is in the family. The immigrants that come to us from all portions of the British Islands, from Germany, from Sweden, from Norway, from Denmark, from France, from Spain, from Italy, come here with the *family* as much engraven on their minds and in their customs, and in their habits as we have it. The Asiatic, who brings neither wife nor child with him, cannot go on with our population and make a homogeneous element. The idea of comparing European immigration with an immigration that has no regard to family; that does not recognize the relation of husband and wife; that does not observe the tie of parent and child; that does not have in the slightest degree the ennobling and civilizing influences of the hearthstone and fireside! Why, when gentlemen talk loosely about emigration from European states, as contrasted with that, they are certainly forgetting history and forgetting themselves."

Now, if there is one thing dearer than all others to the people of the Pacific States it is the inhibition of the Chinese. Mr. Blaine's position on this subject is thoroughly known to and appreciated by the people of California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada, and they have attested their confidence in him by sending delegates to the National Convention *unanimously favorable to his nomination.* How necessary it is to consider this phase of the political situation is enforced by our experience in 1880. The Morey letter cost the loss of California and Nevada to us. What hope would there be in the Pacific States for a candidate who has been opposed to the restriction of Chinese immigration, or for a "dark horse" who might be victimized by another Morey letter? And, by the way, who can tell how a "dark horse" will turn out on any great policy of the Republican party?

THE DUTY OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

It is the bounden duty of the delegates from the Southern States, and it will doubtless be the pleasure of many of them, to heed the wishes of the masses of the Republicans whose States must elect the Republican candidate. The Republicans of the minority States have good reason to hope and believe that Blaine's election would result to their great advantage.

They would be benefited in two ways: First, Blaine's positive, aggressive character would give Assurance that they would be protected in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. Second, they can reasonably expect that under his administration the Republican party North and South would undergo a much-needed reconstruction. Under the influences which now dominate the administration of the Republican party the three greatest States of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—have been lost to the party. If the domination be so odious as to cost the loss of these Republican States, how can the Republicans of the Southern States expect to gain ascendency where the same influences are exerted in an aggravated form?

Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana are naturally Republican States. With a firm hand at the helm of the National Administration the Republicans of these States may look for protection in asserting and maintaining their civil and political rights.

Thus it will be seen from all points of view, from the standpoint of the availability of their candidate, the promise of success, the reinvigoration of the Republican party North and South, and the certainty of having an issue with the Democratic party which no ingenuity can conceal or distort, that James G. Blaine is the one man above all others whom the Republicans should nominate at Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE POLITICAL FLUTTER CAUSED BY DON CAMERON'S RETURN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—The return of Senator Cameron has unsealed the lips of Arthur men in this city. They talk upon the assumption that Senator Cameron is for Arthur as a matter of course. This they assume from the fact that the two stood together for Gen. Grant at Chicago in 1880, and that ex-Secretary Quay has all along proclaimed that he was for Arthur. A close canvass among the Philadelphia leaders, however, proves that it is not safe to set Senator Cameron down for Arthur. It is believed his preference lies in another direction. It is even doubted by some whether Mr. Quay is at heart for Arthur. That those delegates whom he has helped to elect will vote for Arthur on the first ballot seems pretty well assured. Their loyalty will probably depend largely upon the support Arthur receives in other States. In the meantime several delegates who were discussing the prospects of the candidates at the Union Club agreed that President Arthur was every day losing strength. One of these delegates has been set down all along as an Arthur man. At Harrisburg, Senator Cameron's home has been literally besieged by politicians since his return yesterday. Chairman Cooper, his faithful lieutenant, went to him in the hope of gaining his influence to make the Pennsylvania delegation solid for Blaine, and came away puzzled, but hopeful as to the Senator's intentions. Gen. Cameron, whose influence is still paramount, believes in the unit rule, and would like to see the delegation go to Chicago as a unit for some one. "I have no animosities," said Gen. Cameron, "and no prejudices in this campaign." His son is less outspoken, but it is announced tonight on good authority that whatever influence he brings to bear will be exerted on the outside, and that he will not go to Chicago as anything but a spectator.

NEBRASKA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 22.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention met here tonight. It is the largest convention of Democrats ever held in the State. Speeches were made by prominent Democrats and the feeling was most enthusiastic. All remarks denouncing monopoly were loudly cheered. All the old party leaders of the State are present except J. Sterling Morton, who is not on hand to raise the issue of free trade.

The convention was called to order at 8 o'clock. An hour was spent in wrangling over temporary organization, which was finally effected by electing B. A. Hinman, of Lincoln County, Chairman.

THE REPUBLICANS.

OMAHA, Neb., May 22.—The Republican State Central Committee met in this city tonight and fixed the date for holding the State Convention Aug. 27, at Omaha. A full State ticket and five Presidential Electors are to be nominated. The meeting was well attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

KENTUCKY

OFFICEHOLDING DELEGATES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—All of the delegations reported as Arthur delegations from Southern States present the Georgia features noted in THE TRIBUNE of May 20 of officeholders supporting the dispenser of Government pap. Out of twenty-six delegates from Kentucky who offset Republican Michigan's twenty-six delegates we find the following officeholders or their connections going to Chicago as Arthur men:

Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, appointed by Arthur.

M. S. Culbertson, Congressman, consulted in Kentucky by Arthur.

W. O. Bradley, special counsel in the star-route cases, *appointed since his election as delegate.*

E. Farley, Collector of Internal Revenue, appointed by Arthur.

R. P. Stall, brother of Revenue Collector appointed by Arthur.

George M. Thomas, United States District-Attorney.

A. J. Auxier, United States Marshal.

R. P. Stall was elected as anti-Arthur, but just before the Kentucky Republican Convention Mr. Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, had Stall's brother appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lexington, which commissionary labor bore fruit in Stall's conversion from Blaine to Arthur.

W. O. Bradley declared for Arthur at the convention, but subsequently was reported as weakening. He is doubtless freshened by his appointment to complete the star-route labors of Mr. George Bliss, another friend of the President.

These are seven true and tried Arthur men, who go up to Chicago from Kentucky to vote and work for him from whom their blessings flow. This little band will kill the votes of either of the following *Republican States:*

Colorado 6, and 1 to spare.
Nevada 6, and 1 to spare.
Oregon 6, and 1 to spare.

And will come within one of killing the vote of either Vermont, New Hampshire or Rhode Island.

The estimates give Arthur the following votes from Democratic States and districts:

Alabama	19	North Carolina	19
Arkansas	14	South Carolina	18
Florida	8	Tennessee	20
Georgia	24	Texas	14
Kentucky	23	Virginia (Mahone's)	24
Louisiana	16		
Missouri	9	Total	208

These votes, from States which cannot give a single Republican Electoral vote (without noting twenty-six votes from the Democratic cities of New York and Buffalo), are enough to defeat the choice of the following Republican States:

California	16	Minnesota	14
Colorado	6	Nebraska	10
Illinois	44	Nevada	6
Iowa	26	Oregon	6
Kansas	18	Rhode Island	8
Maine	12	Vermont	8
Michigan	26		
Total			200

Or of—

Ohio	46	Michigan	26
Illinois	44		
Indiana	30	Total	206
Pennsylvania	60		

Or of the Central States:

New York	72	Pennsylvania	60
Ohio	46		
Indiana	30	Total	208

Or of every Western State except California.

It is enough to say now that we can count on the American common sense of a reasonable number of the Southern delegates now counted for Arthur saving them from leaving themselves or their States in the unwise position in which these estimates put them. Even those holding office from Arthur will, in many instances, wish to continue in office, which they well know cannot be if they force Arthur on the Republican States. The Southern delegations are uninstructed. They have no patriotic devotion to Arthur as they had to Gen. Grant. No ties to bind any large number of them to any one but Mr. Blaine. I do not doubt that when it comes to the actual vote they will, as a rule, join the Republican States in nominating Mr. Blaine on the first ballot. They count in their numbers many true men who desire the success of the Republican party. REPUBLICAN.

BLACK AND HARRISON.

THE MAYOR BECOMES RECONCILED TO THE JEFFERSON CLUBS.

Varying opinions were expressed by local Democrats yesterday over Gen. Black's proposed candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination against Harrison. It was said that if he had come out earlier he could have had a goodly share of the Cook County delegates, but at this stage of the game it was doubtful since the Mayor had had a chance to fix up the gaps in his fences. Nevertheless it was understood that Mr. Mackin and his colleagues would try and get in a delegation of "handy" men from the North and South Side wards.

Harrison's henchmen were buoyant, and were declaring about the streets that Mackin had already been forced to lie down—an assertion which was promptly denied by the latter's followers. It became noised abroad that the Mayor would no longer antagonize the Jefferson Clubs by starting rival organizations in all the wards. His change of heart was said to be because he had been convinced that the purpose of those clubs was not hostility to Harrison. [illegible] in two or three instances their organization [illegible] in the hands of unfriendly parties, in the [illegible] jority of cases it was promised that the [illegible] bers would prove his devoted adherents. [illegible] an earnest of the Mayor's changed views [illegible] meeting of the Twelfth Ward Jefferson C[lub] in the evening was considered signific[ant]. Here there was a disposition shown to [illegible] proper homage to Carter Harrison as the [illegible] and only Moses who can lead the [illegible] Democrats out of the wilderness. Not [illegible] his selection for Governor, but the distinguished honor of going to the National Convention as a delegate-at-large and placing Tilden in nomination was conceded as [illegible] meat upon which Harrison had not grown [illegible] fat to feed. It didn't matter that half a dozen West Side Democrats want the Mayor to be a delegate-at-large so that they [illegible] have some show of going as district delegates. The Twelfth Ward Jefferson Club has placed itself on record as a convert to the belief [illegible] Carter Harrison is entitled to the earth and the fruits which grow in the Democratic orchard, Mr. Mackin to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the meeting of the Democratic [illegible] Central Committee tonight the question of the manner of choosing district delegates to the National Convention is likely to come up in [illegible] way that will settle how far Makin will be [illegible] to go in his opposition to Harrison.

A BOOMLESS BOOM.

THE PROPOSED MEETING TO INDORSE [illegible] NOT PANNING OUT.

It is not unlikely that the proposed [illegible] of Chicago business-men to indorse Arthur which was set for next Wednesday [illegible] be among the things that might have been [illegible] were not. The movement has been [illegible] it is said, by the Custom-House, but [illegible] set snags were met with, and some of the Arthur people in the city advised against the meeting. It was said that such a gathering on the eve of the convention would be [illegible] taste, especially since the friends of [Blaine] and Logan were refraining from any[thing] of this sort. It was hinted that the object of the proposed meeting was [illegible] Emery Storrs to make a speech, and [illegible] caused a protest in some quarters. The boomers, however, paid no heed to the objections till it became a question whether the meeting could be made a success. [illegible] papers for the signatures of business-men [have] been out for several days they have [illegible] signed with the frequency which would [illegible] yearning desire for the renomination of Arthur. The returns have been so unsatisfactory [that] yesterday it was said unless there was a general picking up today and tomorrow the [meeting] would be abandoned in order to save the Arthur managers from the backset which the failure of the meeting would give them.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE[S].

MR. MACKIN'S SCHEME GOES THROUGH—[ITS] BEARING ON HARRISON.

The Cook County Democratic Central Committee held a brief session last evening at the Palmer House for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the county Convention. There was a large attendance and the business of the committee was harmoniously disposed of. A resolution by Mackin was adopted which provided that delegates to the State Convention be chosen by District Conventions instead of by the County Convention for that purpose, there being but one vote in opposition to the plan. It was also agreed that instead of choosing delegates to the National Convention [illegible] chosen at the Congressional conventions. The primaries will be held June 17 from [illegible] m., one voting place in each ward, [illegible] Congressional conventions will be held [illegible] at 11 a. m.

Lou Freeman, of the Second Congressional District, having changed his place of residence, his position was declared vacant, and Thomas Shirley was unanimously chosen to succeed him. The four Congressional District Committees were directed to organize for the ensuing year, and the directions were complied with immediately, with the following result:

First District—Rensselaer, Stone, President; Joseph C. Mackin, Secretary; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas J. McNally; Treasurer, [illegible] Mackey.

Second District—Temporary President, [illegible] O'Hayer; Secretary, Michael J. Bransfield. The committee adjourned for one week to complete its organization. The meeting place [illegible] No. 572 South Halsted street.

Third District—President, John R. Van P[illegible]; Secretary, J. H. Ward; Treasurer, [illegible] Donald; Sergeant-at-Arms, James O'Brien.

Fourth District—President, S. B. Chase; Secretary, John H. Colvin; Treasurer, Frank [illegible]new; Sergeant-at-Arms, John M. Brown.

The First Congressional Committee will meet Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m. at No. 117 [illegible] Clark street. After transacting this business the committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Though there was great unanimity last night the action of the committee is in the line which Mr. Mackin marked out in the program for the defeat of Harrison's aspirations. The Mayor's friends saw the drift, and their offering no opposition shows that the fight is to be settled hereafter. Mackin's [illegible] was to get the district delegates to the National Convention chosen in advance of the State gathering, and he has succeeded. Since the Twelfth Ward Jefferson Club has declared for Harrison as a delegate-at-large he will probably be ruled out of the list of district possibilities. Mr. Mackin's claim has been that he could get two districts solid against Harrison, and the organization of the Third and Fourth District Committees shows how much he has done. With primaries held under their auspices it will not be difficult to secure delegates to Peoria who will favor [illegible] for Governor, unless the Mayor should put the clamps on Mackin through Mike McDonald, as was done in the Aldermanic fight. This is what the Democratic leaders now look forward to.

THE "BUSINESS" MEN.

SOME OF THOSE WHO SUPPORT MR. ARTHUR.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What do you understand by the terms "business-men" and "professional men"? Would you regard this list as a fair representative list of "business-men"?

Henry Ward Beecher, preacher.
Parke Godwin, editor.
Benjamin H. Bristow, attorney and ex-[illegible].
Edwards Pierrepont, Embassador.
F. C. Acton, United States Treasurer.
D. G. Rollins, Surrogate.
C. R. Agnew, doctor.

Undoubtedly these great and good men have an equal right with other men to [illegible] "boom" a candidate for President, but when they do so under the [illegible] of "business" men it looks like an attempt at "stolen livery," and [illegible] deceive nobody. There has been but [illegible] the commercial or mercantile pursuits [illegible] their lives to constitute them "business-men" in the general acceptation of the term [illegible] possibly their politics has been of the [illegible]cial sort). They have the same right to [illegible] President Arthur that others have Mr. Blaine, or Gen. Logan, or Senator Edmunds, but [illegible] they claim that the business-men, [illegible] Wall street, are clamorous for his [illegible]tion they claim without the facts. His Administration has been marked by nothing [illegible] or striking to mark it as "par [illegible]" in comparison with others. It has been neither positive nor negative, but a [illegible] neutral affair, offending nobody in particular, and regarded as "well enough in general"—a sort of a drawing-room, kid-glove, [illegible]rade matter that was very pretty and nice." Possibly Grandma Frelinghuysen's foreign policy (if that's what he calls it) commends itself to the especial admiration of these business (?) gentlemen. "Trade is dull," we hear on every side. Wall street had her panic among her "business" men, commerce is slack, and while President Arthur may not be blamed or held responsible for these matters, yet what is there in his Administration that calls so loudly upon the business-men of the country to rally to his support? [illegible] tell us.

"OBJECTOR" HOLMAN.

RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District, in convention at Greensburg, renominated William S. Holman on the first ballot.

A DESPERADO ASSASSINATED.

OWENSBORO, Ky., May 22.—Henry Hays, a farmer of Davies County, was found dead near his residence this morning, with three pistol shots in his body. Hays was a desperate man and had engaged in several shooting affrays. Warrants were out for his arrest which the officers were afraid to serve. There is no clue as to how he came to his death.

Young and Old

Are alike victims of rheumatism and [illegible] Youth has the best of it, because it [illegible] feet of remedies. But age must suffer [illegible] the curative agent be of itself equal [illegible] of capturing the strongholds of the disease. [illegible] have proved so speedy and strong for this [illegible] Athlophoros. Says David Little, of [illegible]mer County, Ia.: "Am 77 years old. Have had rheumatism for nearly four years. [illegible] after taking Athlophoros I walked into the [illegible] without crutch or cane, and wished [illegible] 'Happy New-Year.' Thank God for your [re]covery!"

...s was not hostility to Harrison. There ... two or three instances their organization ... the hands of unfriendly parties. In the ... of cases it was promised that the ... would prove his devoted adherents ... earnest of the Mayor's changed views ... of the Twelfth Ward Jefferson ... the evening was considered significant ... there was a disposition shown to ... homage to Carter Harrison as the ... only Moses who can lead the ... Democrats out of the wilderness. Not ... selection for Governor, but the ... honor of going to the National ... as a delegate-at-large and ... in nomination was conceded as ... upon which Harrison had not grown ... to feed. It didn't matter that ... West Side Democrats want the Mayor ... a delegate-at-large so that they ... some show of going as district delegates ... Twelfth Ward Jefferson Club has placed ... on record as a convert to the belief ... Harrison is entitled to the earth and ... fruits which grow in the Democratic ... Mr. Mackin to the contrary ...

...the meeting of the Democratic ... Committee tonight the question of ... of choosing district delegates ... National Convention is likely to come up ... that will settle how far Makin will ... in his opposition to Harrison.

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THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Ferdinand Ward Occupying Boss Tweed's Old Apartments in Ludlow Street Jail.

Warner's Profitable Operations with Grant & Ward—The Firm's "Government-Contract" Business.

Cable Correspondence of Gould and Vanderbilt—The Penn Bank to Resume Today—The Erie Bank.

NEW YORK.

GRANT & WARD.

ENORMOUS LIABILITIES.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—It is now certain that all the persons who got extravagant profits on their investments with Grant & Ward will be called on to account for the money received by them, and that the courts will be asked to declare that they must in equity hand over to the Receiver of that firm all but a legal interest return for the money they originally invested. The suit in which Receiver Davies has obtained from Judge Donohue an injunction restraining William S. Warner from disposing of or incumbering the property transferred to him by Ferdinand Ward May 7 indicates this. In this complaint Mr. Davies says that the nominal liabilities of Grant & Ward, including those to creditors holding collaterals, amount to more than $14,000,000, and that $2,000,000 of the liabilities are wholly unsecured.

TWENTY PER CENT A MONTH.

Respecting William S. Warner's relations to Grant & Ward, he says: "Warner made advances of money to Ward upon agreements that the same should be repaid at certain times, with other amounts, called profits, computed usually at the rate of 20 per cent per month. In the course of the transactions Warner has paid to Ward about $6,000,000, and has received in return $7,800,000, all of the transactions being between July 18, 1882, and May 5, 1884. A short time after the transactions began Warner had received from Ward, in the shape of profits, computed at the rate of 20 per cent per month, all the advances which he made. After that all the so-called advances or loans by Warner to Ward were in great measure with money which he had previously obtained from Ward. Warner, by retaining a part of the money as a basis for further transactions, developed a large apparent indebtedness to himself. The discounts paid to Ward became constantly larger, and the so-called indebtedness to Warner constantly increased till the failure of the firm."

ALLEGED FICTITIOUS CONTRACTS.

Mr. Davies goes on to say that "the alleged contracts on which the transactions purported to be based were entirely fictitious, and from the facts that were known to Warner he had reasonable cause to believe this and that the firm of Grant & Ward was insolvent; during all the latter part of the transactions of Ward and Warner the latter had good ground for believing that the former had been guilty of some crime or fraud or disgraceful conduct in connection with his business, which would be disclosed if the payment of the alleged claims were insisted upon. Moreover, the said money was paid and transferred by Ward to Warner and received by the latter in fraud of the rights of creditors of the firm of Grant & Ward."

WARD'S AFFIDAVIT.

In an affidavit in support of the application for the injunction Ferdinand Ward avers that he asked Warner to allow the rate of interest on the latter's investments to be reduced from 20 to 10 per cent a month; that Warner refused, threatening at the same time to call on Grant & Ward to pay him the money apparently due him. Ward also declares that Warner drew up the contracts on which the profits accrued, and made them as favorable to himself as possible.

FERDINAND WARD TAKEN TO LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

A closed carriage, drawn by two spirited white horses, stopped in front of Ludlow Street Jail at 5:50 o'clock this afternoon. The door was shot open with a bang, and before the inevitable crowd could gather on the sidewalk Ferdinand Ward leaped out and ran nimbly up the jail steps. He was followed closely by Deputy-Sheriff James Brown and young Sydney Green with the order of arrest, and Clerk Thomas Moore, of the Sheriff's office, brought up the rear. Brown hastily rang the bell, and the keeper, who had been waiting inside, swung open the big iron door. The little party entered and the door closed. Ward was in jail in consequence of his failure to produce bail in the amount of $300,000. Ward slept at the Sinclair House last night in company with a Deputy Sheriff, and this forenoon went to the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, attorneys, No. 111 Broadway. A long conference was held, and it was reported that Ward was doing his best to get the $300,000 bail. Mr. Stillman's door was pounded on, and Mr. William S. Ward, brother of Ferdinand Ward, came out to say that none of his brother's relatives had made any effort to give or get bail, and that in all probability no bail would be given. He did not believe that anything in the way of collateral would be put up as bail. Subsequently it was explained that Ward would not offer to give bail, for the reason that suit after suit might be brought against him, thus running the bail up to an enormous amount. The fact that at any moment criminal proceedings might be begun also deterred him from seeking bail. It was said, however, that Ward's relatives and a few personal friends who have refused to desert him, were prepared to furnish bail in almost any amount. Pale and careworn, and with his eyes fixed upon the floor, Ward emerged from Mr. Stillman's office at 10:30 o'clock and walked with the Deputy Sheriff to his private room in the office of Grant & Ward, in the United Bank Building. Ward pored over a seemingly endless pile of papers with his friends. It was said that during the day the unique transactions of the suspended firm from the beginning to the recent close were pointed out and explained more or less fully to Stillman and others, and that special attention was given to the transactions having direct bearing upon the suit begun by J. Nelson Tappan, at whose instigation Ward was arrested.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

As soon as the door of Ludlow Street Jail banged behind him, a few minutes before 6 o'clock, Ward glanced timidly about him for a moment and then he fixed his eyes upon the floor in silence. Deputy-Sheriff Brown bustled in, turned, and saw Ward standing painfully by the grated door.

"Come in, Mr. Davis," he said, hospitably. "Come in and make yourself comfortable." Mr. Ward answered with great alacrity to the name of Davis and entered the Warden's office. In a sepulchral whisper Deputy-Sheriff Brown introduced "Mr. Davis" to Deputy-Warden Kiernan. "Glad to see you, Mr. Ward," said Mr. Kiernan, shaking his new friend warmly by the hand; "take a seat, Mr. Ward, and make yourself comfortable."

Mr. Ward, alias Mr. Davis, seated himself with a weary sigh, and, placing an alligator-skin valise beside him on the floor, began to read an evening newspaper. Mr. Kiernan gave a receipt for the prisoner to Deputy-Sheriff Brown, who relaxed his vigilance and disappeared in an inner room. Then Mr. Kiernan administered the usual oath to Ward, who declared his ability to support himself. Then Mr. Ward was ushered into the reception-room, where he sat for an hour in silence with his brother-in-law, Mr. Green. He refused to talk. "I have nothing to say," he said in answer to a question. "I have no statement of any kind to make. I am advised by my lawyer to say nothing, and I am trying to follow his instructions."

A DISTINGUISHED PREDECESSOR.

At 7 o'clock he was shown to his rooms. On the exact spot where Mr. Ward's folding cot will be placed William M. Tweed died. Morning and evening Ward's bedroom will be warmed by the steam radiator that William M. Tweed put into the jail at his own expense during the closing days of his life. In a little square place leading off the bedroom Ward will bathe in the bath-tub fitted up by Tweed. Adjoining rooms are occupied by Deputy-Warden Kiernan as parlor and bedroom. All the rooms communicate with one another and are models of neatness and comfort. They are Mr. Kiernan's private rooms. Handsome chandeliers hang from the ceiling, and a fireplace gives a cheerful look to the main parlor. Ward engages these rooms at his own expense. He will be guarded by five men night and day. "It may be a little superfluous," said Mr. Kiernan in explanation, "but we don't want any breaks here."

GROUNDS ON WHICH THE ORDER OF ARREST WAS GRANTED.

The order for the arrest of Ward was issued by Judge Donohue late Monday evening. Wednesday afternoon after leaving the grand jury room he loitered at the office of his counsel, and was then ordered into custody. The suit is that of J. Nelson Tappan, City Chamberlain, for $320,000. The order of arrest was granted on three affidavits. Mr. J. Nelson Tappan swore that in September, 1883, he was approached by Ward, who told him that the firm of Grant & Ward had been for a considerable time engaged in buying contracts of the United States Government and the claims of contractors against the Government; that on account of the great delay which contractors usually experienced in collecting their money they were willing to sell these contracts and claims therefor at large discounts; that owing to the great influence which Grant & Ward had with the officers of the Government the firm would have no trouble in securing prompt settlements of such contracts after they were assigned to the firm. The firm now proposed to go into this business very largely, and had determined to give a few of their intimate friends a chance to divide the profits. If Mr. Tappan would advance money to the firm there would be absolutely no risk whatever; that it would be just the same as indorsing a Government bond. Relying on these alleged representations Tappan says that in September, 1883, he began to advance money. It was understood at all times when Tappan advanced this money that it was to be used in purchasing those contracts and the claims of those contractors against the United States Government. When he paid moneys to Grant & Ward they gave him receipts in this form:

NEW YORK, April 2, 1884.—Received from J. Nelson Tappan $20,000, which we agree to return to him June 1, 1884. GRANT & WARD.

Mr. Tappan further alleged that between April 2 and April 25, 1884, he advanced to the firm sums amounting in all to $320,000, for which amount this action is brought. All the statements and representations made to him by Ward concerning those contracts he says were false and fraudulent and made for the purpose of inducing him (Tappan) to advance the money in question. Instead of using the money in purchasing the Government contracts or the claims of contractors, he says it was used for other purposes and for speculations in no manner connected with Government contracts.

A CORROBORATIVE AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. William H. Bingham, a broker, whose offices are in the Mills Building, made an affidavit that he had personal knowledge of the advance of money by Tappan to Grant & Ward. Bingham says he also advanced money himself to the firm on the strength of those Government contracts. He was anxious to estimate the risks of the venture, and told Ward that if he (Bingham) could be informed more fully of the secret arrangements which the firm had with the United States Government he could command large amounts of money for future advances. Ward replied that if he were willing to divulge these secret arrangements, he could command millions to Bingham's thousands. Since the failure Bingham saw Ward and asked him to show some of the Government contracts and explain to him more specifically the particulars of them. Ward refused to give any explanation. Investigation had also failed to show any contracts. The day of the failure, Bingham says, he met James D. Fish and asked him in regard to the contract speculations; that Fish replied that he himself had never seen a Government contract owned by the firm or an assignment of the claim of any contractor, and Fish believed that this Government contract business was all a myth.

YOUNG ULYSSES.

A report was circulated this afternoon that other arrests were made in connection with the Grant & Ward failure, and some people went so far as to mention the name of one of Gen. Grant's sons and said that to avoid arrest he had gone to Canada. Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant was greatly excited this evening when a reporter visited her residence and sent in a request to Gen. Grant in relation to the rumor that his son Ulysses had gone away. She entered the reception-room instead. Her face was flushed with indignation, and her eyes fairly sparkled with excitement. After making an apology that Gen. Grant could not be seen she said: "It is perfectly shameful that such a rumor should be circulated and that it be should published in the papers. Why should my son go to Canada? Why should he be afraid of being arrested? Why should anybody want to arrest him? Is my son a thief?"

Tears rose to her eyes as she asked the last question. She trembled violently as she stood there in the centre of the room, pressing one hand to her bosom and unconsciously extending the other in a pathetic gesture. She conquered her emotion after some minutes, but her indignation continued.

"You have the thief under arrest," she bitterly said; "the man who has robbed and ruined us. It is false and untrue," she added, "that my son Ulysses has run away. He was here this afternoon, and took lunch with me at 3 o'clock."

"He has moved from the city, has he not?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; because he has lost—has been robbed of everything. He has gone to Morristown, N. J., to obtain a roof to shelter himself and his family. He is too poor to live in the city."

"Where is he residing at Morristown?"

"In a house he has rented, or rather," she corrected herself, "Mr. Chaffee has rented for him and his wife. Anybody who wants to see him or any of my sons can do so. Neither he nor they have any need of hiding themselves. They were made the victims of this man. They have nothing to conceal."

GEN. GRANT'S FARM MORTGAGED TO VANDERBILT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—A mortgage on Gen. Grant's farm a few miles south of this city, to aid in securing the loan from W. H. Vanderbilt, was recorded here today.

GOULD AND VANDERBILT.

CABLE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MONEY KINGS.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The following cable correspondence passed between Gould and Vanderbilt on the financial situation:

NEW YORK, May 21, 1884—*To W. H. Vanderbilt, London:* Since your departure the failure of Grant & Ward, the Marine Bank, the Metropolitan Bank, and others has so greatly disturbed confidence that good securities have suffered a great depreciation in common with poorer ones. But today we have a steadier market and a better feeling, with no further failures and none likely to occur. Mr. Sage opened his doors today and accepted all of his outstanding privileges. I think matters will continue to improve. The new pools between the trunk lines on a money basis were completed and signed today. Mr. Fink is now considering an advance of east-bound rates to 20 cents, which he will probably order. All the threatened disturbances among the roads west of Chicago have been averted. The crop prospects throughout the West and South and Northwest were never looking more prosperous than now, which will guarantee a large fall business. JAY GOULD.

LONDON, May 22, 1884.—*To Jay Gould, New York:* Very much obliged for your message. My advices look as if the depressing influences of the past were about over. I think you will find results will be in accordance with the views expressed in your dispatch. W. H. VANDERBILT.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

A NEW VERSION OF EX-PRESIDENT BALDWIN'S TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—A gentleman who has long been interested in the affairs of the Louisville & Nashville gave a new version of the recent trouble in regard to ex-President Baldwin today. He said: "I think there must be some mistake about the purchase by Mr. Baldwin and his associates for their individual account of $800,000 of city bonds which, after a heavy decline, they are said to have saddled on the Louisville & Nashville at the purchase price. This I think, you will find to be the story: Two years or so ago Baldwin and E. H. Green bought of the City of Louisville, Ky., in their individual capacity and for their own account and personal profit $1,000,000 of Louisville & Nashville stock at about 80. After holding the stock for several months and witnessing a heavy decline in it they turned it over to the company at the original purchase price. Mr. Baldwin restored $206,000 on account of the losses. It would be interesting to know what became of the remainder of the enormous speculative interest. I understand that the company has taken what remains of the purchases of stock for the pool. The stock was all bought and is held on margin. If the pool were to liquidate at the present prices the loss would be between $450,000 and $500,000. Will the company assume this loss with the further large contingent liability in the event of additional decline, or will it hold Baldwin responsible?

"Mr. Baldwin speculated also in the bonds of the company, in which there was a large pool. These bonds were also purchased on margin. The query naturally arises whether the company furnished the money for the margins, as in the case of the stock operations. Not content with these transactions, Mr. Baldwin executed notes of the company to take up the second-mortgage bonds falling due last November, instead of selling in the market $2,000,000 general mortgage bonds specifically reserved in the treasury of the company to retire the seconds. The general mortgage bonds have declined from 97 and 98 to 85. Who is to bear the loss of this peculiar financiering? Jay Gould, I believe, says that when he entered the Directory the company had 25,000 shares of its own stock in its treasury. When trouble came on Mr. Gould looked over the stock and found 5,500 shares missing. He insisted on Mr. Baldwin restoring the lacking stock. Gould was in the pool with Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin is still kept in the board because his associates or a majority of them were interested in his operations."

THE ENOS.

SHERIFFS' OFFICERS LOOKING FOR THE SON.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—It was generally reported about town tonight that Mr. John C. Eno, lately President of the Second National Bank, was to be arrested. As a matter of fact, Deputy Sheriff McGonigal and three assistants passed the entire evening in the vicinity of his house, at No. 46 Park avenue. Mr. McGonigal went away about 9:30 o'clock, but two of his assistants spent the night in the locality above mentioned. About 10 o'clock in the evening Mr. Eno's house was lighted up and the outside doors of the vestibule were open. A servant-girl who answered the reporter's ring said that Mr. Eno was not in town, but shortly before midnight an old gentleman with gray side-whiskers, who said he was a friend of the family, said that Mr. Eno was up-stairs in bed, but would not be seen. Neither President Trowbridge nor any of the Directors of the Second National Bank could be seen by reporters last night.

YOUNG ENO'S CHECKS.

It was reported at the Windsor Hotel tonight that besides the check (or $95,000 which John C. Eno drew on the Second National Bank after he had confessed to his father, several others, also drawn after the confession, had turned up, and that these checks, like the one for $95,000, Eno used in Wall street, where they were accepted without the knowledge of the young bank President's disclosures to his father.

DIDN'T SPECULATE.

"A prominent financier," said a bank officer this evening, "in conversation with Eno not long ago, remarked: 'Your father is a very worthy man. By putting a million or two or three in stocks and holding them for a rise he can largely increase his fortune. This advice applies to yourself as well.' Young Eno unhesitatingly replied: 'I thank you for your advice, but you know we never deal in stocks.' At this very time he was coolly sinking the bank's millions in Wall street. His sang froid was something remarkable."

Mr. Eno has made no effort to keep away from public gaze since the exposure of his operations. He has visited the most public places, and has not appeared in the least disturbed by the revelations.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL MORTGAGED.

Mr. Amos R. Eno has borrowed $1,250,000 from the Mutual Life-Insurance Company upon the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ATLANTIC AND METROPOLITAN.

A RECEIVER FOR THE FORMER.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—A Receiver was today appointed for the Atlantic State Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Puffer, the President of the bank, speaking of the manner in which the bank had been in the habit of doing its business with Mr. George I. Seney, said this afternoon: "For four years past Mr. Seney has been taking all our money and investing it for the benefit of the bank. The securities in which he invested the money he never deposited in this bank, but locked them up in a box in the Metropolitan, which he labeled 'Atlantic Bank.' He merely gave us a notice of the investment, and always kept the securities either in his own possession or in the Metropolitan Bank. The balance we had at the time of the suspension with the Metropolitan amounted to $235,000, and it represents money taken out of this bank by Mr. Seney and invested for our benefit. We claim that this is an investment by the Metropolitan Bank on our benalf, but the Metropolitan claims that it is a purely personal matter between Mr. Seney and us, and that, although Mr. Seney was President of the Metropolitan Bank, they cannot be held accountable in any way for the money. Mr. Seney will make the $235,000 good to us. He has already paid in part of it, and has assured the Directors that he will pay in the entire amount before the end of the month." Mr. Puffer stated further that Mr. Seney was not so poor as people said he was. He had a large surplus left yet, and he would pay the Atlantic State Bank out of that surplus.

A REVISED REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The report that the Metropolitan Bank would be wound up was revised today. The officials know nothing of this, although a Director states that the question is one to be discussed in the future.

FISK & HATCH.

A SYNDICATE TO PURCHASE THE FIRM'S BONDS.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—A syndicate concluded this afternoon negotiations with Messrs. Fisk & Hatch for the purchase from that firm of the Government bonds, the carrying of which was partly instrumental in causing the suspension of the firm. It is generally understood that the firm was carrying about $12,000,000, principally 4 per cents. Since the firm's suspension some of these bonds have been sold by the institutions or persons who had loaned money on them. The rest have been taken by the syndicate. The transaction on the part of the syndicate was conducted through the banking-house of I. & S. Wormser, who, with three others, compose the syndicate. It is understood that the other members of the syndicate are private capitalists and officers of large institutions. The transaction was generally understood as an indication that the firm of Fisk & Hatch is making progress towards resumption.

A. W. DIMOCK & CO.

ATTACHMENTS AGAINST THE FIRM'S PROPERTY.

NEW YORK, May 22.—In the suits commenced in the Supreme Court against A. W. Dimock & Co., brokers, attachments have been granted against the firm's property—first, by Andrew F. Underhill, to recover $22,275 losses alleged to have been sustained in purchases and sales by the plaintiff at the instigation of defendants of the stock of the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company. The plaintiff says he borrowed $7,000 from defendants, but alleges that over and above all counter-claims there is due him $13,175. The second suit is brought by Delos P. Phelps and William Hanna, to recover $79,666. The plaintiffs say they borrowed $100,000 from the defendants, and to secure the loan lodged with them 200 first-mortgage bonds of the Central Iowa Railway Company, Illinois Division, par value of $1,000 each. It was agreed that the firm might rehypothecate these for not exceeding $100,000. It is alleged the firm rehypothecated the securities for the repayment of $25,000 which was borrowed by them from various persons, and that this alleged pledge was concealed from the plaintiffs until after Dimock & Co. failed. The plaintiffs claim they sustained a loss of $79,666. The third attachment is by Wilberforce Sully for $124,744. The papers allege that between October, 1883, and April 21, 1884, Wilberforce purchased 2,100 shares of the telegraph company's stock at various prices under an agreement with Dimock & Co. similar to that of Underhill, and that he sustained a loss of $124,744. Attachments were granted in each case on the ground that the firm disposed of its property with intent to defraud its creditors by postponing the payment of claims of the general creditors until individual debts were paid.

OTHER HOUSES.

A BANKER AND BROKER ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, May 22.—William H. Sweeney, a banker and broker at No. 104 Nassau street, was arrested in the suit of Garrett B. Haight to recover a balance of several thousand dollars in stock transactions.

DONNELL, LAWSON & SIMPSON.

At Donnell, Lawson & Simpson's office it was stated that they had received dispatches from creditors to the effect that any compromise proposed by them would be accepted on receipt of the necessary papers, which have been sent. It looks as if all the firm's creditors would accept the terms offered.

A SMALL SUSPENSION.

The suspension of E. H. Shaw was announced on the Stock Exchange. The failure is a small one.

ELSEWHERE.

PITTSBURG.

THE PENN BANK REJECTS DEPOSITS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—Before 9 o'clock this morning a number of men gathered around the entrances of the Penn Bank. Some of them were mere idlers drawn to the spot by curiosity; others in the crowd were depositors, and after awhile they made a run on the bank. It was one of the most peculiar runs ever heard of, for it was a run to make deposits instead of to withdraw them. Manager Parke, of Library Hall, was in the lead, and he was quite aggrieved because the bank would not accept his regular daily deposit. A merchant whose business amounts to millions a year wanted to add $75,000 to the $200,000 he had already in the bank. Of course such offers and the manner in which they were made were highly gratifying to President Riddle and the Directors, but they were not ready to receive the cash yet and did not take it. In the afternoon, however, several large deposits were taken to be held until tomorrow, when they will be placed on the accounts of the depositors. The stories in regard to the indulgence of the bank in oil speculations and the statement that its chief officers were in the habit of speculating in oil were proven to be false.

THE BANK TO RESUME TODAY.

The Penn Bank has a larger reserve fund than is required by law for a National bank. A careful schedule of the securities held by the bank showed that it could pay over a dollar on each dollar of indebtedness if only the bonds, stocks, and first-class securities were disposed of. This estimate did not include stuff which was at all doubtful or hard to sell. The bank will open its doors at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and it is not likely there will be much of a run. Some people who have need of cash may draw a portion of their deposit, but the scare is as dead as a door nail. The friends of the bank will make it evident that they have the utmost confidence in the concern.

The stockholders of the bank were in session all day. This evening the announcement was made that business will be resumed tomorrow with $680,000 cash on the counter and reserve fund $450,000 for emergencies. The amount liable to draft of depositors is $900,000, but depositors representing $150,000 have signed an agreement not to withdraw.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

There are no symptoms in any direction of a run on any of the banks or savings institutions, and if one should be made ample preparation has been made to meet it. The feeling generally is one of serene confidence in the soundness and stability of our financial institutions and the solvency of all business houses. Quiet and time for thought have done away with the effects of previous excitement, and every one looks for a better state of things in all departments of business in the near future. It was a matter of comment that the men most active yesterday in circulating disquieting rumors and loudest in denouncing those who had met with misfortune in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred had not a cent at stake in that or any other bank.

ATTACHMENTS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Several attachments were granted today against property in this city of the Penn Bank of Pittsburg. The suits were brought by Henry & Newman and the Fourth National Bank.

WASHINGTON.

NO NEWS FROM THE MISSING BROKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—No news has been received from Levis, the missing broker. His affairs in New York are said to be in a very unpromising condition. All his property in this city has been attached, and his office is in the hands of a Deputy Marshal. The disappearance of Levis was the subject of general comment about the departments today, as many clerks had invested various amounts with him, and were anxious to learn all phases of the matter. A number of depositors with Levis say that Col. Burnside, Disbursing Clerk of the Post-Office Department, advised them of this opportunity of making money. They believe he acted from friendly motives towards them, and that he was making a good deal of money himself. Col. Burnside left last night for New York, and is said to be very much disturbed on account of the losses of his friends. The embarrassment of a large number of depositors, who were principally persons of limited means, forms the subject of a great deal of talk as the facts gradually leak out. One man is reported to have mortgaged his house for $8,000, paying 8 per cent interest, and placed the entire capital with Levis. Several business-men are reported to have invested as high as $6,000 and $8,000 in the concern.

"It is surprising," remarked a broker, "what a number of sharp, cool-headed business-men have gone into this thing, and the only way that I can explain is that they were guided by the advice of friends upon whose judgement they relied."

It is understood that Levis has no assets in New York or Philadelphia, and that Harris, his supposed New York agent, denies having had any business connection with him.

OTHER POINTS.

THE ERIE BANK—A RUSH FOR LAWYERS.

ERIE, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—The Receiver's investigation of the affairs of the broken Erie Savings Bank is said to show that of $300,000 deposits not more than $50,000 will remain for distribution. At another large meeting of depositors today a committee reported a legal opinion that individual suits must be brought against the stockholders. On this each-for-himself plan there was a rush for lawyers and a scramble for precedence on the Common Pleas dockets. The court-house was thronged with litigants. Many stockholders who retired from the bank years ago, but omitted to publish legal notice, are liable in law for the losses. No tidings have been had of the absconding President.

ATTACHMENTS AGAINST JAMES S. WILKINS, OF MEMPHIS.

MONROE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—Additional attachment proceedings amounting to about $7,600 were commenced against James S. Wilkins, of Memphis, Tenn. The attaching creditors are Randall & Billings, E. Richardson & Co. and Miller Bros., of New York. Mr. Wilkins is at present in Monroe. His real estate in this county is now covered by attachments aggregating over $20,000, exclusive of a mortgage of $5,000 on his residence property.

GEORGE W. CORWIN, OF GREENCASTLE, IND.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The United States Marshal for Indiana today served a writ of attachment on the stock of goods held by the mortgagees of George W. Corwin to secure a claim for $3,600 of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., of Chicago. It will be remembered that Corwin's liabilities were somewhere in the neighborhood of $35,000, about equally divided between home and foreign creditors. To secure the Greencastle creditors he executed a mortgage on his entire stock of goods two weeks ago. The goods were being sold at bankrupt sale, and were going off rapidly when the attachment proceedings put a stop to the sale. A suit in replevin has also been instituted by Michael Hasler & Co., of Philadelphia.

A JEWELRY FAILURE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The jewelry house of John Breake Jr. closed its doors today on account of a forced claim of $800 by an impatient creditor. Assets, $5,000; liabilities, $6,000.

DRY-GOODS FAILURE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—Bliett, Dewey & Co., wholesale dry goods, have assigned. Liabilities, $200,000; assets not known. Dewey thinks they will pay dollar for dollar. The preferred creditors' dues amount to $103,000.

FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Attachment suits aggregating over $40,000 were filed against the firm of Kaufman, Cohn & Co., wholesale milliners, this morning. Their liabilities are about $75,000. The creditors are principally in New York. The assets are between $30,000 and $40,000.

THE BREWERS IN POLITICS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 22.—The National Brewers' Association adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The temperance politicians instigate and make use of misrepresentations and are aided by sentimentalism, hypocrisy, selfishness, and fanaticism on the one hand and laudable, honest, but misdirected intention on the other to bring about the enactment of prohibitory or unduly-restrictive laws and thus drag our business into politics; it is hereby

Resolved, That, in self-defense, the United States Brewers' Association is forced by its opponents to abandon the policy of political independence, heretofore maintained as one of its principles, and to declare that as an organization we shall in future exert our influence in support of that political party which adopts and carries out an unprejudiced, rational, discriminative, and tolerant policy in the legal treatment of our business and in dealing with the problem of intemperance in the true sense of this much-abused word.

THE "NEWS-JOURNAL."

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—Bids were received for the sale of the *News-Journal* today and submitted to the court by the Receiver, but on account of the order of the court in the matter not being fully understood the court authorized the withdrawal of all bids and intimated that an order would be made soon directing the Receiver to sell the property at auction to the highest bidder.

NEW YORK.

Jesse Grant's Partner Unable to Satisfy a Judgment for Debt—Poverty Pleaded.

Merchants Form an Association to Secure Better Treatment from Railroad and Telegraph Companies.

TRADERS' & TRAVELERS' UNION.

GRIEVANCES OF WHICH MERCHANTS COMPLAIN.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—Some curiosity was developed in railroad and telegraph circles today as to the new association of business-men, called in the articles of incorporation the Traders' & Travelers' Union (Coöperative). The articles declared, among other things, that the subscribers unite their "labor, capital, and patronage in the business or occupation, on the coöperative plan, of obtaining for ourselves, our associates, and successors favorable transportation and telegraph rates." The firms represented in this association are the largest and wealthiest of the dry-goods, drug, and manufacturing firms in this city. The true inwardness of the organization is simply a weariness of oppressive monopolies and a determination to unite in opposing grievances which the members have hitherto fought individually without success.

Mr. Reed, of Bates, Reed & Cooley, said today that the merchants of this city were wholly tired of the impositions practiced upon them by the railway freight pools. "Our freight is not sent as we direct it," said he, "and we think we have a right to have it sent as we choose. If we send out a box of goods and mark to be transported by the Merchants' Dispatch it is probably sent by the West Shore Road, because by the terms of the freight pool the Merchants' Dispatch was not entitled to any more business just at that time. The result is almost invariably that our goods are delayed. We receive letters from our customers in the West that goods shipped a certain date have not arrived when due. The result of that is, that we were obliged to send out tracers to find out what had become of the goods. We have a large number of them out now. So has every large wholesale house in the city. Time is lost and expenditures are incurred which would not happen if our goods were sent as we want them sent. We believe this to be illegal, and we are banded together for the purpose of finding out whether there is not some way of preventing it. We think there is."

In regard to telegraph rates Mr. Reed said that the thing which the merchants objected to was the unjust discrimination between through messages and those sent to intermediate points. A merchant could send a message to Chicago for less than he could to some point between that city and this. The merchants did not like this, as they had many messages to send to the smaller cities. Another point which needed attention was the treatment of commercial travelers by the railways. They were charged large prices for extra baggage and could not get any concessions from the roads. Merchants here had indisputable proofs that some railroads had been discriminating in favor of Chicago and St. Louis houses. "They are sowing passes broadcast out there," said Mr. Reed. "We know it because they have been brought here and shown to us. We can't get anything, and we feel that this is unjust to New York merchants. We have been opposing all these things in a desultory and disunited manner for some time, but there has been no strength in our work. Now we are coming together to take concerted measures."

The organization of the body will be pushed forward and completed immediately, and a plan of action will be adopted which will be put in movement at an early date.

AN IMPECUNIOUS BROKER.

JESSE GRANT'S PARTNER IN COURT—HIS MEXICAN BOND NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—The partner of Jesse Grant, a younger son of the General, in the brokerage business at No. 2 Wall street, is Stephen F. Moriarty, a bright young Bostonian, who left the law office of ex-Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, to indulge here a fondness for speculative enterprises. Since his advent in this city he has interested himself specially in the practical use of electric-storage batteries. In April, 1883, he borrowed from George William Ballou the sum of $5,000, for which he gave his note, and as collateral security shares of the Electric Accumulator Company. The note not having been paid at maturity Ballou sold the stock at auction, and bought it in himself at $300, which sum he credited Moriarty with on the note. Subsequently he transferred the note to Henry H. Remington, who sued Moriarty on it.

After these events Mr. Moriarty appeared before the public as one of the subjects of a newspaper story, in which his marvelous skill and success as a speculator and "placer" of railroad and mining stocks was extolled, and next as one of the defendants in a suit representing bonds of the par value of about $5,000,000 which were issued by the Provisional Government of Mexico, organized when the French troops left that country.

Having been unable to collect the amount of his judgment, Mr. Remington was led by these statements about Moriarty's financial operations to get an order for his examination in supplementary proceedings. This was finally begun today when he appeared before Judge J. F. Daly, in Common Pleas chambers. "I reside at the Fifth Avenue Hotel," said Mr. Moriarty, "and am a broker at No. 2 Wall street. I am a partner of Jesse Grant. We have not been carrying on business for some time. There are no assets or property owned by the firm, and there are no debts or accounts now due it. I own no real estate, and have no interest in any. I have no personal property save my wearing apparel. I have three or four suits of clothes. I pledged my watch, chain, diamond pin, and other jewelry to John T. Moriarty, of Boston—my brother—for a loan of between $3,000 and $4,000, perhaps more, about a year ago. The articles pledged were presents to me. I have no interest in speculations with Jesse Grant or anybody else. I had an interest in the Woodhouse Mexican bonds which was based on the performance by me of negotiations that I was not able to carry out."

Mr. Moriarty had agreed to keep the circumstances of his negotiations secret. If he violated his agreement innocent parties would be injured. Judge Daly did not sympathize with his scruples, and he had to tell with whom his negotiations were—namely: George S. Boutwell, of Groton, Mass. Some of them took place this year and some last year. Mr. Moriarty did not remember negotiating with any other person than ex-Secretary Boutwell, but he would not swear that he did not do so. His meetings with Mr. Boutwell took place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He did not know where the Mexican bonds were now. When he last saw them they were in the hands of the Clerk of the United States District Court. The examination was adjourned until Friday.

THE DOMINION.

Removal of Canal Tolls Discussed—Assisted Emigrants.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—This morning Capt. Gaskin, on behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade, interviewed Sir John Macdonald concerning the removal of canal tolls. He pointed out that if these tolls were removed the forwarding companies would reduce river rates and thus place the St. Lawrence route in a position to compete with that of the Erie Canal and American railways. He also stated that, owing to the dullness of the grain trade in Canada, three of the Allan steamships will be sent to ply from Philadelphia; that the Dominion Line intends laying up some of its steamers, and that tomorrow the Beaver Company will decide whether they will run their steamers from New York. Sir John stated that when the canal tolls were reduced before the steamships increased their rates so that the effect of the reduction was destroyed, but Capt. Gaskin replied that there was too much steamship competition at present to admit of such steps being repeated. The Premier said that he could give no positive answer, but that he would guarantee that the matter would be discussed in the Cabinet at an early day. From the tone of his remarks it is reasonable to expect the tolls to be removed temporarily in order to see how the change will effect the grain trade of the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, Que., May 22.—[Special.]—The influential representative deputation that went from this city to Ottawa to request the Government to abolish the tolls on the canals here returned only disappointed on one point—that of not finding the Premier at home—but in every other respect full of hope that when the subjected is submitted to the Cabinet the prayer of the memorialists will be at once acceded to. The Hon. Mr. Pope promised that the matter would be decided and an answer given before the end of the week. There is intense anxiety manifested among all circles in the city to learn the result of the Cabinet's deliberation, as the question is universally held to be a vital one to the commercial and shipping interests, not only of this port, but of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—The Immigration Department do not intend taking any action in response to the memorial from the St. George's Society of Montreal respecting destitute immigrants brought to Canada by agents of the Government. The Government regard the matter as of no particular importance and will continue to spend the public money in bringing out immigrants who become a burden upon the charitable institutions of the country. Under the present system agents receive a commission for inducing persons to come to Canada, and the Government pays the passages of all persons so procured without inquiring as to their capacity for maintaining themselves.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 22.—A wealthy Englishman named Balkenbridge was found dead in bed at a hotel here today under circumstances indicating a foul murder.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Very Extensive Fire on Archer Avenue at an Early Morning Hour.

Destruction of the Owensboro Wagon Factory—Shoddy Mills Burned—Other Blazes.

Destruction of an Archer Avenue Slaughter-House and Rendering Establishment.

Two boys passing Ward & Gaenssle's slaughter-house and rendering establishment at the corner of Archer avenue and Weaver street, about 6:30 yesterday morning saw a dense smoke issuing from the roof, and, knowing that the men had not yet gone to work inside, the youngsters hastened to alarm the neighborhood. The nearest engine company was called out on a still, but in the meantime the smoke had been succeeded by a volume of flame, and a good-sized conflagration was assured when it was considered that the building, a large two-story frame with brick front, was saturated with grease and stocked with combustible material. A box alarm was sounded at 6:28, and was followed a few minutes later by a "second." Although the firemen got down to work with their usual promptitude they found it impossible to check the flames until about all that could burn had succumbed to the general ruin. Early in the progress of the fire the building was one mass of flames, which leaped up into the air to a wonderful hight, making a display which was pleasing to the crowd, but just the opposite to the owners of the building and the insurance companies. The roof fell in about half an hour after the fire started, and by 8 o'clock the place was a total wreck.

The building was about 100 feet square and worth probably $12,000. It was insured in the following companies: Commercial Union, $5,000; Boylston, $1,000; Prescott, $1,000; Norwich, $1,000; Shoe & Leather, $1,000; Springfield Guardian, $1,000; total, $10,000.

There was about $10,000 worth of stock in the building, but on 400 barrels of tallow in the cellar there will be a large salvage, so that the loss on stock will not exceed the insurance—$7,000, divided about equally among the following companies: Security, Prescott, Standard (London), Neptune, and Pennsylvania Fire. The machinery was of course about used up. It was insured for $9,750 in the Transatlantic, Commercial Union, Manufacturers' (Boston), Shoe & Leather, Fire Association (Philadelphia), and the London & Liverpool & Globe.

The cause of the fire is attributed to sparks from a passing engine. The underwriters appointed W. S. Warren, O. C. Gay, and C. W. Drew a committee to adjust losses.

Conflagration at Springfield, Pa.

SPRINGFIELD, Pa., May 22.—A disastrous fire broke out at the general store and dwelling of George W. Campbell at an early hour this morning, and before the flames could be controlled entirely destroyed them, together with the *Mountaineer* newspaper office, the post-office, the store and dwelling of B. L. Miller, the grocery of A. G. C. Sherboudy, the dwelling of Mrs. Critchfield, several stables, and large numbers of outbuilding. The loss will exceed $25,000.

This leaves the village without a post-office, store, or business place.

The General Record.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—A fire yesterday destroyed a grain-elevator and barn at Fithian, Ill. The loss is about $5,000; no insurance. Sparks from a passing train caused the fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—Spink's shoddy-mills were burned this morning. Loss, $20,000.

OWENSBORO, Ky., May 22.—This morning a portion of the Owensboro Wagon Factory was burned, with a large quantity of hubs and spokes. Loss, $20,000; insurance $10,000.

CANNON FALLS, Minn., May 22.—Fire early this morning destroyed A. O. Sather's and Van Camhen Bros.' implement stores and the latter's warehouse with most of the contents. Total loss, $31,000; insurance, $21,000.

MANHATTAN, Kas., May 22.—The Adams House and contents burned tonight. Loss $15,000; insurance on building $7,000. The servants barely escaped by ladders from the third story.

Other Chicago Fires.

A fire broke out about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the three-story unoccupied brick residence, No. 2414 South Park avenue, owned by Judge Sidney Smith. Damage about $1,500; covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have started from a plumber's furnace.

Carney & McKenna's kiln shed at Thirty-first and Robey streets was destroyed by fire which originated from falling sparks. The flames were discovered at 11:25 p. m. Although the Fire Department was in attendance the building could not be saved. The loss is about $800. There is no insurance.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE.

Arrival of the Faraday at Gloucester, Mass.—A Banquet at Rockport—Future Plans.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 22.—The Faraday has arrived, and is proceeding to connect the cables.

ROCKPORT, Mass., May 22.—The arrival of the Faraday was greeted by thousands of people and the firing of cannon. The shore end is landed, and will be connected with the section previously buoyed 250 miles east of Rockport. The citizens tendered a reception to the officers, but it was declined until the cable is completed. When the Faraday steams away this afternoon she will proceed to the buoy 250 miles northeast of where the splice-cable is, thus making a complete circuit from Dover Bay to Rockport; then she will steam thirty miles east to Dover Bay and take up and splice the shore end laid from Dover Bay towards the Irish coast. When this splice is made she will sail for Ireland, paying out 1,000 miles in the deep sea section. She will then buoy the end section and proceed to London for the remainder of the deep sea section. After taking this on board she will go back to her buoy and finish laying the deep sea section to the Irish coast.

The celebration in honor of the arrival of the new cable wound up this evening by a banquet at Haskins' Hall given by the citizens of Rockport, which was attended by many prominent citizens and invited guests. Stirring replies to the toasts were made by Isaac Bell Jr., George F. Ward, Fred Ward, H. Decosta of the Cable Company, Maj. D. W. Lewe, Francis Proctor of the Cape Ann *Advertiser*, and W. Frank Parsons of this city, Mr. Kennelly of the New York *Herald*, Dr. J. F. Sanborn, who also read a poem, and others.

[The track of the cables lies from Valencia on the western coast of Ireland to Dover Bay on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, thence by double shore connections to New York and Boston. Valencia is latitude 53°, longitude 10°; Dover Bay is latitude 45°, longitude 61°. The cables cross latitude 50° at longitude 40°. Dover Bay has already been utilized by the American Telegraph Cable Company, whose cables are landed on the west side, nearly opposite the landing-place selected for the new cables. From Dover Bay the cables follow the general southwesterly direction of the coast, branching off, one to Boston and the other to Fire Island. From the latter point the New York cable follows the great South Bay to Coney Island, where it is connected with New York by an underground wire.]

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 22.—In the Democratic Convention the first ballot for delegates-at-large resulted in the election of three, James E. Boyd of Douglas County, J. Sterling Morton of Otoe, and W. H. Munger of Dodge. A second ballot was necessary for the fourth delegate, and Tobias Caster of Saline was elected. The delegates are all for Tilden.

THE FAR WEST.

A Republican Error Which Gave California's Legislature to the Democrats.

The Bourbons Anxious to Retain Their Power Even by Illegal Means.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE CONTROL AND HATE TO GIVE IT UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 22.—[Special.]—The failure of the first Legislature after the adoption of the new Constitution of California to redistrict the State brought about queer complications. The Legislature of 1881 was so engrossed with jobbery that it failed to perform the task imposed by the Constitution. The consequence was that it became necessary a second time to elect a full set of Senators, the provision regarding holdovers not operating. This second Legislature was overwhelmingly Democratic, thirty-two of the forty Senators being of that party, and there was an equally large majority in the Assembly. They did not play the same foolish trick as the Republicans, but so effectually gerrymandered the State that it will be necessary for the Republicans to have a majority of at least 15,000 to elect more than two Congressmen of the six the State is entitled to, while the Democrats are almost certain of four.

This was bad enough, but in addition the Democratic politicians had mapped out a program by which the entire forty Senators would hold over, thus giving them a big starter in the contest for United States Senator to succeed Farley. The pretext for this is found in the language of the Constitution, which, however, was meant to apply only to the first Legislature which met after its adoption, which, of course, could not contemplate such a possibility as the failure of the Republicans to redistrict. During the extra session just closed Gov. Stoneman, in a moment of petulance, declared he would punish the monopolists of the Senate by calling an election for Senators from the odd-numbered districts. Afterward he abandoned the idea, but a formal demand was made upon him by the Republican State Central Committee to call the election, which demand was accompanied by the intimation that the Republicans would make nominations in those districts, vote for the nominees even if no call was made, and their candidates, if elected, would contest the seats of the holdovers. After due reflection the Governor has come to the conclusion that his party has more to lose than gain by trying to hold twenty Senators in their seats on a mere technicality, and will issue his call for the election. This act considerably simplifies the United States Senatorial contest, for if the State goes strongly Republican—as it probably will—in November, then the chances will be favorable for a Republican successor to Farley. With the Senate, as composed at present with thirty-two Democrats, it would be uphill work for Republicans to get a majority on a joint ballot.

PERSONAL.

EASTWARD BOUND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 22.—James C. Flood, with his son, J. L. Flood, left for the East today. The latter is en route for London, where he goes to establish a branch of the Nevada Bank.

Col. John Knapp, proprietor of the St. Louis *Republican*, who has been visiting this coast, left for the East today.

"AN AMOOSIN' LITTLE CUSS."

Concerning an "L" Road Mouse Which Resembles Artemus Ward's Famous Kangaroo.

New York *Herald:* "He's the cutest little rascal I ever see. We tried to catch him at one time, but we soon found out it was no go. He's too fly to be caught in any trap that was ever set. Now, he runs about where he likes, does pretty much what he pleases, and is looked upon as part and parcel of the place."

The speaker was an old gateman with a weather-beaten face, whose post is at the Park Place Station of the Sixth avenue "L" road; the object spoken of was a small gray mouse, with an abnormally long, thin nose and bright, twinkling eyes, which at the time—1 o'clock a. m.—was running about the bookstand attached to the station on the up-town side. The little animal ran in and out of the books and papers, perched itself coquettishly on the edge of the chocolate case, inserted the long, thin nose inquiringly into the large end of a cigarholder, examined critically and with apparent amusement the caricature of a great politician in a comic paper, and investigated matters on the newstand generally.

"The little vagabond," continued the gateman, regarding the mouse with a friendly smile, "first made his appearance here about ten months ago. Where he came from Heaven only knows. He was first seen among the books and papers on the stand. Later on he made his presence felt by paying his respects to the sweet chocolate case. He used to take one of the packages, break the outer covering, pick off the inside paper as daintily as you like, and then he'd eat the chocolate very slowly and with great enjoyment. He would not, like an ordinary mouse, spoil several cakes by nibbling a bit out of each. No; he'd never touch more than one small cake of chocolate a night.

"But, somehow, the newsman did not seem to appreciate the moderation. Some people, it does seem, can never realize that others have to live, too. The newsman boxed up the chocolate and then he set a trap to catch mousey. Well, myself and those who came to this station late at night had lots of fun out of that trap. So did the little cuss. The trap was set with a piece of cheese for bait. The first night it was set mousey sized up its construction from all sides. It did not take him long to drop to how it worked. The problem that next occupied his attention was, in the first place, how to get the cheese; in the second place, how to avoid getting caught in the trap while doing so. He soon figured the thing out. How do you think he managed it? He climbed up on top of the trap, caught the wire upon which the bait was hung between his teeth, and swung it to one side till the cheese stuck in the bars at the side of the cage. He then stepped down and coolly ate it up. You just ought to have seen those eyes of his twinkle and smile when he got through. He repeated this racket for several nights, until the newsman got tired of baiting that trap. A hunt was next made to find his hole, but although they hunted high and low devil a bit could they find it. At last they had to give up trying to catch him as a bad job. As I said before, he's too fly to be caught; we've grown to like him, too, and he can now do just about what he likes. As for me, he knows I'm his friend, and he's got every confidence in me. He comes out from the news-stand every night and eats the bit of supper which I throw him, from between my feet.

"One tale I can tell you about the little cuss will show you he's fond of playing a practical joke. The newsman one night left some silver pieces and a paper dollar in a box behind the counter. Next morning the paper dollar was missing. Where in thunder it had gone was what we couldn't make out. The stand had been locked, and no one could have got in there.

"'I believe that devilish mouse has eat it,' says the newsman.

"'The little cuss would never be guilty of doing any malicious mischief,' says I.

"And, sure enough, I was right. A little while after we found the bill. Where do you think it was? Why, stuck between the leaves of a book, with just the end sticking out. The little cuss had carried it off and stuck it there, just by way of a good-natured joke on his old enemy the newsman. There was a faint mark of his teeth on the bill, but it was not a bit injured in any way. I'll bet that while he was huntin' for it the little cuss was looking out of that hole of his—which the devil himself cannot find—and just splitting his sides a-laughin' at us. Here comes the train." "All aboard for Harlem, gentlemen—all aboard!"

PHILIP SCHNEIDER'S MISFORTUNES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—The steamer Montana, from which Philip Schneider, her mate, alleged he was forcibly taken by masked men at Wolf Island, in the Missouri River, last Sunday night, arrived here about midnight tonight. Capt. George W. Keith, her commander, in an interview after the boat landed, corroborated Schneider's story as to the latter being taken from the boat by armed men, but denied most emphatically knowing who the men were or what their purpose was. He stated that when Schneider returned to the boat he walked steadily, talked well, and showed no signs of having been maltreated, nor did he tell any of the officers of the boat what had been done to him while ashore. The affair is still shrouded in mystery.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. John T. Raymond—"For Congress."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. "Claire and the Forge-Master."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Merry War."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Pat Rooney and his New York Star Combination.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Laura E. Dainty in "A Mountain Pink."

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Driving-Park.
West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Buffalo Bill's Wild West at 2:30 p. m.

Farwell Hall.
The great temperance advocate, Francis Murphy, tonight. Seats free.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Akron Reserves.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

E. A. LODGE—This evening, at 7 o'clock sharp, for work; Regular communication at 8 o'clock; amendment to by-laws—important. H. H. HILL, W. M.
FRED W PORTER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1884.

SEVERAL witnesses for the defense were examined in the McKeague trial yesterday. The defendant testified in his own behalf.

EGYPTIAN steamers, manned by British sailors, will soon patrol the Nile as far as Wady-halfa.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS A. RYAN was renominated yesterday by the Republicans of the Fourth Kansas District.

SECRETARY FOLGER has issued a call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds maturing the 30th of June.

THE British ship Syria is reported to have been wrecked on the Fiji Islands. Seventy passengers, all coolies, were drowned.

A BILL was passed in the Senate yesterday authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn.

HANLAN, the Canadian oarsman, won the sculling race at Sydney, Australia, yesterday, defeating Laycock, the Australian champion, by half a length.

THE Labor-Bureau bill was debated in the Senate yesterday. It was supported by Messrs. Van Wyck and Blair and opposed by Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas.

FULL lists of officers for the ensuing year were elected yesterday by the Illinois State Medical Society and the homeopathic organization, in session in this city.

A MEMORIAL window, the gift of an American citizen, has been placed in a church at Haworth, England, "to the glory of God, and in memory of Charlotte Brontë."

NEVER in the history of lake navigation have grain freights been so completely prostrated as at the present time. There were no charters made yesterday. Vessel-owners are blue.

J. S. CLARKSON, who will lead the Iowa delegation in the Chicago Convention, has written to a friend in Washington that Blaine will have twenty-six earnest fighting votes at Chicago. Iowa, he repeats, is solid for Blaine.

MME. KALEMIRE will contest the right of the Grand Duke Leopold of Hesse to obtain a divorce from her. Leopold claims separation on the ground that before he married her Mme. Kalemire had been guilty of misconduct which she concealed from him.

THE Brewers' Convention at Buffalo yesterday adopted a resolution indorsing the policy of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, on the saloon question, and elected Herman B. Scharmann, of Brooklyn, President of the National Brewers' Association for the next year.

MR. GLADSTONE stated in the British Commons yesterday that England had no intention of consenting to a revival of the dual control of England and France over Egyptian affairs. Egyptian finances would form the basis of discussion of the forthcoming European conference.

THE saloonkeepers of Minneapolis, it is alleged, are devising various schemes do defeat the operation of the high-license ordinance recently passed by the Common Council of that city. The plan most likely to be agreed on is said to be to keep the saloons open after hours and Sundays, and to resort to dilatory tactics in the courts so as to annoy the authorities.

OHIO will send a large delegation of active Republicans to Chicago to work in the interest of Blaine's nomination. Cleveland will be represented by 200 men, and it is reported that nearly 1,000 men will come here in the Maine statesman's interest from the Youngstown district.

THE bill forfeiting the Oregon Central Railroad land-grant passed the House yesterday. During the debate Mr. George, of Oregon, accused Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, of misleading the House, and Cobb retorted by charging George with being a railroad attorney, which George vigorously denied.

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette* continues to belabor the Gladstone Administration on account of its failure to take steps for the immediate relief of Gen. Gordon. It says the Ministers will hear nothing but what is an echo of their own views, and are given over to strong delusions and belief in lies.

SENATOR PLUMB, who will head the Kansas delegation in the National Republican Convention, and who has been claimed for Arthur, declares himself emphatically for Blaine, and says that gentleman will certainly be nominated by the Republicans. Tilden, he says, will be the Democratic nominee.

THE Chicago produce markets were tame and easier yesterday owing to further depression in stocks, warmer weather for grain, and the belief that most of the pork shorts have settled. As compared with Wednesday they closed lower to the extent of 17½c on pork, 15c on lard, 2½c on meats, ⅜c on wheat, ½c on corn, and a shade on oats.

AN exciting election took place in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, yesterday, turning on the question of license or no license. The no-license forces were marshaled by the women of the Christian Temperance Union, who distributed tickets at the polls, pleaded with the voters, and prayed for victory. The result was a victory for the no-license party.

"LONG" JONES, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, returned to Chicago yesterday from Washington, where he has been on business, probably of a political nature. He says Senator Logan's chances of being nominated for President are good, and expresses it as his opinion that Chicago people know more about the political situation than those at Washington.

AN ex-Congressman of Massachusetts reports that ex-Senator Conkling said recently he hoped the Republican National Convention would not nominate another "nobody." Blaine, he said, was somebody—a man of great talents and abilities, who had rendered the Republican party distinguished services and who was justly entitled to credit. This is much for the lordly ex-Senator to admit.

TWENTY Southern Congressmen have had a conference recently for the purpose of devising means to procure the adoption of legislation this session reducing the internal-revenue taxation. It is thought that the plan agreed on is to call up a bill already introduced removing the tax on fruit brandies, and seek to amend it by inserting a provision abolishing the tax on tobacco. The Southern men do not hope for favorable action on the part of the Ways and Means Committee.

SENATOR HILL, of Colorado, from the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, has completed his report in favor of the Senate Postal-Telegraph bill. The report enters very largely into the management of the Western Union Company, which, it is held, makes excessive charges, and which makes enormous dividends on watered stock. Complaint is made of the refusal of the company to furnish trustworthy information to the committee.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S opponents have already discounted the effect of the business-men's meeting in New York. They point significantly to a similar meeting in New York in 1882, when Secretary Folger was tendered the vote of the State by the business-men. His subsequent defeat by Grover Cleveland by the enormous majority of 192,000 votes is pointed to by those who argue that the "business-men" will do no more for the Administration now than they did then.

THE celebration of the 500th anniversary of the death of Wycliffe, the "Morning Star of the Reformation," was concluded in London with a great public meeting at Exeter Hall. It was resolved at the meeting to raise a fund of $50,000 for the publication and spread of Wycliffe's writings. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, who made a speech on the occasion, said that Spurgeon, Moody, and Gen. Booth, who represent Wycliffe's teachings, wielded more influence over the English-speaking Christian world than all the priests in the churches in England put together. This declaration was loudly applauded.

A BILL authorizing the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Ia., westward via the Nebraska Valley to some point on the Union Pacific west of the 100th meridian, and not west of Granger, Wyo., was reported to the House yesterday by the Committee on Pacific Railroads. The new road, it is said, would open up a territory as large as Illinois and Indiana together, would shorten the route to San Francisco 300 miles, and it is claimed that its construction would benefit Northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Southern Dakota. The bill proposes to confer advantages on the new road similar to those conferred on the Union Pacific, with the important exception that there shall be no land-grant.

THERE may yet be another opportunity for the State Department to exhibit its diplomatic skill in dealing with the little negro republic of Liberia, towards which this Government has a sort of paternal fondness. It appears that through bad management of some sort the republic has not been able to make the two ends meet. Her income is about $250 per day and she spends $300. In trying to run business on this Grant-Ward plan she has become insolvent. The bonds which she issued are in the hands of English capitalists, the interest has long been defaulted, and the time for the payment of them is close at hand. If the creditors should foreclose and take the republic what is the State Department to do in the premises? Evidently it must be prompt if it is going to keep ahead of Blaine's "foreign policy," or Liberia will be a British colony before it knows it.

BY a vote of 130 to 127 in the House yesterday, Stanton J. Peelle (Rep.) was unseated, and William English (Dem.), son of William H. English, the defeated Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1880, was admitted as his successor. This result was brought about by scandalous and outrageous practices on the part of the majority of the Democrats, in disregard of all law and precedent. Thirty Democrats protested by their votes against the outrage. The plot was engineered in the House by Messrs. Converse and Springer, who were assisted by young Mr. English's father in the lobby. Mr. English Sr. made piteous whining appeals to some of the Democratic members to seat his boy. Senator Ben Harrison says that on account of the outrageous disregard of law and decency shown by the Democrats in the affair Mr. Peelle will be re-elected from the district this fall by a majority of 5,000, and that it will add to the general Republican ticket in Indiana from 1,000 to 2,000 votes.

THE "DARK HORSES."

Blaine and Arthur are so far in the lead in the contest for the Republican nomination that all the other aspirants are regarded as "dark horses." Blaine will start in with 350 votes at least, and Arthur perhaps with 200 or thereabouts. All the other candidates will come forward with fragments of State delegations ranging from half a dozen to half a hundred at most. But the friends of several of these "dark horses" hope by remaining steadfast to their relative choices to attract the coöperation of the delegates committed to one or the other of the two leaders in case neither can secure the nomination, and all the later schemes among the politicians are directed to that end.

Among the candidates of the second class Edmunds seems to be the weakest, although he has been credited with a larger number of votes at the start than any of the other small candidates. But the efforts in behalf of Edmunds have been more deliberate and pretentious than those put forth in the interest of anybody except Blaine and Arthur, and the canvass has demonstrated that it is impossible to arouse the slightest enthusiasm for him west of the Hudson River or to secure any contingent votes for him among the delegates committed to other candidates. Hence he may be safely eliminated from the "dark-horse" possibilities.

John Sherman has some pretensions, and there is reason to believe that his managers are already on the road trying to work up a combination in his interest to cut Blaine's throat and to cultivate the Blaine delegates. There is nothing practical about such a scheme. No two men are more unlike than James G. Blaine and John Sherman, and the latter is about the last man to whom the enthusiastic friends of the warm-blooded Blaine would transfer their support. The admirers of a whole-souled, generous, and enthusiastic man like Blaine are not likely to take up a cold, calculating, and unsympathetic man like John Sherman. He must look for his supporters among the bankers and brokers of Wall street—among the money-lenders who applaud his hostility to silver money, and among that class of politicians who believe more in scheming than in appealing to the popular impulse. Whatever the result of the Chicago Convention may be, it is safe to predict that no considerable number of the Blaine delegates will go over to John Sherman, who opposed the Chinese bill. He will find it a good deal easier to capture the friends of Edmunds, if he thinks they can be of any service to him, for a man who is devoted to cold, selfish, petulant, fault-finding Edmunds may find in Sherman a good deal of the same temperament and idiosyncrasies.

Logan's managers also entertain hopes, after breaking Blaine down, of securing a large part of his delegates. But their hostile tactics are not calculated to bring about such a result. The situation is likely to arise early in the convention, when the Logan delegates from Illinois will have it in their power to nominate Blaine by transferring their votes to him. If they adhere to their present intentions they will refuse to do this, but cling to Logan until the nomination is effected, even if he shall make no advance beyond his home support. Suppose, later on, the Blaine column should go to pieces, would the Blaine delegates feel under moral obligations to vote for Logan because the Logan delegates had stubbornly refused to nominate Blaine when they could have done so, more especially when it is notorious that scarcely a dozen Logan delegates would have been chosen without the aid and acquiescence of Blaine's friends, and not one in Northern Illinois? What theory of gratitude or reciprocity warrants the Logan managers in thinking, then, that they can conciliate Blaine delegates of other States by knifing Blaine? The program ignores some of the most stubborn traits of human nature.

Among the prominent aspirants who expect recruits among the Arthur delegates when the latter shall be convinced that they cannot nominate their man are the friends of Hawley and Gresham. But Hawley is not popular among the Arthur men of New York for some reason, and hence he will encounter a serious obstacle at the very threshold. And Gresham will be antagonized by a formidable faction in his own State which is bound up in the fortunes of Senator Harrison. If the delegation of his State refuse solidly to unite upon him his chances will be slim. Harrison will suffer from the same cause if he enter the list of "dark horses," and as he would have to look to the Blaine men for support his claims upon them would be very weak if his Indiana supporters first helped to stab Blaine, as we notice that John C. New and others are urging them to do. After Blaine has received the treatment at the hands of the supporters of the minor candidates that is now threatened it will be foolishness for any of them to look to his friends to return their evil with good. Blaine's friends are not Quakers, and will not feel impelled to do more than reciprocate favors. If they receive none from the Sherman, Harrison, and Logan men they will owe none—they will have no debt of gratitude to repay and no obligations to liquidate.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

The conference of European Powers invited by the British Cabinet will speedily assemble, as the meeting is called for the first week in June. Thus far the English Government seems to have been successful in confining the deliberations of this conference to the financial problems, notwithstanding the strenuous demands of France and Turkey that the Egyptian question as a whole shall be submitted to it.

The grounds upon which England has asked for this conference are peculiar, to say the least of them. In its circular note it attributes the present financial difficulties to three causes, every one of which is of English origin. The first of these is the destruction of property at Alexandria and the awards of the Indemnity Commission, amounting to nearly $25,000,000. In other words, this property, destroyed by the joint efforts of the English fleet and its creature, Tewfik Pasha, not by Arabi Bey and his followers, and the cost of the subsequent invasion by Gen. Wolseley to put down an uprising of the Egyptian people against the oppressions of English and French bondholders, must be paid for by the Egyptian Government. The second cause is the prolonged endeavor of Egypt to hold the Soudan and to suppress the insurrection in that region, and the precautionary measures yet to be taken, the expense of which is estimated at nearly $10,000,000, which might have been greatly reduced had the English Government had any definit policy with regard to the insurrection. The third cause assigned is the excess of ordinary current expenditure over revenue, which has been largely the result of the swarms of English official taxeaters, who fastened upon the revenues of the country like locusts, and who occupied the places of native officials summarily dismissed on half pay for the remainder of their terms and disallowed all arrears of pay. In 1879 only 744 Europeans were in the pay of the Government of Egypt. In 1882 there were 1,325, whose total pay was nearly $2,000,000 per annum, besides the Europeans who were allowed to have special contracts with the Egyptian Government.

It has been further announced that the conference will be asked to settle the finances of Egypt under the law of liquidation. This law was promulgated by a European commission, under decree of the Khedive in 1880, and provided that the rate of interest on the nominal amount of the debt should be reduced from 7 to 4 per cent. Meanwhile the nominal amount of the debt was increased, and it has since been increasing, so that the Egyptians have been really paying 8 per cent on the vanished proceeds of loans to the amount of over $450,000,000, which is a tax in perpetuity, consuming nearly half of the gross annual revenues, or a tax which will continue until some provision is made for the extinction of the debt. In order to collect this interest the commission went so far as to annul the right of cultivators, which had been fixed by "the law of Monkabala," to the reduction of 50 per cent of their rents. It is noticeable that while the English Government demands a settlement of this financial chaos under the Liquidation law, or "steal" it should be called, it does not offer any suggestion how to do it. The Paris *Temps*, in an article said to be inspired, thinks that Mr. Gladstone's proposals imply the guarantee of the Egyptian debt, without which the bondholders will never agree to the sacrifice asked of them. This point will very likely make England show her hand in the conference, for if she guarantees the debt she will naturally stay in Egypt for a long time to come and establish a virtual protectorate. As this will meet with decided opposition from France and Turkey, neither of whom is willing to be isolated or excluded from influence in Egyptian affairs, the forthcoming conference is likely to prove an exciting one, and the excitement will not be lessened by the present tension of the relations between England and France.

"THE ENGLISH POLICY."

The main part of the proceedings of the so-called Industrial Congress which met in this city Wednesday was carried on by representatives of the salt monopoly of Syracuse. A rancid rehash of all the old arguments against a reduction of taxation was made by an individual of that city in opening the little so-called convention, and when all other means for kindling the flagging interest of the handful of cranks in attendance failed the same gentleman threw in a thrilling contribution from another Syracuse pervert of the salt monopoly in the shape of an essay on the "Fallacies of Free Trade as a Theory and in Practice." A kind Providence has spared the public a report of the essay which was read, and those who take the trouble to wade through the opening speech of the Syracusan expounder of the beauties of taxation as a means of prosperity will be quite content with the bereavement.

The public which has been for twenty years and more paying taxes ranging from 40 to 100 per cent on no less than three thousand articles for the alleged "protection of American industry" will be surprised to learn that this country, in the opinion of the Syracusans, "has never yet had a real protective tariff." The defect with the tariff with which we have been blindly groping toward the protective goal is, according to this authority, that its framers were weak enough to permit any importations. The true protectionist demands that this country should have no commerce at all with foreign countries. Under this policy, says the agent of the salt-works at Syracuse, "We should hear no more about foreign markets and have no occasion for them. . . . Our industrial independence, with ample home markets and a reign of equitable and stable prices, is as sure to follow as harvest is to follow seed-time." It is people who talk such Chinese trash as this who have the ineffable assurance to parade themselves as "practical" and to rebuke the advocates of a reduction of taxation as "theorists."

The reiterated keynote of the Syracusan argument against lowering the burdens of taxation is, that to do so is "the English policy." It is of no use to remind this debater that he finds the English language and a vast number of other English things good enough for him, for looking at his effort closely it is painfully apparent that he has too imperfect an acquaintance with the English language to permit him to grasp the comparison—"the English policy." But the English have tried both policies—that for which he argues, the use of the revenue powers of the Government for the benefit of private individuals, and the policy now under discussion in this country of restricting revenue collection to the collection of revenue.

It was the English who gave the policy of "protection" the most vigorous trial that it has ever had at the hands of any nation of the modern world. They tried it for hundreds of years and on everything they could think of. They persisted in it until it brought their industries, their people, and their political institutions to the verge of destruction. No one of sensibility can read without tears the accounts given by credible witnesses of the condition of starving degradation, misery, and hopelessness to which this policy had brought the English working people just before the great reform which from the pressure of sheer necessity swept away the whole system. If any policy is "the English policy" it is that which the Industrial Congress of Tooley-street tailors met in Chicago to support. The workingman is the most numerous and the heaviest consumer of all goods in the country, and this system aims to prevent him from buying anything except from privileged manufacturers, and at such prices as they choose to fix in the absence of competition from any one else, but it leaves the employers of these men free to import all the foreign labor they want under time contracts.

It was not an English source from which came the abolition of the English system of laws for the benefit of employers at the expense of the laborers. It was a French thinker who made the first exposition of the principles of industrial freedom, and it was a Scotchman who first put them into the immortal form in which they have in the "Wealth of Nations" gained the approval and admiration of the world. The English thinkers, manufacturers, aristocracy, and politicians resisted the new ideas of freedom of trade with all the desperation of those who recognized in them the death-knell of their monopolies. But in vain. The grim reformatory eloquence of the misery of the protected English masses compelled the English Government to abandon "the English policy."

The supporters of this English protective policy, which had been consecrated by centuries of the use which makes even wrongs sacred to an English mind, predicted dire ruin from the reform of reduced taxation and freer trade. That was the predicted result. What has actually happened has been—as is shown by Mr. Giffen in his recent address on the condition of the working classes in the last half-century—that there has been an enormous rise in money wages, the hours of work have been shortened, the prices of the articles the laborer consumes have decreased to an extent that has produced a wonderful improvement in his condition, the average of life has been lengthened several years, the general health has been improved, pauperism and crime have decreased, and savings-bank deposits have immensely increased.

There have been two English policies—that which produced the dreadful misery of the English, which rose to its horrible climax in the first half of this century. The second is that which has wrought the miraculous revolution described by Mr. Giffen. The Syracuse salt monopoly and all the other American tariff monopolists are in favor of the first English policy; unselfish thinkers are in favor of the second. Let the people, the first party in interest, decide between them.

SENATOR VAN WYCK rapped his do-nothing associates sharply over the knuckles the other day in moving an amendment to the bill for the establishment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He failed, he said, to see why Congress should wait for the creation of such a bureau before legislating in the interests of labor. Three-fourths of the American people, he went on to say, have demanded the establishment of a postal telegraph, the forfeiture of unearned land-grants, the rescue of what is left of the public domain from the grasp of corporations, native or foreign, from fraudulent preëmptions, timber culture, and desert entries, and its reservation for homesteads for actual settlers. But these measures are ignored by Congress. Senator Van Wyck thinks the recent panic was largely the work of Congress and the courts, and he frankly avows his inability to see where the results of Communism would be very much worse than those which have been brought upon us by the subserviency of Congress to organized greed, and the haste with which the courts have volunteered to pick up any stitches dropped by Congress. When a Senator, not from some hot-bed of city Communism, but from an agricultural State, rises in his place in Congress and declares that "the result of our laws and their administration has been to produce riots in Cincinnati and panics in New York," the most careless optimist may well be startled into sober heed of the signs of the times which unquestionably fully justify this terrible indictment. Senator Van Wyck, having castigated his own household in the Capitol, which he asserted had for twenty years been under the control of the money power of the great corporations, turned to pay his respects to Wall street. Its conservative bankers are thrown into spasms at the sight of a silver dollar, but they will loan millions on watered stocks that are not worth a cent. "They know," says the Senator, "that $4,000,000,000 out of $6,000,000,000 of railroad property and securities represent no value, are mere paper which a panic may scatter to the four winds." Yet this is sufficient as a basis of loans by the "conservative" bankers of Wall street. Last and not least the Secretary of the Treasury comes in for a well-merited scoring. When, exclaims Senator Van Wyck, the gamblers have shorn all the lambs, and commenced to devour each other, and shake the foundations of credit and confidence and threaten to ingulf all interests, they can easily reach a paternal Government through the Secretary of the Treasury, who, by their gracious permission or demand, unlocks the Treasury, anticipates payment of ten millions, to raise up and invigorate the gamblers to ply again the same rôle of inflation and panic. It is a pity that there are not more Senators in our House of Lords to blast the miserable delinquents who sit there with the lightning that plays from the tongue of the Senator from Nebraska.

BEN BUTLER has officially accepted the recent nomination for the Presidency made by the Hershey-Hall cranks, and with a flourish of enthusiasm announces that if he is elected he will carry out every plank in their long-winded platform. That Ben accepted the nomination is not remarkable, as he has never been known to decline anything that was offered him. He will take with equal gratitude the forthcoming nominations of the Greenbackers, the Prohibitionists, and the American party, whatever that is, and, besides this, whatever he doesn't see he will ask for. His offer to carry out the thousand-and-one remedies for the existing condition of things made by the late convention of Crankdom is probably to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. At least the offer is a safe one, as Benjamin will never be in a position to make good his promise, and hence it is correspondingly cheap.

Tar-Smoke for Diphtheria.

New York *Sun:* Ruth Lockwood, the 9-year-old child of Thomas Lockwood, a compositor in the *Times* office, became violently ill with diphtheria Tuesday night. She was so weak that it was deemed dangerous to try tracheotomy, or cutting open the windpipe. Thursday Dr. Nichols, of No. 117 West Washington place, who was attending her, received a copy of the Paris *Figaro*, which contained a report made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Delthil. Dr. Delthil said that the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria.

Dr. Delthil's process was described. He pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air of the room.

"The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber, and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterward the patient entirely recovers."

Dr. Nichols tried this treatment with little Ruth Lockwood. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her. First pouring about two tablespoonfuls of liquefied tar on an iron pan, he poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire. The rich resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room the child's breathing became natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep.

ONE of the most painful misunderstandings to which the tariff "treachery" has given rise is that between the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the Atlanta *Constitution*. Already Mr. Watterson has called Mr. Grady a representative marplot, and Mr. Grady has called Mr. Watterson a capering crank, and the end is not yet. There is reason to suspect that Mr. Watterson is not getting as much fun out of the situation as usual. The slings and arrows are falling heavily upon him, and ex-Secretary Bristow has just been cruel enough to declare that he doesn't represent the influential sentiment of his own State. It would be an awful blow to Mr. Watterson if he shouldn't be allowed to tell the party in Chicago assembled what it believes on the tariff question.

WHAT does this mean?

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—[Special to Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*.]—Col. W. O. Bradley, of Lancaster, Ky., has been employed by the Department of Justice to prosecute the civil suits in the star-route cases. He will return here about the 10th of June to begin the preparation of the cases. He does not yet know the number of suits to be brought, but thinks it will of necessity be large.

[Special to Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.).]—The Attorney-General has appointed William O. Bradley, of Lancaster, Ky., as special counsel in prosecution of civil star-route cases.

[Special to Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.).]—The Attorney-General has engaged William O. Bradley, of Lancaster, Ky., as special counsel on behalf of the United States to prosecute the civil suits against star-route contractors who, it is alleged, defrauded the Government. Bradley has been here examining the papers in the case, and expects to begin active proceedings about June 16. Bradley is *one of the delegates-at-large* from Kentucky to the Republican National Convention.

Assuming that the above report is true, what in the name of common sense impelled Attorney-General Brewster to send all the way to an interior village of Kentucky for a country lawyer and import him into Washington as special counsel on behalf of the United States to prosecute civil suits against the star-route contractors for the recovery of money out of which they cheated the Government? Perhaps there are some star-route swindlers in Kentucky whom the Department of Justice proposes to sue? Is Kentucky to be the field of Bradley's labors? If such be the case, is it not a little singular that all the able Republican lawyers of Louisville were jumped over by the Attorney-General and a lawyer from an interior village was selected?

If the field of his labors is to be in Washington, is not the employment of such a person absurd as well as unjustifiable?

Mr. W. O. Bradley is one of the delegates to the Republican Convention. When nominated his Presidential preference was not a fixed quantity. He was thought to favor Arthur, with mental reservations, and has been reckoned as shaky. Some thought he had Logan or Blaine leanings. We presume there is no question now as to his status. He will be "solid" for Arthur. But is this carrying out civil-service reform to buy up wavering delegates at the expense of the United States Treasury? What will a nomination be worth to Arthur obtained by such means?

APROPOS of a recent item in this paper calling attention to the calamitous failure of the efforts of the New York *Tribune* to hoax its readers a few weeks ago into relieving "the best people" of New York of their worthless stocks, the Cincinnati *News Journal* says:

But when Editor Whitelaw Reid said that the tide was turning the prices of all kinds of securities were much lower than at the time when that greater confidence man than Grant & Ward—Villard—was having his bubble pricked, and then Editor Medill furiously vilified "the bears" as pirates and public enemies, for breaking down the market of securities below their real value. Suppose that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S readers had then put their money into the Villard stocks at what Editor Medill called far below their real value, where would they be now?

If THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had its link which caused it to bull the Villard swindling stocks and to vilify the victims for selling out to escape further losses, and to try to draw other lambs in to be shorn, why should it berate the New York *Tribune* for trying to stay the declining market and to give it a lift, when a long-continued decline has made even so strong a man as Jay Gould anxious for a reaction? Why should these bellows-blowers for stock-speculators fall foul of one another?

The *News-Journal* is a bankrupt concern now in the hands of a Receiver, since it could not get into the hands of the public. If its management were as reckless and unreliable as the above it is easy enough to see why its present plight is so bad. THE TRIBUNE never used its editorial or any other columns to "bull" any stocks—Villard's or any others—nor to declare that they were far below their real value, nor to try to draw other lambs in to be shorn. We did defend Mr. Villard's personal character, and contrast him with Mr. Gould, who invented the style of financiering and trust-wrecking that is the real cause of our present troubles. We have also informed the public of the resources of the Northern Pacific country, none of which have been exaggerated in our columns. But we have never published a line to induce any one to buy stocks at any valuation, nor have we tried in any way to influence the stock markets. Such work as that we leave to the partners and dupes of the great gamblers of Wall street.

IT is pointed out that if none voted at the Chicago Convention except delegates from Republican and doubtful States Blaine would be nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Blaine is the choice of the States which elect Republican Presidents; his nomination can only be defeated by combinations effected with delegates who represent the solid Democratic South. That we may not be accused of overstating the fact we quote herewith an interesting analysis of the vote at Chicago from the Albany *Evening Journal*, a newspaper which has distinctly declared its opposition to the nomination of Mr. Blaine and its preference for Edmunds. Says the *Journal:*

In a convention of 820 delegates, Mr. Blaine will in all probability have 359 on the first ballot, Mr. Arthur 267, Mr. Edmunds 82, Mr. Logan 59, and all others 53. If we trace the origin of these figures more closely, we find that from the fourteen States, with 145 Electoral votes, which can be counted in the Republican column for any candidate which the Convention is likely to nominate, Blaine has 166 delegates, Edmunds 59, Logan 33, Arthur 21, and all others 6. Among the doubtful States Ohio and Oregon must be included. California, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada, and New York are doubtful on the basis of the last two Presidential campaigns. From these seven doubtful States, polling 94 Electoral votes, Blaine has 92 delegates, Arthur 34, Edmunds 14, Logan 14, and all others 41. The seventeen certainly Democratic States, with 162 electoral votes, give Blaine 93 delegates, Arthur 207, Logan 13, Edmunds 9, and all others 2. In the Republican and doubtful States combined, upon which our party must rely for Electoral votes in the next campaign, Mr. Blaine, according to these estimates, has a clear majority of 13 votes over all other candidates combined, and a plurality over Mr. Edmunds, who is next in order of strength, of 185 votes.

THERE are about 100,000 voters in Chicago. This embraces all the native and naturalized males over 21 years up to 100, or the end of life. Dr. Kittredge publicly proclaimed from his pulpit, in the presence of hundreds of ladies, last Sunday that there were 30,000 professional prostitutes in this city, which would be one strumpet plying her vocation for hire for every three voters—nearly! The number of females in Chicago between 15 and 35—the years of abandoned life—cannot much exceed 75,000. Then according to this reverend gent *two out of five* of all the females in Chicago of suitable age are leading a life of professional prostitution! Where does he get this astounding information? The truth is the reverend gent in his desire to be sensational has exaggerated the truth tenfold, and is guilty of a monstrous libel on the women of this city, who are relatively just as pure and virtuous as the women of any other great city in America or Europe. That is the fact or the matter.

THE editor of the Atlanta *Constitution* alludes to Henry Watterson as "a capering editor," "the king crank" of the extreme free-traders, as a man with "a jutting forehead and weazened shanks." Mr. Watterson, the Atlanta editor says, "is in a state of lively mortification; he flies from vagary to eccentricity as rapidly and as blindly as a moth in the moonshine." His most grievous sin, however, is that "he refuses to gather either honey or delight, either hope or consolation, from the flowers of common sense" that the Atlanta man "has generously scattered in his bewildering orbit." Mr. Watterson will have to resort to a new ink-bottle in order to write a sufficiently caustic reply to this rhetorical attack.

LONDON *World:* I had the pleasure the other evening of some conversation with Mr. Sargent, the United States Minister at Berlin, who has had the pluck to beard the bully of Europe in his own den. He is a quiet, reserved man, giving one the idea of much concentrated power. He is naturally reticent as to the disputes in which he has borne so prominent a part, as he is only on leave just now, and has to return to Berlin to demand his passport. Once free, he will, I imagine, [illegible] his soul. Mr. Sargent was the guest of Mr. Henry Gillig, the proprietor of that well-known "bureau" which, both in London and Paris, is so much appreciated as a home by wandering Americans.

THE American Iron & Steel Association reports that the production of pig-iron in 1883 amounted to 5,146,972 tons, showing a decrease of 31,150 tons in comparison with the previous year's figures. The production of Bessemer steel rails amounted to 1,286,654 tons, the decrease being 152,601 tons; 7,762,737 tons of nails and spikes were made, and 1,615,849 tons of kegs, both items showing an increase. The prices of pig-iron decreased by about 18 per cent during the year. At the close of the year 307 protected furnaces were working, and [illegible] were idle.

GOV. OGLESBY, of Illinois, thinks that Mr. Blaine has the lead, but he is certain that the Republican candidate will be elected, whoever he may be. In his opinion party records, rather than the tariff, will decide the election, and he does not fear Democratic slanders. "The Democrats overdid the slandering business in the last campaign," remarks the Governor, "and were worse besmirched than those whom they attempted to assail."

THE project of connecting the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean Sea by means of a ship canal and the River Garonne is being revived. It is strange that M. de Lesseps has not devoted some attention to this scheme before now. It is entirely practicable, although the cost would be great. To De Lesseps this would not be a very great obstacle.

A KENTUCKY town named Hayesville in honor of President Hayes during his term of office has been rechristened. Its name is [illegible]dersonville. A sardonic Democratic [illegible] makes the change of name the occasion for an attack on the industrious farmer of Fremont. The new name recalls unpleasant facts. [illegible]ville might have been better.

THE Mobile *Register* thinks the Democrats are calling each other too many bad names to win the coming campaign. Among those which it mentions are "Hessians," "Bashi-Bazouks," "traitors," "paid agents of monopolies," "loathsome corruptionists," "idiots," "[illegible]ards," and "sneaks."

JAY GOULD continues to have the use of the Associated Press dispatches whenever he wants them to "boom" his favorit stocks. Yesterday the old sinner was permitted to say through the Associated Press that Western Union is a great purchase, and the "lambs" ought to jump in and take it before it is all gone.

A NUMBER of English and Scotch capitalists have bought 28,000 acres of mineral land near Chattanooga, Tenn., and will soon begin the erection of two blast furnaces on the tract with a capacity of 250 tons.

FOREIGN NOTES.

During the debate on the motion of Mr. Chaplin, a Tory member, to exclude Ireland from the operation of the Franchise bill, Mr. Gladstone spoke. In the course of his speech he said: "The question between England and Ireland does not depend upon the comparatively paltry difference between seventy members and eighty or ninety members. It depends on one thing more than any other, and that is the avoidance of injustice. Why should we be afraid to look in the face of the honorable member for Cork and all his coadjutors? I know but one thing which can inspire craven fear in our minds, or can for a moment weaken the position of England or derogate from the power of the Imperial Parliament to govern this country—England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all the empire—according to the law and the Constitution, and that is if the honorable member for Cork is able to rise in his place and to show that we are endeavoring to inflict upon Ireland the brand of social and political inequality."

The *Pall Mall Gazette:* If we are rightly informed by a correspondent in Belgium, a move is contemplated by French diplomacy which will somewhat startle the worthy people who are now hotly discussing the Congo treaty. According to this story, which is believed in Brussels, while England and Portugal have been wrangling over the blind alley of the Lower Congo, France has contrived, or is contriving, to appropriate the Upper Congo, with its thousands of miles of waterway leading into the heart of Equatorial Africa. The International African Association, as it is called, is to be recognized as a Government by the French Republic, on condition that France is to have the first offer of its stock in trade, stations and treaties whenever King Leopold or his heirs wish to get rid of the concern. This bargain, they say, has not yet been finally struck, but it is on the cards. It is needless to point out that this question is fifty times more important than the claims of Portugal on the Lower Congo.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Unique Entertainment.

A pleasant informal entertainment, under the supervision of Prof. Kayser, was given in the club-room of the Palmer House last night. There were piano solos by Emil Liebling, songs by Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis and John McWade, and dramatic recitals by Master Walker Whiteside and another promising young pupil of the Professor, Miss Lona Reed. The singing of Mrs. Davis was exceptionally brilliant, and evoked the warmest applause from an audience of critical composition. Master Whiteside's rendering of scenes from "Hamlet" and "Richard III." confirmed the opinions that have already been expressed of his sensibility, intelligence, and grace of bearing. There are affectations of manner which, it is hoped, he will drop when his own individuality expands, and when his work loses that coloring which is given to it by unconscious imitation. No matter how good the model may be of a young student of acting, the idea of sincerity cannot be conveyed without genuine naturalness, and the best effects are obtained only when outbursts of true feeling—several of which Master Whiteside displayed—are thrown into sharp contrast with artlessness of demeanor. Commonplaces spoken in an easy, commonplace tone of voice are the shadings which throw heroics into artistic relief, and so many actors fail to appreciate this secret of power that they have really more to forget than to learn in order to become distinguished. Instruction first leads the young student away from nature in order to rid him of crudities, but it is the highest art that afterwards leads him back. The attention which this boy—for he is a child in years—has attracted is deserved, and his development is a matter of general desire. Miss Reed, who is also young, was commended last night for her work, and, indeed, the audience which crowded the club-room was profuse throughout the unique entertainment in expressions of approval.

GRAIN FROM CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.

MONTREAL, Que., May 22.—[Special.]—Reports have been in circulation here for some days that contracts had been made to carry some 500,000 bushels of grain from Chicago to Liverpool at from 15 to 18 cents per 100 pounds. These reports are said by agents to be exaggerated, and are for the purpose of advancing the prices of wheat. It is admitted, however, that during the last two weeks about 200,000 bushels have been contracted for at these rates. Rates quoted here now are as follows: Glasgow, 1s 6d; Liverpool, 6@9d. The rates are for immediate shipment. Agents are asking more for forward shipment.

A FIGHT WITH HORSE-THIEVES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—A party of horse-thieves and whisky-thieves were overtaken in Indian Territory a few days ago by several officers and in the attempt to arrest them George Biggs, one of the thieves, was killed, and another one mortally, and a third slightly, wounded. Two of the officers were also slightly wounded.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

PETROLIA, Pa., May 22.—A freight-train on the Parker & Karns City Railroad went through a trestle near Karns City this morning and was badly wrecked. Two men named Thompson and Cook were fatally injured.

NEW YORK VETERANS IN VIRGINIA.

STAUNTON, Va., May 22.—The reception of the Twenty-eighth New York Regiment today was exceedingly warm.

EVENTS ABROAD.

Final Ceremonies Connected with the Wycliffe Quincentenary at London.

Further Statements from Gladstone Regarding the Condition of Egyptian Affairs.

Loss of an English Vessel with Passengers and Crew—Discontent in Mexico.

THE WYCLIFFE CELEBRATION.

CONCLUDING CEREMONIES.

LONDON, May 22.—The Wycliffe celebration was concluded with a great evening meeting at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. In his address he said: "Of the reformers—Wycliffe, Luther, and Tyndall—Wycliffe was perhaps the greatest. The Wycliffe movement diffused information and knowledge among the common people which hitherto only the learned possessed. Wycliffe's correct title is 'The morning Star of the Reformation.' England, after his time, never again was subject to the rule of the Pope. The people of England can only show thankful appreciation of his life by cherishing his precepts and blessing God for the translation of the Scriptures he made."

Canon Taylor moved that "the quincentenary of John Wycliffe's death affords a suitable opportunity to commemorate his work as a patriot, church reformer, translator, and preacher of the Holy Scriptures."

In making the motion Canon Taylor said: "The great work which Wycliffe died for—the church—is now in danger of being overthrown, and we should beware of those who are trying to lead us back to darkness, blindness, idolatry, and medievalism." Mr. Taylor's motion was carried.

A motion was carried instructing the Memorial Committee to appeal for £10,000 to be used in the publication and circulation of Wycliffe's writings and the erection of a memorial statue.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes said: "Three men, the great Baptist preacher, Spurgeon, the famous American revivalist, Moody, and Gen. Booth, the controlling spirit of the Salvation Army, who represent Wycliffeite teachings, yield more influence than all the priests in the churches in England put together. [Cheers.] Wycliffe discovered that the origin of the mischief which confronted him was the suppression of the rights of laymen in the Christian church. [Hear, hear.] I should like to see laymen preaching in every pulpit. The church needs the coöperation of godly laymen."

Subscriptions of £400 were obtained.

EGYPT.

GLADSTONE'S STATEMENTS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 22—In the Commons, Gladstone announced that Lord Hoy was making arrangement for the Khedive's steamers, with a small company of British sailors, to patrol the Nile between Assouat and Wadyhalfa. Gladstone again stated that the question of Egyptian finance would form the basis of discussion at the approaching Egyptian conference. The Government has no intention of proposing the revival of dual control.

A "FOOL'S PARADISE."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Ministers are living in a fool's paradise. They exclude all voices save those which are echoes of their own, and are given over to strong delusions and to believe lies. The Ministers are like icebergs. No one doubts their stability until they capsize, but they capsize."

THE SITUATION.

CAIRO, May 22.—The Egyptian horse artillery, the Seventh Battalion of infantry, and the camel transport left Cairo for Assouan today.

It is stated that the Governor of Dongola, whose loyalty has been questioned, has sent a dispatch to Gen. Gordon in which he says he despairs of relief being sent him and has determined to become an ally of the Mahdi's cause.

MEXICO.

THE RUMORED LINARES OUTBREAK—"TYRANNY WILL PRODUCE LIBERTY."

LAREDO, Tex., May 22.—No confirmation can be had here of the reported revolutionary outbreak at Linares, Mexico, which is about forty miles southeast of Monterey. The only report that has reached here is to the effect that a great conflagration has prevailed at Linares.

The Monterey *Revista*, an influential journal, in an editorial upon the present state of affairs in Mexico, closes with this significant sentence: "It is the functional law of nationalities that excessive tyranny will sooner or later produce liberty. Do you understand our final destiny is to become Yankees?"

TRAIN-WRECKERS SHOT.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 22.—It is officially reported that the train-wreckers captured by the Government forces attempted to escape en route to Celaya, and all were killed. This makes ten wreckers shot.

BRADLAUGH.

HE THINKS HE STILL HAS A MISSION.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: Charles Bradlaugh says he has received a number of invitations to lecture in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities in the United States, and would very gladly undertake the trip, but believes that his duty at present lies in England. Although his mouth has been gagged in Parliament, he believes that he still owes a duty to the masses of England by fighting such abuses as the Pension and Civil lists, and he says he intends to devote himself to this work for at least the remainder of the present year.

OCEAN PERILS.

SEVENTY PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, May 22.—The British ship Syria was wrecked on the Fiji Islands and seventy passengers were drowned. All were coolies.

STEAMER ASHORE.

The steamer Castilia, from Palermo for New York, is grounded off Dema, Spain. She has jettisoned part of her cargo. Rough weather prevents assistance being sent to her.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The agents of the steamer Castilia, ashore on the Spanish coast, state that her cargo is fruit. She has but few passengers.

PRINCE VICTOR.

HE INHERITS A FORTUNE.

Paris, May 22.—The rupture between Victor and Jerome is complete. Victor has fallen heir to £40,000.

Prince Victor's inheritance was bequeathed him by Mme. Moet. He will inherit a further sum of £94,400 when M. Moet dies.

THE VATICAN.

REPLY OF THE FREEMASONS TO THE POPE.

ROME, May 9.—The Grand Orient of Italy has issued a reply to the recent Encyclical of Leo XIII., "*De Secta Massonum.*" The Church of Rome, it says, is at liberty to lament the deprivation of the temporal power; to kick against Providence itself, which has inexorably decreed its end; to rave regarding its ideal of the abasement and annihilation of human dignity; even to regret the ages of barbarism; and to sanctify in Joseph Labré the example of cynicism and moral degradation. All this can be understood, and so can the tardy and unseasonable appeal to the secular arm of Princes to destroy this sect, which is reproached for all the progress of human civilization, and which is made responsible for those aberrations which, in every great elaboration of principles and in the development of the most just reforms, are sure more or less frequently to occur. These things were to be expected on the part of an institution which sees the present crumbling beneath its feet, and which—certainly very justly—distrusts its own future.

NATIONALITY IN THE EAST.

ALBANIANS THREATENING THE TURKS.

PARIS, May 6.—Without attaching undue weight to the subjoined communication, I send it as a symptom of the seething of the spirit of nationality in the East:

"The following manifesto, just issued in French, has been sent by Mr. G. W. Leybourne, a civil engineer resident in Corfu, to a prominent Irish revolutionist in Paris. It was accompanied by a letter, in which it is predicted that the coming summer will see the Albanian people up in arms, and that the Turkish yoke will be thrown off before 1885. The letter bears the official seal of 'The Bag and Baggage Central Committee' at Corfu, with the words 'Albania, Epirus, and Macedonia.'

"'The Albanians, the Epirotes, and the Macedonians to the peoples of Europe.

"'Among the countries conquered by Turkey in Europe, ours was the last to submit to the barbarian yoke, and it is the last which remains under an execrable domination. Nevertheless, there are in our mountains certain tribes which are almost independent, and which treat the Turk as their equal. During more than 400 years we have suffered on account of the intrigues and dissensions sown among us by the great landlords and public functionaries, and many of our people have gone over to Islamism. Today that dissension no longer exists.

"'Having the same object, and putting aside all religious differences, we are all brothers, of like origin, and sworn enemies of the Turks and their barbarous laws. From the frontiers of Montenegro to Servia we all, Mussulmans, Christians, and Jews, ask to be free. For the Servians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Roumelians are free. Why should we be slaves, and be more harshly treated than ever by the barbarian Turk, who has already devoured our flesh and now gnaws our bones?

"'Our wives and children go hungry and naked that concubines may be nourished, and a retinue of bestial Turks enriched, who are sent to us as Valis, Mutessarifs, etc., and who rob us daily. Hundreds of people are beaten, chained, and thrown into dungeons, where they lie until ransom is paid. Hundreds of our wives and daughters are violated by the Turkish soldiers under the very walls of Scutari, Monastir, etc., but they are never able to obtain justice. Such is our present position. Art. 23 of the Berlin treaty is but a dead letter for us, even as for the unfortunate Armenians. The Sultan and his followers defy the European Powers.

"'We have asked the crowned heads of Europe for relief. Now we appeal to such of her peoples as have liberty to espouse our cause and to compel the Turk to let us decide our destiny by a plébiscita, that so we may obtain our liberty without the aid of fire and sword. But if we cannot obtain this, then we must by a vigorous attack expel the barbarian, bag and baggage. THE ALBANIANS.

"'For the Central Committee at Corfu, May, 1884.—G. W. LEYBOURNE.'"

CABLE NOTES.

Solomon Louis Hymans, a Belgian littérateur and publicit, is dead. He was born May 3, 1829.

A Sydney, Australia, dispatch says Hanlan won the sculling match with Laycock by half a length.

The Rivers of Almeria, Alicante, and Valencia, in Spain, have overflowed their banks. The damage is very great.

The London *News* states that a Canadian loan of £10,000,000 is imminent to assist in the conversion of the 5 per cent bonds.

A memorial window has been placed in the Haworth Church, England, inscribed with these words: "To the glory of God. In memory of Charlotte Brontë. By an American citizen."

Mme. Kalemire, the left-handed wife of the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, will defend the Grand Duke's suit for divorce. He charges that his wife concealed her misconduct before marriage.

The fire in the lumber-yard of Mr. Milnes at Aberdeen, Scotland, is most alarming. It is an open yard covering three acres, and is filled with huge stacks of sawn American timber, and it is believed that it will continue to burn for several days.

Prince William of Prussia left St. Petersburg for Moscow yesterday. The Czar and the Grand Dukes of Russia were at the depot when the Prince departed and wished him a pleasant journey and a safe arrival at Berlin. Prince William returns to Berlin Monday by way of Smolensk.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

A Storm Causes a Great Rise in the Red and Other Rivers—The Outlook Gloomy.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 22.—[Special.]—Another disastrous rise in the river is upon us, the rise in twenty-four hours being twenty-one inches. The signal officer reports nearly six inches rain from 6 o'clock yesterday evening to 6 this morning. The storm was the most terrible known for years, and did much damage to gardens and hill places. The whole city and the surrounding country was deluged, and reports, such as can be received, are that the storm was general.

The latest from Fulton reports the river rising rapidly.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Tex., today says last night's storm extended through several counties, enough to raise the Cypress River four feet, and it is still rising at the rate of half an inch an hour.

Knowing ones predict floods equal to those of 1849, and the outlook grows more and more gloomy. Laborers are becoming demoralized at the outlook, and are making for the hills. This will be a serious drawback should the water fall enough to allow replanting. Col. Hollingsworth, one of the largest planters in the Red River Valley, says he has planted as late as the 6th of June, and that the yield would have been a bale to the acre but for the worms. He thinks that if the water recedes in a few days the planters have a chance yet, but is of the impression the rise will reach that of 1849, when the whole Red River Valley was deluged. Fulton, Ark., enjoyed a continuous rain of thirty-six hours. No mails were received from any quarter today. Heavy washouts are reported on all the roads.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22.—[Special.]—A very heavy fall of rain occurred here last night, measuring, according to the signal-service officer's report, three and three-quarters inches.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 22.—Specials from all portions of the State indicate that the recent rainfall was one of the heaviest ever known in Texas. In area it never has been surpassed within the history of the State. The belt extends from the Red River to the gulf, over 500 miles north and south, and from the Louisiana and Arkansas line westward 250 miles. The damage to the agricultural interests is very great, while the damage to the railroads is of a most serious character. All the railroads within the storm-belt have practically closed operations for the present. It is thought that 130 miles of the Houston & Texas Central track is under water an average depth of nearly two feet. The International & Great Northern, the Missouri Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, and other lines running through the storm belt are also inundated, but not to such an extent as the Houston & Texas Central. All the lines report many losses of bridges and culverts. It will be two days before travel is possible, and many weeks before all the damage to tracks will be repaired.

The storm continued for two days, closing this evening, passing south to Corpus Christi, Brownsville, and Northern Mexico, where it is now raining hard.

Trinity River is higher than for twenty years. The Sabine is overflowing both banks, inundating many plantations in the bottoms.

At Marshall during the prevalence of the storm the atmosphere was heavily charged with electricity. The wires running into sixteen telephones were melted. Several persons were knocked down, but none injured.

At Waco the Brazos is higher than for thirty years. A number of houses were surrounded and abandoned. About all the cellars in the town are flooded.

At Martin, on the Brazos, many negro families were compelled to move out and camp. One negro was drowned.

Tyler, Gatesville, and many small towns have received no mail for three days. Telegraphic communication with many points has been cut off or interrupted.

Dispatches received at a late hour tonight show that the situation is improving.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 22.—The St. Louis express on the Hudson Railroad ran into the Auburn Road freight train at Brighton at 11:50 tonight. Engineer John Dunn, of the freight, was killed, and several persons were injured.

Later—Engineer Dunn received severe internal injuries and is not expected to live. Among the passengers injured are: T. B. Castleton, of New York, arm injured; L. H. Canfield, of New York, thigh injured; C. W. Pollard, of Albany, arm injured; Fred Parish, sleeping-car conductor, badly bruised. Prince Jamarhina and suite were all bruised but none seriously injured. The watchman at Brighton is blamed for the negligence.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

ATLANTA, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the graduating class of the Atlanta High-School were held in Murphy Hall this evening, the hall being unable to hold over half of the people. The graduating class numbered twelve, ten being young misses. The valedictory was rendered by Walter White, a colored young man of 17 years of age, being the first colored student to graduate from our school, and the first in this county. The young man gave an able oration, which was loudly applauded. The other orations and essays were of a high order and well received.

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.

An Important Lawsuit Instituted—A Well-Known Attorney Interested.

Meeting of Dairymen—Robbed of $2,000 by Pickpockets—Dr. Hubbell's Will.

A Sensational Suit Instituted Involving a Leading Attorney.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—Papers in a suit involving a great sensation in local circles were filed in the United States Court today. The plaintiff is Amy Baker, of Cincinnati, and the defendants are James P. Rice and Lucia A. Rice, of this city, the main charge in the case, however, being against S. W. Granger, a well-known attorney of Milwaukee. It is charged that in 1872 the defendants executed to plaintiff a promissory note which they secured by a mortgage on real estate. She avers that the amount secured by the mortgage is still due her, and that no suit has been commenced to foreclose the instrument. Then follow strange allegations. The complainant states that the defendants insist that she has released the mortgage by an instrument which was signed Dec. 7, 1874, and duly recorded. She declares that this claim is untrue, and states positively that no part of the principal sum secured by the mortgage has ever been paid. The complainant admits from an examination of said release that her signature thereto is genuine, but avers that she never knowingly signed the same, and that she had no knowledge of it or its contents when the same was signed or purports to have been signed. The complainant avers and believes that the defendants intrusted to Granger, whom they then empowered as their agent for the purpose of making payment on said mortgage, the principal and interest thereon for one year several weeks before the maturity of said mortgage; that thereupon Granger fraudulently concealed said facts from the complainant and presented said release to her, requesting her to sign the same, fraudulently representing that the release was only a receipt to be given on the payment of interest which he then made. She alleges that he did not read the release to her, and she, being ignorant of legal papers and placing confidence in Granger, whom she had long known, signed it and permitted him to retain the same, but delivered the release to the defendants as their agent.

Mr. Granger tonight denied the allegation that the plaintiff did not know what she was signing at the time she affixed her signature to the release, and stated that the matter of the satisfaction money was settled long ago between the plaintiff and himself.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's Association.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, in session at the Plankinton House this afternoon, took important action bearing on the dairy interests of the State. The number of creameries and cheese-factories in Wisconsin is now about 1,000. There are five regular dairy boards of trade in the State, and it is estimated that the value of the dairy products of the State this year will be nearly $30,000,000. A difficulty which has stood in the way of perfect success inthis important branch of business in Wisconsin has been the fact that factories in the same neighborhood have not turned out products of the same standard. In order to remedy this difficulty and to raise the grade all around it was voted today to employ an expert, whose duty it shall be to visit all the dairy boards of trade, establish schools of instruction in the most approved methods for dairymen, and visit as many factories as possible—his business being to furnish, at the expense of the association, complete instructions and information to dairymen, so that any failure to turn out products of the highest standard shall not be the result of lack of knowledge of proper methods. It was also voted to make an exhibition of the dairy products of the State at the World's Fair at New Orleans.

Funeral of the Late Tully H. Smith.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—The funeral services over the remains of Tully H. Smith, the wealthy contractor of this city who committed suicide in New Orleans a short time ago, took place this afternoon under the auspices of the Wisconsin Commandery of Knights Templar. The widow of the deceased is still very ill and was unable to be present at the ceremony. The remains were taken to Forest Home Cemetery. The Rev. A. A. Hoskin assisted the Knights Templar in the services at the grave. Previous to interment the body, which was inclosed in a metallic casket, was closely examined and identified as that of Mr. Smith. Some time previous to his death the deceased had made arrangements for the erection of a handsome monument on the family lot in which his remains are now interred.

Dr. Hubbell's Will.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—An intimate friend of Dr. Hubbell, who committed suicide at Medford, states that relatives of the deceased will seek to break the will which he made just before shooting himself. The will left about $18,000 to Mrs. Keeler, the Postmaster's wife. The attempt to break the will will be on the ground that the deceased was of unsound mind at the time the instrument was prepared.

Relieved of $2,000 by Pickpockets.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary A. Shaw, of Montreal, who is visiting the family of S. G. Rosenkrans in this city, reports to the police that her pocket was picked last evening and a wallet containing $2,000 taken.

THE TURF.

Kansas City Spring Meeting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22.—[Special.]—This was the third day of the spring meeting. The track was fair and there was an increased attendance.

For the special race, for gentlemen's roadsters, the following is the summary:

Ned S.	2	1	1
Cyclone	1	2	2
L. T. Sheldon	3	3	3

Time—1:21; 1:19; 1:21¼.

Trotting, 2:45 class, purse $200, divided:

Jetta	1	1	1
Light Bird	2	2	2
Clara C.	3	3	3
Gray Jane and Cora B.	dis.		

Time—2:41¼; 2:42¾; 2:38¾.

Mile dash, $150, divided:

Valletta	1
Hillanthis	2
Tom Moore	3

Time—1:48¼.

Columbus Events.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—Below is the result of the third day's races at the grounds of the trotting association:

Three minute trot:

Pritchard	1	1	1
Misfortune	2	2	3
Robert E.	3	3	2
Almeta	5	4	d.
Frank Atherton	4	d.	
Leonard J. Hackny	6	d.	
Lookout	d.		

Time—2:37; 2:37½; 2:38½.

Free-for-all pace:

Chestnut Star	1	1	1
Gem	6	2	2
Buck Dickerson	2	3	4
Silvertail	4	4	3
Rostriever	3	d.	
Daisy D.	5	d.	

Time—2:23½; 2:24¾; 2:23¾.

Maryland Jockey Club.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—At the Maryland Jockey Club races at Pimlico, in the Chesapeake Stakes, for fillies 3 years old, one mile and a quarter, Tolu and Water Lilly were the only starters. The former won easily. Time—2:14½.

The seven-furlong race, for 3-year-olds, was won by Valley Forge, Marmaduke second, Exotic third. Time—1:31.

The Clabaugh Memorial Stakes, for 2-year-olds, half mile, was won by Telie Doe, the favorit, Krishna second, Brookwood third. Time—0:51.

In the three-quarters of a mile race Rica won, Tattler second, Pride third. Time—1:17.

In the mile and an eighth, for all ages, Blue Bell won, Referee second, Jim Nelson third. Time—1:58¼.

In the mile and a half, selling race, Chanticleer was first, Jim Nelson second, Nettie third. Time—2:38¼.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—There was a good attendance at the races today. The weather was warm and the track fast.

In the Magnolia Stake, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile heats, Princess, Force, Charley Lucas, and Patrick Dennis started. Patrick Dennis won, Princess second, Charley Lucas third. Time—1:17¼.

In the second heat Force won, Patrick Dennis second, Charley Lucas third, and Princess distanced. Time—1:17½.

In the third heat Force won. Time—1:19¾.

In the Clark Stake, for 3-year-olds, one and one-quarter miles, the starters were Buchanan, Glenbar, Loftin, Audrain, Swiney, and Neophyte. Loftin kept a lead of a length all the way into the stretch, Buchanan and Audrain close together. From this point to the finish it was a close race. Buchanan won, Loftin second, Audrain third. Time—2:12.

In the third race, welter, purse of $400, one mile, Tennyson won, Harpoon second, Longway third. Time—1:48¾.

In the city handicap, one mile and a half, Tamerlane was first, Tangier second, Lizzie S. third. Time—2:37.

Belmont Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—The attendance at Belmont Park today was very light, and in each of the trots the favorit won in three straight heats. The racing was, however, close and interesting all through. In the final heat of the 2:23 class Will Benham went to the half mile in 1:08, and was only beaten by half a length at the wire by Walnut. Following is

THE SUMMARY:

First race, purse $500, 2:40 class.

M. Burgin's b. m. Maude	1	1	1
J. E. Turner's b. m. Nettie Thorne	3	2	2
G. Scattergood's b. m. Lizzie R.	2	3	5
W. D. Althorse's b. m. Lady Pathfinder	5	4	3
G. Sneidon's g. g. Frank	4	5	4
J. H. Snapp's g. g. Blue Dick	6	6	6

Time—2:33; 2:23¼; 2:32¼.

Second race, purse of $500, 2:23 class:

J. H. Goldsmith's br. g. Walnut	1	1	1
J. W. Russell's b. g. Will Benham	3	2	2
G. Scattergood's ch. m. Florence	2	4	4
W. McDonald's b. s. Almonarch	5	3	3
V. D. Konover's br. g. Alexander	4	5	5

Time—2:24; 2:24¼; 2:22¼.

The races for tomorrow are the 2:19 class and the 2:30 pacers.

At Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The races today were well attended. The unfinished 2:35 trot of yesterday was completed by Princeton, b. g., winning in three straight heats in 2:36¾, 2:35, 2:37¾, Laura C., ch. m., taking second money, Y. M. D. third, and Nettie R., b. m., fourth.

Westmont, ch. g., captured the third and deciding heat in the free-for-all pace in 2:30¾, Eddie D., g. g., taking second money, Buskin third.

The 2:27 pace resulted as follows:

Hunt's b. s. American Boy	1	1	1
Stuart's b. g. Vasco	3	2	3
Buckskin Dun, s.	2	3	2

Time—2:37; 2:35; 2:35¼.

In the free-for-all trot, unfinished, Clark's g. g. Doc, Sheppard, b. s., and Blackstone, b. g., each took a heat, in 2:37, 2:36¼, and 2:41½.

The mile-heat running race was captured by Long's Leman Lelaps in the first, second, and third heats, Tom Boston second. Time—1:48½; 1:49¼; 1:55. Barney Williams and Bob Burns were the other contestants.

West Side Driving Association.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 22.—At the West Side Driving Association meeting Nettie won the 2:50 trot. Best time 2:39.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, east to south winds, shifting to southwesterly, and stationary temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, winds shifting to northwesterly, lower temperature and higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, stationary temperature and higher barometer.

□ Cautionary signals continue at Detroit, Section 4, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Section 3, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 22—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall during last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.12	72	S. W.	Cloudy.	*
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.08	67	S. E.	Clear.	.01
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.89	67	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.91	73	S.	Clear.	0
Galveston	30.03	76	S. E.	Th'n'g.	.28
New Orleans	30.11	73	E.	†L. rain.	.32
Shreveport, La.	29.99	69	S. E.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.04	73	S. W.	†L. rain.	.09
Indianapolis	29.95	75	S. W.	Clear.	0
Louisville	29.99	78	S.	Fair.	0
Memphis	30.0[illegible]	70	S. E.	Fair.	0
Nashville	30.04	77	S.	Cloudy.	0
Pittsburg	30.00	77		Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.00	65	W.	L. rain.	.07
Cleveland	29.99	71	S. W.	Fair.	.5
Detroit	29.92	71	S. E.	Clear.	.15
Erie	29.99	68	E.	Cloudy.	0
Oswego	30.02	68	S. E.	L. rain.	.02
Port Huron	29.89	64	S. E.	Cloudy.	.03
Rochester, N. Y.	29.98	67	S. E.	Hazy.	*
Sandusky	29.94	72	S.	Clear.	.01
Toledo	29.92	71	S.	Clear.	.33
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.84	51	S. E.	L. rain.	.01
Chicago	29.82	71	S.	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.72	42	N. E.	L. rain.	.67
Escanaba	29.73	50	E.	Clear.	.02
Grand Haven	29.83	69	S.	Clear.	0
Marquette	29.71	52	S.	Foggy.	0
Milwaukee	29.76	67	S.	Clear.	.10
Mackinaw	29.80	44	E.	Fair.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.02	71	S.	Clear.	.10
Davenport	29.75	65	N. W.	Cloudy.	.24
Des Moines	29.68	63	W.	Clear.	.22
Keokuk	29.75	72	S.	Fair.	0
La Crosse	29.63	64	S.	Clearing	0
Moorhead	29.68	47	N.	L. rain.	.28
St. Louis	29.89	72	S. E.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	29.50	60	N. E.	Clearing	.40
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	70	S. W.	Fair.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.82	64	W.	Clear.	.10
Omaha	29.78	57	N. W.	Cloudy.	.02
Yankton	29.74	51	N. W.	Cloudy.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.87	50	N. E.	Fair.	.02
Fort Buford	29.92	49	N.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.82	48	N. E.	L. rain.	.02
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.95	50	N.	Clear.	0
Deadwood	29.92	44	N.	Clear.	0
Fort Assinniboine	29.98	63	N. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.93	57	W.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.00	58	E.	Clear.	0
Dodge City	29.93	56	N. W.	Clear.	0
North Platte	29.90	54	N. W.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	30.25	50	S.	Hazy.	0
Fort Garry	29.85	52	E.	Fair.	0
P. Arthu'rs Land'g.	29.97	46	N. E.	L. rain.	.11
Kingston	3[illegible].00	61	E.	L. rain.	.13
Medicine Hat	29.68	64	S.	Clear.	0
Quappelle	29.87	58	S. E.	Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.88	50	N. E.	Fair.	*
Saugeen, Can.	29.90	63	S.	Cloudy.	.02
Toronto	29.97	58	E.	Cloudy.	.04
Other Points—					
Helena	29.92	50	S. W.	Clear.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.73	48	N. W.	L. rain.	.02
Las Animas	29.89	60	S. E.	Cloudy.	*
Little Rock	30.00	69	S.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.95	56		Clear.	0
Stockton	29.99	64	S.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather.
6:18a. m.	29.863	64.3	85	S. E.	6		Cloudy.
10:18a. m.	29.863	73.5	67	S.	14	.03	Cloudy.
2:18p. m.	29.819	78.0	62	S.	12		Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	29.819	77.6	59	S.	12		Clear.
10:18p. m.	29.821	71.5	68	S.	8		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 78.0.
Minimum temperature, 61.9.
Mean daily barometer, 29.834.
Mean daily thermometer, 71.3.
Mean daily humidity, 71.7.

THE NORTHWEST INDIANS.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 22.—[Special.]—Advices from Broadview say that one of Piapot's runners arrived at Crooked Lakes this morning with messages to Chiefs Little Child and Kahkewistebow saying that if they, with their bands, did not forthwith leave their reserves and join Piapot at the sun-dance he would consider them enemies and declare war against them. These chiefs are satisfied and do not want to leave their reserves. They are holding a council, and will probably comply with the great chief's commands and attend the sun-dance.

THE STILLWATER CAUCUS.

STILLWATER, Minn., May 22.—[Special.]—The city caucus tonight to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention Saturday resulted in favor of Loren Fletcher, of Minneapolis, Albert Scheffer, of St. Paul, being defeated by a vote of 456 to 311. Senator Sabin says the caucus and the work leading to it have been the liveliest the city ever had. The result tonight will give Fletcher 21 votes in the convention and Scheffer 22.

SUICIDE AT VENICE, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—J. T. Richardson, local agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, the Madison County Ferry Company, and the Venice & Carondelet Railroad at Venice, Ill., opposit the northern part of this city, suicided by shooting himself through the head in his own house tonight. The discovery by the Traveling Auditor that he was $6,000 short to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road led to the act. He was 38 years old, and left a wife and one child. He has always been regarded as a very correct and reliable man.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

KITTREDGE'S THIRTY THOUSAND.

HE BORROWED THEM FOR THE OCCASION OF A LOCAL MISSIONARY.

The assertion made by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge that there were 30,000 fallen women in Chicago excited much comment and adverse criticism from Mayor Harrison and other citizens, but no one seemed to know exactly where Dr. Kittredge secured his statistics. The statement being made that Col. George R. Clarke, the local missionary, had furnished the Presbyterian divine with the figures, a TRIBUNE reporter saw the colonel last night and asked him about it.

"I'll tell you how it was," said the soul-saver, who had just closed a meeting at the Pacific Garden Mission. "Mr. Post, Dr. Kittredge's assistant, came to me and said he had understood that I had estimated the number of fallen women in Chicago at 30,000. I told him I thought that was about the proper estimate, 'but,' said I, 'Dr. Kittredge had better put it that there are 30,000 people living either directly or indirectly off the fruits of prostitution.'"

"How do you make your estimates?" was asked by the reporter.

"I estimate it this way: There are, as any one of common sense knows, 3,000 or 4,000 disreputable houses in this city. Taking the low average of six women to each house you have at least 18,000 of them living openly a dissolute life. Then there are 3,100 saloons, each requiring at least three men, proprietor, bar-keeper, and assistant barkeeper. Now, we all know that saloonkeepers and bartenders are 'fast,' and it is safe to say that many of them keep women. Next we come to the gamblers, and count them by the hundreds. They are certainly fast in other respects, and not one of them is without his female companion. So, all in all, saying nothing of the women kept by business-men and clerks, or of the men who live off the earnings of prostitutes, I think Dr. Kittredge was about right."

THE CONVENTION BUREAU.

WHAT YOUNG MR. WILLIAMS HAS TO SAY IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article in yesterday's paper purporting to be an exposé of the Convention Bureau, in which you style the Secretary an "impudent young man" and the writer of "cheeky letters," is rather sensational than truthful. Why impudent? All I said of Mr. Raymond was that he was Chairman of the local Republican Committee and refered to him. That Mr. Raymond was not seen prior to the mailing of the circulars was imprudent. To call a young man impudent when he is imprudent is imprudence. Why style my letter to Raymond "cheeky" because I said I was not surprised that Mr Raymond was indignant as my brother N. W. Williams who is associated with me in this enterprise had promised to call on Mr R. but had neglected to do so not thinking that the fate of the Bureau depended on seeing Mr R. at a particular hour on a particular day when Mr R. would be in particularly good humor. The only question the country people were interested in knowing was whether the Bureau would fulfill its promises and not as to whether Mr Raymond was huffy or not.

Mr Raymond sent the stenographer of the committee to see Mr Odell cashier of the Union Nat. Bank and said he was satisfied that the Bureau was all right and would fulfill its promises, and after this he proceeds through a reporter and in the columns of THE TRIBUNE to throw disgrace upon what he himself knows to be a laudible enterprise and one which will prove of great assistance to the thousands of people who shall attend the convention and cannot be accommodated at the hotels. The reporter knew, Mr. Raymond should have known and the country people have every advantage of knowing (by reading the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE) that to eforce a truth exageration is not only permissible but necessary. The "5,000 rooms" the "20,000 maps" and the "50,000" are figures and figurative for the present, but before the convention arrives and departs they will be consummated facts The history of the past and the events of the future will gustify me and my Bureau though THE TRIBUNE and the secry of the Republican committee may favor the policy of the past viz. of hudding your guests in hotel corridors on cots by the thousands and charging them a higher price than they would have to pay for commodious quarters in first class boarding houses. After such treatment do not marvel that the coutry people ask for Bread and you give them a Stone. Very Reapy GEO. W. WILLIAMS, No. 162 Washington St.

From Union National Bank, Chicago, May 22, 1884: George W. Williams, of the Chicago National Convention Bureau, has deposited with me $10,000 as a guarantee fund to the public that any and all contracts made by the bureau will be fulfilled.
J. J. P. ODELL.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Mr. George W. Williams has purchased from us maps of Chicago in small quantities at a time and has been negotiating with us to buy 20,000 copies. RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

[Advertisers do stretch the facts sometimes, but they do not go to the lawless extremes of Mr. Williams, and manage to have at least 60 per cent of truth in their statements. The circular gotten up by Williams, the authorship of which he does not deny, says: "This bureau is indorsed by the local committees of both the Republican and Democratic Conventions." No evidence has yet been presented by Williams to substantiate this.

The circular says: "We have already secured rooms enough to accommodate 5,000 people." Up to date it has not been shown that he has room for 5,000, or 1,000, or 500.

The circular gives as references Mr. S. B. Raymond, the Chairman of the local Republican committee, and W. C. Goudy, who holds the same office on the Democratic committee. Each of these persons says that the use of his name was unauthorized, and Williams seems to agree with them. To use the name of a person thus without his consent is considered—to state it mildly—an impertinence; it may not be considered such among those with whom Williams has been in the habit of associating, but that does not change the fact. Doubtless if Williams were to draw a check on a man without previous arrangement, and the man were to refuse to honor it, Williams would think that the man was a deuced particular, stuck-up fellow, who ought to have paid the check first, and then rushed around to see if the man who drew it was responsible. But that is not the way of the world as yet—that is, of the world which knows not Williams, and is not ruled on the principles that seem to have sway in his untutored mind.

Another Republican Convention will be held four years hence, and most likely it will meet at this city. During the interval it might be well for Williams to devote himself exclusively to the study of orthography, grammar, morderation in the use of language, and, above all, of the rules which govern gentlemen in their intercouse with one another.]

INSTALLATION.

THE REV. W. R. SCOTT AT THE REUNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. W. R. Scott, a graduate of Chicago University in '80 and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in '82, was formally installed pastor of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, Ashland avenue and Eighteenth street, last evening, Judge Moore acting as Moderator. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. E. R. Davis the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge preached the installation sermon. Notwithstanding a certain element of advanced thinking, he believed the great mass of the church were not more affected than they would be by Nihilism. This advanced thinking was considered by some a contagion which must ultimately divide the church. The Congregationalists some months ago, fearing a repetition of the schism of sixty-eight years since by which the Unitarians went out of the church, taking much valuable property with them, adopted a creed in a language so ambiguous as to mean anything—a patent theology which made Jacob appear like Esau—a rubber belt which could be stretched to take in the most advanced thinker or contracted to fit the evangelist. A creed, he held, was as essential to the church as the constitution was to the State. If a preacher did not believe in it his duty was to go out of the church voluntarily.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson advised the new pastor not to follow in the ruts. Means of success for one will utterly fail sometimes with others. He should speak with authority, tenderness, and with urgency. He should keep a warm heart, a genial spirit, and the faith.

Dr. Patterson gave the charge to the people, in which he warned them not to despise the youth of the new pastor. Every preacher must have a beginning in his work. They should be wary of unstinted praise, but also of neglect to commend his good efforts, without which a young pastor may become discouraged in his work. The responsibility for the welfare of the church was equally divided between the pastor and his people.

THREE PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 22.—John Oehman and his wife and grown daughter were burned in their house last night. Oehman lived on a farm four miles away.

SAFE-BLOWERS.

A Clever Haul in East St. Louis—The Vault in the City Clerk's Office Entered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—[Special.]—A very bungling but successful robbery was perpetrated in East St. Louis last night, the city vault in the City Clerk's office being broken open and all its contents stolen. The loss is variously estimated from $500 to $5,000 in currency and valuable papers and an immense amount of scrip, which cannot be closely estimated, but is supposed to be about $20,000. An entrance was effected by breaking a piece of glass in a window on the north side of the City Clerk's office. The latch which holds down the window was easily turned and the shutters on the inside of the window were then forced open with a chisel. The combination on the large vault was knocked off with a large sledge-hammer, the handle bearing two deep indentures from the hammer. Immediately under the combination a hole was bored partially through the door, but was abandoned before the inside combination was reached. Four inches to the left of the first hole another hole was bored, and a large quantity of powder inserted and exploded. The outer door of the vault is covered with the evidences of the explosion, and powder was scattered on the floor near the vault this morning, but the door was not opened. A large hole was then dug through the brick-work of the vault, extending from the hinges in the vault door to within a foot and a half of the end of the vault. This hole measures about two feet square and would easily admit a large-sized man. Deputy-Sheriff Anthony crawled through the opening this morning and found that the inside of the vault bore evidence of violence. Inside the large main vault a smaller safe is kept, in which all the money, scrip, and valuable papers are deposited. The door of the small safe was open, but the lock was sprung and the combination turned, and it must have been left in that condition by the clerk when leaving the office last night. The small drawers in the vault were opened with a large blacksmith's chisel and the drawers scattered around the office after being ransacked of their contents.

The work inside the office must have consumed at least two hours. Mike Kenneally, the city-hall janitor, was the first to discover the burglary, and immediately gave the alarm. The office was found in the utmost confusion, papers, chairs, and other articles which the office contained being scattered about the floor, a huge pile of bricks and mortar against the side of the vault, and a sledge-hammer, a small horse-shoer's hammer used for turning shoes, a common brace, and other articles used in a blacksmith-shop being found near the door and piled around the Clerk's desk. The blacksmith's tools bear the name of P. Burns, a horse-shoer doing business on Collinsville, near Missouri avenue.

The news of the robbery was circulated in all parts of the town, and in a short time a crowd of at least 200 men, women, and children surrounded the city-hall and clamored for admittance to the Clerk's offices. The doors were locked, and none but members of the Council, the Mayor, and a few interested parties admitted. Chief Halloran and Deputy-Clerk Canty immediately left for St. Louis for assistance, and did not return till afternoon.

The opinions of those inside the office with regard to the working of the job were widely different, the police contending that professionals accomplished the job, while the Mayor, Council, and others lean toward the opinion that amateurs and residents of the town accomplished the burglary.

The Council held a meeting in the Clerk's office this morning and decided to offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the burglars. The citizens will also offer an additional reward of $1,000. The arrest of the burglars is much more desirable than the recovery of the property.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a young lady and gentleman walking along Collinsville avenue discovered three men at work at the side window of Burns' blacksmith-shop. Deputy-Sheriff Anthony has a fair description of the men, and thinks he has a clew which will lead to the arrest of the parties.

The box used by the Clerk for holding the money was found in an alley near Missouri avenue this morning, but was empty.

Detective Lawler, from St. Louis, accompanied Chief Halloran to East St. Louis this afternoon, but left for St. Louis again after examining the Clerk's office.

The loss of cash and scrip of the year 1883, which sells at nearly face value, is at least $20,000.

LATER—It is now ascertained that the vault contained $20,000 in city scrip and about $14,000 in cash, $11,000 of which belonged to City-Clerk Canty and his brother and the remainder to other city officials.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Oldest Enlisted Man in the United States Army.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—William Marshall, Ordnance Sergeant, United States Army, died a few days ago at his home on Mackinac Island.

[Sergt. Marshall was without doubt the oldest enlisted man in the army of the United States. He entered the service by enlisting in A Company of the Fifth United States Infantry Aug. 12, 1823. After serving in the field through the Floridan and Mexican Wars he went to Fort Mackinac on duty April 6, 1848, and has remained on duty at that post without intermission up to his death.]

Isaac M. Veitch.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Isaac M. Veitch, an old and well-known citizen, died suddenly at his office, No. 419 Olive street, this afternoon.

[Mr. Veitch was one of the best-known Odd-Fellows in the country, having been Past Grand Sire of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the World, and Past Grand Master and Past Grand Secretary of the Missouri Grand Lodge.]

THREE PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 22.—[Special.]—This morning at 9 o'clock the house of Mr. Sam Auckerman, situated five miles northeast of Portsmouth, on Munn's Run, took fire and was entirely consumed. When the house took fire the 13-year-old son was asleep up-stairs, but he was rescued, when the daughter, 17 years of age, went up-stairs to save some special articles, and not returning promptly the mother went after her, and the father went after them, and all three perished in the flames. It is supposed the daughter was overcome by the fire, and the others in turn perished in endeavoring to save those who were before. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PORT ARTHUR MARINE NOTES.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—The steamer R. G. Stewart from Duluth with freight and passengers, the steam-barge Clinton and schooner Grimsley with lumber, the steamer Owen Sound with 150 passengers and 400 tons merchandise, the steamer Quebec from Sarnia with 300 passengers and 200 tons freight, and the steamer Alberta from Owen Sound with 200 through passengers and 250 tons freight.

Cleared—The steamer Mary Battle for Welland, light; the steamer Owen Sound for Collingwood; the steamers Quebec and R. G. Stewart for Duluth, light; the schooner Kibbald for Marquette, Mich., light; the steamer Butcher and steam-barge M. T. Clements with supplies for the north shore.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived, the State of Georgia, from Glasgow; the Polaria, from Hamburg.

LONDON, May 22.—Arrived out, the Werra, from New York; the Legislator, from New Orleans.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Great Excitement.

Yesterday the crowd was so great it was almost impossible to get near the entrance of the great assignee sale of clothing, hats, and furnishing goods at 87 Fifth avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets, Chicago. There is only space to mention a few of the wonderful bargains they are offering, and all are advised to call at once, as time is nearly up when this great sale must close. A splendid suit of men's clothes $3.85, guaranteed worth $11 or money returned; men's fine cloth coats $2.15, warranted worth $8.50; men's cloth pants 98 cents, guaranteed worth $4 or money refunded; men's fashionable hats 33 cents, worth $1.50; good quality umbrellas 31 cents, warranted worth $1.25; men's fine white shirts 45 cents, warranted worth $2, and 15,000 different goods equally as cheap, at 87 Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, Chicago. Remember, time is almost up. Store open till 9 at night.

Housewife—"What brings release from dirt and grease?" Grocer—"Don't you know?—Sapolio."

LOST—TWO HORSES FROM WILD WEST; a liberal reward will be paid for their return or information; two gray ponies branded W. W. on rump; one has G. S. on shoulder, the other B. and keystone on left thigh; strayed from Driving Park Sunday evening last. Address W. F. CODY (Buffalo Bill), Leland Hotel or Driving Park.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
"French Flowers"
Montures,
Piques, Sprays, and
Corsage Bouquets.
400 bunches of fine Flowers put on sale today at the ridiculously low price of
50c Each!
PRICE PREVIOUS TO THIS SALE,
From $1.50 to $2.50 Each.
IN OUR ENLARGED
Millinery Department, on Third Floor

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
Friday and Saturday,
GREAT SALE OF
TAFFETA AND PURE SILK
GLOVES,
33 1-3 less than last season's prices.
FRENCH LISLE THREAD
GLOVES
Just One-Third their value.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.
Friday and Saturday,
250 Dozen
LADIES'
JERSEY SILK MITTS,
LACE SILK MITTS,
SILK GLOVES,
BRILLIANT LISLE GLOVES,
33c pair,
Worth from 75c to $1.25.
HATS! HATS!
For Ladies and Children,
AT
25c on the $1.00.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF
DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
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HASKINS
FINE SEATING
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CURTAINS,
UPHOLSTERY.
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
ELEVATOR to 6th Floor.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

The New Methodist Bishops Consecrated with Impressive Ceremonies at Philadelphia.

Hearty Expressions of Fraternal Feeling in the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Baptist Anniversary Meetings at Detroit—Bishop Clarkson's Successor Chosen—Other Church Proceedings.

METHODIST EPISCOPALIANS.

EXPENSES OF DELEGATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—The day set apart for the consecration of the four new Bishops and of the Missionary Bishop for Africa saw Association Hall packed by an audience which overflowed all the galleries and encroached uncomfortably upon the space allotted to the conference itself.

The regular morning session of the conference was called to order by Bishop Merrill, of Chicago. The proceedings, after the approval of the journal, opened with a breeze over the request of the Committee on Expenses of Delegates for instructions as to how any deficiency should be met.

Dr. Curry moved that any deficiency be met with money drawn from the funds of the Book Concern.

This caused a dozen objections, the Rev. Dr. Parsons especially declaring that the lay representation in conferences had no right to make inroads upon funds set aside for other purposes.

Oliver Hoyt and P. G. Gillette protested against such assertions.

Dr. Curry's motion, however, was adopted.

THE QUESTION OF COLOR.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented the following report:

Resolved, That the General Conference declares the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be that no member of any society within the church shall be excluded from public worship in any and every edifice of the denomination, and that no student shall be excluded from instruction in any and every school under the supervision of the church because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Dr. Buckley made a warm speech in support of the report, declaring that he loved the white man as well as the black, and that he did not consider the work among the white people in the South to be less worthy of support than the work among the blacks.

The report was laid over to be printed.

CHURCH EDITORS.

The result of the ballot for editor of the *Southwestern Advocate*, taken yesterday, was announced to be the election of Dr. Marshall W. Taylor, colored, who received 223 votes out of 350.

By a show of hands William Nast was re-elected editor of the *Christian Apologist*, and Henry Leebhart editor of *Haus und Herd*.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOPS.

At this point, the order of the day, the consecration of the Bishops-elect, was called for. The conference took a recess, and the platform was cleared. Five ottomans, on which the Bishops-elect were to kneel, were placed in a row on the platform. Bishop Simpson presided at the ceremony, the highest and most formal known to the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The arrangements finished, the entire College of Bishops arranged themselves at either end of the platform, while prominent Elders, between whom were the five candidates for consecration, filled the seats at the rear of the stage.

The candidates advanced to the right of Bishop Simpson and kneeling, the whole great audience falling at the same time upon their knees.

Bishop Harris opened the formal service of consecrating by reading the collect.

Bishop Bowman, the next in seniority, advanced to the centre of the line of divines surrounding the stage.

To each candidate the Bishop read an exhortation. Bishops Wiley and Merrill joined in the consecration of Dr. Walden; Bishops Andrews and Warren in that of Dr. Mallalieu; Bishops Foss and Hurst in that of Dr. Fowler and in that of Dr. Taylor. The exhortations to each candidate were read successively by Bishops Foster, Merrill, Warren, and Hurst. Bishop Simpson then read the prayer closing the services, and after the doxology had been sung pronounced the benediction.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 22.—[Special.]—One of the colored commissioners, the Rev. Ennals J. Adams, of Tennessee, conducted the devotional meeting preceding the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning. The topic was the observance of the Sabbath. One minister thought the effect of Sunday newspapers was more hurtful to the cause of Christ than the teachings of Ingersoll. The German festivities and other Sabbath violations were strongly deprecated, but the burden of complaint seemed to be against the newspapers.

A FRATERNAL MESSAGE FROM THE SOUTH.

In the General Assembly itself the event of the day was the reception of delegates from other bodies. The Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Stratton, of Natchez, Miss., came from the Southern Presbyterians. He is a venerable gentleman with a kindly face, and he delivered his message with earnest and effective pathos. He said he had traveled 2,000 miles to bring the olive branch to this distinguished body. His satisfaction at his generous greeting was marred only the absence of his colleague, the Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Virginia, who was unavoidably absent. He believed the Master was rejoicing at these greetings and breaking down of barriers between his brethren. May neither north winds nor south winds ever again disturb our peace and affection for one another. The rainbow, token of the passed-away storm, had first rested over us two years ago, reaching from Atlanta to Springfield. Last year the arch widened and the colors were more brilliant. We rejoiced with prayer and praise at the message from your delegates. Some who had opposed all friendly greeting rejoiced with tears in their eyes. Today the arch has widened still more. One end rests on Vicksburg, where a few years ago the roar of battle swelled, but where now peace dwells, and the other rests on Saratoga, among its health-giving fountains. His mission was to convey the official salutations and most fraternal greetings of—let him say—the sister Presbyterian Church in the South. [Great applause.] These greetings were cordial and sincere, and sent not from impulse but of deliberate purpose, the resolutions being adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, and they were prompted by the love of the Southern Church. Fraternal feeling had grown so strong that fraternal relations were inevitable. We are all of one family, and the kinship has not died out in all these weary years. It is now in full life and strength. Some in his church had opposed these relations purely on grounds of principle—nothing more. But he thought Presbyterians should be the same the world over. Some of his brethren thought the Southern Church could do its best work alone. But he said, abolish all division lines, and let us hear no more about the North and the South. Let us be one again, removing these old and useless shibboleths. He hoped this assembly would appoint another committee to visit their Southern brethren next, and continue this growth of kindly feeling and fraternal relation. This was one of the happiest moments of his life, and it would remain a beautiful picture in its memory.

FEELING RESPONSE OF MODERATOR HAYS.

Moderator Hays responded, saying we were today having another illustration of the fact that blood is thicker than water. We know you of the South, and are sure of the genuineness of your greeting. Flame may be kindled not only from without but by spontaneous combustion from within. This is a case of the latter kind. The elements are so mixed and mingled that they kindle each other. And they who try to quench such a flame are sure to get scorched in its white heat. If you and your brethren want closer relations we will rejoice, if not it shall be as they say. We have exhausted our resources in that direction. Meantime we can help each other. Our people go to your churches and yours come to ours, and ministers do the same whenever the call is loud enough, and when both ministers and people can get over or around the fence it don't matter much whether it is up or down.

The Rev. Cornelius Brett, of Jersey City, delegate from the Reformed Church, was also received, the addresses on either side being cordial and felicitous.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND CHINESE MISSIONS.

A lengthy debate followed on the report of a committee appointed by the last General Assembly in favor of transferring missionary work among the Indians and Chinese in this country from the foreign to the home board. The foreign board has had charge of it, as its original charter was for work among the heathen anywhere, and the home board claims it, as it is home work. The discussion was not finished.

CHURCH ERECTION.

In the afternoon the Board of Church Erection made its report. It showed a balance from last year of $3,008; receipts, $135,277. Applications were received from 336 churches for $208,500. Two hundred and thirty-six petitions were granted, aggregating $101,200. The average aid to each church was $430. The board calls for $200,000 this year, and hopes the increase will be made by the 2,600 churches which sent nothing last year.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The Committee on Theological Seminaries reported thirteen institutions, with fifty-five Professors, 516 students, of whom 223 are new and 130 graduates. The seminaries have real estate worth $1,701,431 and scholarship funds amounting to $252,908.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Over 1,000 persons are attending the various Baptist anniversaries being held here this work. The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society met this morning in the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church, Mrs. J. S. Kennard, of Chicago, leading the devotional exercises.

Mrs. Norman T. Gassette, of Chicago, chief of the Executive Board, read the annual report, which covered twenty-one States and Territories. The cash received was $21,866; value of goods, $9,647; balance from last year, $3,564; cash expended, $22,223; receipts from Chicago Missionary School, $3,055; expenses, $3,583. Its thirty-one missionaries made 37,258 visits and organized twenty-seven Sunday-schools and seventeen temperance societies.

THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The Publication Society met this afternoon and elected the following officers:

President—John H. Deane, New York.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel A. Crozer, Pennsylvania; the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, Georgia; Edward Goodman, Illinois; Ebenezer Morgan, Connecticut.

Secretary—Benjamin Griffith, D. D.

Recording Secretary—J. Howard Gendell.

Treasurer—Charles H. Banes.

Managers—George W. Anderson, James M. Pendleton, Henry G. Weston, Adoniram J. Rowland, Isaac C. Wynn, Jesse B. Thomas, Wayland Hoyt, Thomas Armitage—all D. D.'s; B. F. Dennison, William Bucknell, Samuel J. Cresswell, W. Frederick Snider, Harry S. Hopper, the Hon. Charles F. Abbott, the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, Horatio J. Mulford, George Callaghan, George K. Crozer, Thomas J. Hoskinson, Charles B. Keene, John S. Stevens, James Irving of Riverside, Jacob G. Gubelmann, George E. Rees.

The Rev. O. P. Gifford, of Boston, spoke on the attitude that Baptists should occupy to the American Bible Society. This was to let that society alone.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Baltimore, delivered an eloquent address on the duty of Baptists North and South to the Bible work of the publication society. A spirited debate sprung up upon funding money and using the interest rather than using the principal at once. The board were given discretion by formal resolution.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The society's Sunday-school work was considered this afternoon. The large edifice of the First Baptist Church was crammed to the doors. Dr. James Waters, of Tennessee, described the field, and called for the work. The Rev. W. I. Chase, of Minneapolis, urged that the National society be vigorously sustained. Receipts for last year of the three departments—of business, missionary, and Bible—surpass those of previous years. The grand total was $582,957, an increase of $61,038. Thirty-seven new publications had been issued during the year, of which 612,500 copies had been printed, an excess over last year of 51,484 copies. Nine hundred and eleven thousand five hundred copies new editions of former issues had been printed duging the year; increase, 337,000 copies. The society's helpers are Bible colporteurs, Sunday-school publications, and special missionaries. One hundred and seventy-eight missionaries had been in service last year, distributed through forty-five States and Territories of the United States. Five hundred and seventy-nine Sunday-schools had been organized, and Sweden had been furnished with 136,358 Bibles, Testaments, and parts of Scripture gratuitously.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was held in the Detroit Opera-House, which was crowded. The Rev. J. J. Durham, M. D., colored, the society's South Carolina Sunday-school missionary, made a plea for his race, illustrated their progress, and among other things said that a colored man there had invented a printing-press which eclipsed all others and for which he had been offered $500,000. There were three colored editors and three doctors, and although their houses were poor they built good churches.

The Rev. D. W. Montgomery, of North Carolina, apologized for the colored race, and attributed it to the short time since the emancipation. He had endeavored to introduce Baptist literature to displace the undenominational which was in use when he first went there.

ADDRESS OF DR. HENSON, OF CHICAGO.

The speech of the evening was made by Dr. Henson, of Chicago, entitled "The Ultimate Aims and Destiny of the Colored Race in the United States." His address abounded with wit and laughable anecdotes. He did not believe in social equality anywhere, in black or white, in Heaven or earth, for one star differeth from another star in glory. The ambition of the negro should not be to sit at the white man's table, but to have the white man sit at his. He believed in advancing the race when they were fit for it. He would favor the dark horse for President if in all respects he was equal to the white man. They must be educated. It took a long time to form the Anglo-Saxon race, and it was not perfect yet. There was hope for the negro, for although his time was shorter than ours we had traveled in a slow-coachy age. Thirteen years now, with telegraph, electric light, etc., was equal to the life of Methuselah. In considering the ultimate aim he discarded the sons of Ham theory, and that they would soon die out. Their ultimate end would be the same as ours. His address made a great impression upon the audience.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

BISHOP CLARKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

OMAHA, Neb., May 22.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. George Worthington, rector of St. John's, Detroit, was elected tonight Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Bishopric of Nebraska, to succeed the late Bishop Clarkson. If he accepts the Bishopric there is no doubt but that the various Bishops and standing committees of other dioceses in the United States will confirm him, as assurances to that effect have been received from half a dozen Bishops and a number of laymen.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—The General Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North America convened here this morning.

The Rev. Dr. Morton delivered the opening address.

The Rev. J. Smiley, of Sparta, Ill., was elected Moderator.

Seventy-five delegates are in attendance.

The Rev. D. Steel presented a letter to be sent to the Eastern Reform Synod of Ireland in answer to its greeting of 1882. The report covered the work of the synod in America, and a unanimous vote directed that it be forwarded to Ireland.

A very lengthy letter from the Associated Reformed Synod of the South in reference to the division in the church on the question of psalm-singing was presented. The letter advocated a general meeting in this city the third week in September next.

The Rev. Alford advocated union; that psalm-singing in churches be brought about by a general meeting. The Rev. Abram Raulston opposed this, as he thought such a meeting would only tend to widen the breach which now separates them.

Dr. Morton made a hearty appeal to those present for immediate action toward retaining the old form of service.

No action was taken, but the matter will be taken up again before adjournment.

THE MORAVIAN SYNOD.

LITITZ, Pa., May 22.—At the Moravian Synod today the committee recommended that the synod meet only twice in ten years.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—At the African Methodist Episcopal Conference this morning it was decided that the General Conference shall meet on the first Monday in May quadrennially.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—In the Methodist Protestant Convention this morning it was resolved to appoint five Commissioners to confer with a like commission of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination in reference to the union of the churches.

BILLS OF LADING.

A Decision in Canadian Courts that They Are Operative Only as Long as Goods Are in Transit.

MONTREAL, Que., May 22.—[Special.]—A judgment was rendered by the Superior Court some time ago in favor of Molson's Bank, which claimed 15,500 bushels of wheat or $20,000, the value thereof, from the St. Lawrence & Chicago Forwarding Company on account of a bill of lading held by the bank as security for an advance of $16,275. The wheat had been shipped by Reynolds Bros. from Toledo to Kingston, there to be taken in charge by the St. Lawrence & Chicago Forwarding Company and carried to Montreal. A note on the bill of lading stated that Messrs. Crane & Baird, of Montreal, should be notified of its arrival. Reynolds Bros. having indorsed the bill of lading delivered it to Crane & Baird, who in their turn indorsed it, specially requiring D. MacPhie, agent of the St. Lawrence & Chicago Company, to deliver to Messrs. Beddall & Co. 15,500 bushels of the cargo. The bill so indorsed was delivered to Beddall & Co., who, as above mentioned, got the money from the bank on the strength of its value. The Master of the ship upon which the wheat was first shipped from Toledo to Kingston had made two bills of lading, signing one as original, which he delivered, and marking the other a duplicate, which he kept. The wheat was delivered to other parties than the bank on the strength of this duplicate, and hence the action and judgment above referred to. The case was appealed, and a judgment has just been given reversing the decision of the court below on the ground especially that a bill of lading was operative only as long as the goods were in transit between Toledo and Kingston.

CHEATED THE GALLOWS.

Sabato Dallessandro, a Condemned Italian Murderer, Hangs Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—Sabato Dallessandro, an Italian artisan who murdered his bed-fellow, Phillipi Petro, at Easton a year ago and was awaiting his execution in prison, today committed suicide by hanging himself to the door of his cell. Since he was condemned to death Sabato has been fed from the Warden's table, and shortly after 11 o'clock, when the meal was ready, Warden Reed took it to the condemned-man's cell. The blind door was closed and on opening it the Warden was amazed to see Sabato lying at fulllength on the floor with a pool of blood at his head. He had tied a small rope to the grated door and had placed a noose around his neck. The rope was thin and had broken, thus causing the fall. A red handkerchief was tied across his mouth, and the noose was tight about his neck. The body lay face downward and the blood had flowed from his nose and mouth and evidently was produced by the fall. The rope was made of carpet-chain, and he could have collected it in small pieces from the prisoners. Sabato was employed in cutting carpet-rags. Since the hanging of John Dilliman Sabato had been greatly depressed and has several times said he would not be hanged. His case came up before the Board of Pardons Tuesday, and he hoped to receive a commutation from death to imprisonment for life, but the request was refused by the board. Some of the convicts get daily newspapers, and, learning the result of Sabato's petition, communicated it to him.

THE BREWERS' CONVENTION.

Concluding Session of the National Association at Rochester—List of Officers—The "Vigilance Committee."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 22.—The final business session of the National Brewers' Association was held this morning. The reports of the different committees were adopted. A resolution sustaining the course of Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, was carried. The tare per ton on hops was fixed at seven pounds. Resolutions setting forth the objects of the association were adopted. The following officers were elected:

President—Herman B. Scharmann, of Brooklyn.

Vice-Presidents—Henry Clausen Jr., New York, and Charles G. Stelle, of St. Louis.

Treasurer—William A. Mills, of Philadelphia.

Secretary—Richard Katzen Mayor, of New York.

Trustees—Hermann B. Scharmann, of Brooklyn; William J. Leap, of St. Louis; Christian Moolin, of Cincinnati; Emil Schandein, of Milwaukee; Andrew E. Leicht, of Chicago.

Vigilance Committee—Henry H. Reuter, of Boston; August Uihlein, of Milwaukee; Ellis Weinwright, of St. Louis; Peter Liber, of Indianapolis; John Goetz Jr., of Cincinnati; C. E. Gerbing, of Cleveland; Alfred Wruthmiller, of Burlington, Ia.; M. Kirbyler, of Leavenworth; Joseph Thewer, of Chicago; E. W. Voght, of Detroit; Theo. Hamm, of St. Paul; A. Reymann, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Phil Zang, of Denver.

A banquet was held this evening.

THE COLD-WATER BRIGADE.

Effective Work of White and Negro Women at a Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 22.—[Special.]—Yesterday witnessed a remarkable scene at Alexandria, in Rapides Parish, on the Red River. It was the day fixed for a vote on the question of liquor-license or prohibition. The women of the parish, black and white, determined to take a hand, and rallied to the polls at 7 in the morning, and remained until the polls closed, cheering and encouraging the willing and laboring with the doubtful voters, and supplying hot coffee and cold lemonade to all who would partake. This was done under the direction of a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union specially detailed to manage the affair, and she did her part in a way to outgeneral the liquor-dealers for the first time in the history of Louisiana. Nearly every woman, black and white, wore a badge with the words "education and prohibition." They would not let a man vote until they had labored with him.

At the Alexandria poll 330 votes were cast against license and 62 for. Pineville Ward gave 89 against and 23 for license. Cheneyville gave about 200 majority against license. No doubt the whole parish has gone the same way.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

An Evening of Great Enthusiasm—Nilsson Recalled Five Times in Succession.

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—[Special.]—The musical festival matinée today was attended by 4,500 people, and was a Wagner matinée. The spinning chorus and ballad in the "Flying Dutchman" roused the enthusiasm of the audience, which remained at a high pitch to the end of the performance. Winkelmann as Parsifal was heartily applauded. In "Die Walkure," Wotan's farewell and the magic fire scene were much enjoyed. The concert closed with "Siegfried's Wooing," Materna appearing as Brunnhilde and Winkelmann as Siegfried. Their work excited the wildest applause. Materna was called from behind the curtain for the fourth time. Tonight there were 5,500 present. The program was made up from selections from Beethoven. The principal soloists were Nilsson, Winkelmann, and Scaria. Winkelmann and Scaria had their triumph, but it was reserved for Nilsson to rouse a storm of applause that would not cease until she had returned to the footlights to make her acknowledgments for the fifth time.

BURGLARS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—The wholesale liquor house of Charles Wesler, No. 214 South Fourth street, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of a few dollars in money, $25,000 in warehouse-receipts, and bundles of insurance-policies. Payment on the receipts was stopped by telegraph, and it is not probable any loss will result.

IOWA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—The Iowa State Medical Society held three sessions today. Papers were read by W. S. Robertson on "Sanitary Science and the State Board of Health"; S. B. Thrall on "Boards of Health and Contagious Diseases"; M. G. Sloan on "Perityphlitis"; G. P. Hanewilton on "Bichloride of Mercury in Surgery"; D. C. Brockman on "Improved Jacket-Brace for the Treatment of Spinal Curvature"; R. J. Farquharson on "Leprosy"; C. M. Hobby on "Malignant Degeneration"; Dr. Clark on "Nerve-Stretching"; J. Williamson on "Obstetrics and Gynecology"; B. McCleur on "Anethesia in Midwifery"; Jennie McCowan on "Insanity in Women." About 250 physicians were in attendance today. The session continues tomorrow.

BASE-BALL.

Cleveland 3, Chicago 0.

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—[Special.]—The Chicagos were again beaten today in a ten-inning game, which for brilliant plays was seldom equaled in this city. Crosby, of the reserves, made his first appearance with the Whites and proved himself to be a pitcher of ability. His drop was especially effective. The batting was free, but the brilliant fielding prevented it from being safe. Chicago had men left on third base in the first, fourth, and sixth innings for want of a hit, and Pfeffer was splendidly thrown out by Evans in the sixth at the plate, after Kinzie had hit safely to right. Cleveland won the game in the tenth by three hits and two errors of Chicago. Briody was given his base on balls; Ardner hit to left centre for two bases, and Pete Hotalling's ugly bounder jumped away from Pfeffer, Briody scoring and knocking Kelly down, and Gore's return of the ball sent it to the stand, and Ardner and Hotalling came home. Anson claimed that Briody's collision with Kelly was intentional, and sent Hotalling to second and Ardner to third, but Sunday's error let them both home. The attendance was 1,000. Before the game rain threatened.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Cleveland—							
Hotaling, c. f.	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Glasscock, s. s.	5	0	1	1	2	5	0
Murphy, l. f.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips, 1b.	4	0	0	0	13	0	0
Muldoon, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0	3	0
Evans, r. f.	4	0	1	2	2	1	0
Harkins, p.	4	0	0	0	0	6	0
Briody, c.	2	1	1	1	6	2	1
Ardner, 2b.	4	1	2	3	5	2	1
Totals	36	3	7	10	30	19	2
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Kelly, c.	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
Anson, 1b.	4	0	1	2	17	2	0
Sunday, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Williamson, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	6	2
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	7	0
Kenzie, s. s.	4	0	2	3	1	2	0
Crosby, p.	4	0	0	0	2	4	3
Totals	36	0	7	10	30	26	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—None. Two-base hits—Muldoon, Evans, Ardner, Kelly, Anson, Kenzie. Passed balls—None. Wild pitches—Crosby, 2. First base on balls—Cleveland, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 6. Struck out—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 2. Umpire—Eugene Van Court.

New York 7, Boston 1.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Ten thousand people witnessed the game today between Boston and New York. Boston scored the only run in the game in the eighth inning on a three-baser by Manning. The ball went in among the crowd back of the right field. He scored on an overthrow to third base by Connor, who tried to catch him napping. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
New York	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	*	—7

Runs earned—Boston, 0; New York, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 3. First base on balls—Boston, 1; New York, 0. Struck out—Boston, 10; New York, 3. Three-base hits—Ewing, 2; Manning, 1. Two-base hit—Whitney. Double plays—Burdock-Wise-Morrell. Passed balls—Hines, 3. Wild pitches—Whitney, 1; Welch, 1. Umpire—McLean. Time—1:35.

Chicago Union 10, Baltimore 6.

In yesterday's game between the Chicago and Baltimore Union teams Chicago had a picnic with Smith, who was driven out of the box in the seventh inning, giving place to Overbeck, off whom but two hits were made. Daily was too much for Baltimore, and showed his best old-time pitching form. Attendance 200. Ed Cuthbert, of the old White Stockings of 1870, has been engaged as Captain and centre-fielder of the Baltimore Union team. The same clubs play tomorrow and Sunday. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	—6
Chicago	0	3	0	0	1	4	1	1	*	—10

Runs earned—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 18; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 4. Two-base hits—Schoenick, Krieg (2), Hengle, Briggs. Three-base hits—Ellick, Seery. Bases on errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 3. Struck out—Chicago, 1; Baltimore, 13. Base on balls—Daily, 1. Wild pitches—Smith, 2; Overbeck, 1. Passed balls—Krieg, 1; Seery, 2. Time of game—1:35. Umpire—Devinney.

Akron 5, Chicago Reserves 4.

The Akron Club did not reach Chicago until 4:20 yesterday, and then hurried to the field to play the Chicago Reserves. The game was rather ragged on both sides. Akron's pitcher, Seward, is a youngster who will be 16 years of age next month, and he showed himself to be surprisingly clever. A triple play was made on Carr's strike out through the dense stupidity of Carr, Kane, and McDennott, who stood like statues while the ball went from catcher to third, second, and first bases. The same clubs play this afternoon. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Akron	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Runs earned—Akron, 1. Base-hits—Chicago, 5; Akron, 6. Errors—Chicago, 5; Akron, 8. Three-base hit—Lotz. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Akron, 2. Triple-play—Seward-Vadeboncoeur-Campion-Lotz-Kavanagh. Struck out—McDennott, 5; Seward, 6. Bases on balls—McDennott, 1; Seward, 2. Wild-pitches—McDennott, 1; Seward, 1. Passed balls—Young, 2; Vadeboncoeur, 2. Umpire—Pitt.

Providence 12, Philadelphia 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—In the Philadelphia-Providence game today the score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—4
Providence	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	*	—12

Runs earned—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Farrell, Sweeny, Irving, Denny, Carroll. Three-base hits—Ferguson, Denny. Passed balls—Crowley, 2; Hardie, 3. Wild pitch—Ferguson. First-base on balls—Ferguson and Nava. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Providence, 5. Struck out—Purcell, Manning (2), Coleman (2), Andrews. Double plays—Farrell-Start-Andrews. Umpire—Burns.

Buffalo 8, Detroit 7.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—In the Buffalo-Detroit game today the following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	*	—8
Detroit	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—7

Runs earned—Buffalo, 1; Detroit, 1. Two-base hits—Richardson, Myers, Geiss, Scott. Struck out—Buffalo, 7; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 3. First base on balls—O'Rourke, Rowe, Force, Weidmann, G. Wood, Hanlon. Passed balls—Meyers, 2; F. Wood, 1. Wild pitches—Serod, 4; Meinke, 1. Umpire—Decker.

The Northwestern League.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The game today between Fort Wayne and Quincy was won by the former by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Quincy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Fort Wayne	2	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	*	—12

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 22.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Terre Haute	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Peoria	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	—11

BAY CITY, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—In the game today between Milwaukee and Bay City the latter won as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Bay City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	*	—3

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 22.—Base-ball at Muskegon:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Muskegon	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	3	0	—10
St. Paul	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6

At Grand Rapids:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Minneapolis	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 2, Louisville 12.

At Toledo—Game postponed on account of rain.

At New York—Washington 3, Metropolitan 6.

At Columbus—Columbus 6, St. Louis 2.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 5, Brooklyn 3.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 8; Allegheny, 1.

Union Association.

At Cincinnati—Keystone Unions 9, Cincinnati Unions 10.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Unions 16, Boston Unions 4.

LAKE MARINE.

The Steamship Wocoken, Laden with Wheat, Ashore Near Sault River.

During a Dense Fog the Schooner Marengo Collided with an Unknown Craft.

Cargo Insurance Rates Reduced—Coal Freights Advanced—No Grain Charters—General Events.

The Steamship Wocoken Ashore.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—The large steamer Wocoken is ashore six miles from the Sault River. A small tug and the propeller Wallula are reported working on her. She is bound down. Her consort, the Delaware, passed here today in tow of a tug.

[The Wocoken is bound from Duluth for Buffalo. She left the former port last Saturday with a cargo consisting of 60,000 bushels of wheat. She is owned at Cleveland by Winslow, and valued at $88,000.]

Another Collision on Lake Michigan.

Capt. J. S. Dunham returned from Milwaukee last evening and reports the schooner Marengo having reached that port yesterday in a disabled condition, having sustained damage by a collision outside. The Marengo was coal, laden from Buffalo. Her Captain reported that about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when twelve miles off Milwaukee, a small fore-and-aft lumber hooker, with a black top and red bottom, and without a cargo, suddenly emerged from the dense fog directly under the Marengo's bow. An instant later the Marengo struck her a glancing blow, and her anchor fouled with the hooker's rigging and carried it away. The unknown vessel then disappeared in the fog, but the crew of the Marengo heard a crash and believe she must have been dismasted. The Marengo was badly jammed on the bluff of her bow, and had her squaresail yard broken.

Lake Freights and Charters.

Lake grain freights were completely prostrated yesterday. There was no inquiry for tonnage and not one charter was made. Two engagements were reported, but they were made Wednesday afternoon. Shippers reported not having received an Eastern order for grain. The present dull condition of the freight market is without precedent at this season of the year. The nearest approach to it was the spring of 1858, when all of the vessel-agents shut up shop and went fishing. Three years ago grain freights were badly demoralized but cargoes were plentiful. Ten years ago vessel-owners tied their boats up and refused to make a trip at less than 10 cents on corn to Buffalo. Now they are compelled to beg for loads at 2 cents. "But in other respects they are feeling quite well." The engagements were:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller Newburg, rye	40,000
To Midland.	
Schooner R. Morwood, corn	19,600
Total	59,600

The New Measurement of Vessels.

June 30 the Government will issue the sixteenth annual list of the vessels belonging to the United States. The new measurement of vessels will be given, which will make the book one of unusual importance. By the new measurement there is considerable reduction in the registered tonnage of a vessel, especially a steamer or steam-barge. There can be but one opinion in regard to the advantages accruing to the vessel-owners by the adoption of the new system. Under the old system the spaces or compartments appropriated to the use of the crew in sailing vessels, and in steam vessels the space actually occupied or required to be raised for the proper working of the boilers and machinery, including the shaft-trunk in screw steamers, were all measured and counted in with the gross tonnage of the vessel. Under the act of Congress passed Aug. 5, 1882, a sailing vessel is allowed a reduction for crew space of not to exceed 5 per cent of her gross tonnage. According to the new measurement the tonnage of harbor and river tugs will not be much over half of what it was formerly. In the case of sidewheel steamers there is added to the tonnage capacity of the space occupied by the boilers and machinery 50 per cent of such capacity and the total is then deducted from the gross tonnage of the vessel. For instance, suppose the space occupied by machinery, boilers, etc., was equal to 120 tons, then sixty tons would be added to this and the total 180 tons deducted from the vessel's gross tonnage. In screw propellers 75 per cent is added instead of 50 per cent. When the deductions for crew space, etc., reduce the gross tonnage of a vessel below five tons net she need not be licensed. The crew space of a steam vessel includes not only the forecastle, occupied by foremast hands, but also the rooms occupied by the master and mates, as the officers and seamen together form the ship's company and crew.

Cargo Insurance Rates.

Summer rates on grain cargo insurance will go into effect today. A reduction of 37½ per cent is made from former quotations. These rates are established by the cargo pool and will probably be adopted by all outside companies. The following rates are on each $100, and apply to vessels classing not lower than A2½, no distinction being made between sail and steam:

From Chicago and Milwaukee—	
To Ports on Lake Erie	$ 25
To Ports on Georgian Bay	25
To Sarnia	20
To Ports on Lake Ontario	40
To Ogdensburg	50
To Montreal	1.00

These rates are net. Add 10 per cent on cargoes by B1 vessels.

The Very Much Indicted Mr. Dimick.

Lorenzo Dimick, formerly of Chicago, General Agent of the Inland Marine Department of the Continental Insurance Company, and at present resting under a cloud, thinks the press has been unduly severe upon him. Although ten indictments for grand larceny have been returned against him, he told a Buffalo reporter that judgment ought to be withheld until he had been convicted of an offense. As to the possibility of such things happening in the office last season as were charged on him he could not understand. He was for weeks at a time unable to leave his bed, while his able-bodied partner knew nothing of the iniquity going on. If a sick man could do all this what might a well man accomplish! The whole affair was gotten up to fleece him and ruin his business. It was plain the Continental Company thought so, for it would be foolish to believe that he would steal for one company and not from it. The showings against him had been made by not following the entries to their final disposition. When the proper time came it would be shown that every dollar had been properly applied. The criminal proceedings had been instituted to give color to the civil suits. He noted significantly that the clerks who had remained with him, but had confessed to no crookedness, had been indicted, while those who had left him, although confessing to rascality, had escaped.

Ice in Lake Superior.

The propeller Joseph L. Hurd arrived from Marquette yesterday with a cargo of lumber. Capt. Page states that although navigation has been open on Lake Superior for three weeks there is still a large amount of ice. From Whitefish Point to Marquette, a distance of 100 miles, there is almost a solid field of ice, which extends from the shore fifteen miles out in the lake. The Hurd attempted to make Munissing, but was unable to break through the passage between Grand Island and the mainland. She was caught in the ice and detained twenty hours.

Damaged Craft.

The damage to the tug John Miner by a collision with the tug Chicago is estimated at about $400.

A jibboom was knocked out of the schooner Rosabelle yesterday by a collision with the schooner White Cloud.

It will cost about $500 to repair the canalboat Charles Walker, which was sunk in a collision with the steam-barge Mary Groh. Her cargo of stone has been dredged out.

The schooner Emily B. Maxwell, which collided with the schooner Lotus off Racine Wednesday morning, arrived in port yesterday. She lost her jibboom and a portion of her headgear and had her bowsprit split.

Relics from the wreck of the steamer Manistee are being picked up along the shore in the vicinity of Ontonagon. The boat was lost last fall with all of her crew. None of the bodies have been found, and probably never will be.

The schooner Mary D. Ayer was slightly damaged yesterday by a collision with Clark street bridge.

Notice to Mariners.

The lighthouse tender Dahlia on her last trip placed a buoy painted in red and black horizontal on the 18 foot shoal 1¼ miles N. by W. ¾ W. from Waugoshance Lighthouse.

Seventeen and a half feet of water was found on this shoal.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

F. A. COOK.

Commander U. S. N., Inspector Eleventh District.

Port of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—The schooner Marengo, coal-laden, from Buffalo for Milwaukee, and an unknown vessel collided twenty miles off Sheboygan at 6:30 this morning during a thick fog. The Marengo was close-hauled and the other vessel was running before a fresh breeze. The Marengo was struck on the port bow and had some of her plank stove in. Her squaresail-yard was broke in two, but did not fall on deck. The Marengo's anchor, which was on deck, was carried away by the other vessel as they separated, and after eighty fathom of chain had run out a crash was heard and the anchor gave way. The Marengo was delayed through the collision several hours to take in the anchor. She reached here this evening. The name of the other vessel is not known to the crew of the Marengo, nor the extent of her injuries. Capt. Rosch says she was a black fore-and-aft schooner, and he believes her to be a lumber-carrier. She was light and bound down the lake. She left part of her black paint on the Marengo's bow.

The schooners Golden West, Marengo, and Angus Smith arrived here with coal today. Capt. Boyce, of the Smith, reports a heavy fog from off Point Betsey until he made Milwaukee Bay this afternoon.

The steambarge Thomas W. Palmer cleared for Escanaba to load ore for Cleveland.

The schooner Granger takes lumber from Cheboygan to Chicago at $1.62½ per m.

Port of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers F. Hodge, Duluth, wheat, flour, etc.; Nyack, Duluth, flour, etc.; D. C. Whitney, Chicago, oats; Wayne, Chicago, corn. Cleared—Propellers F. Hodge, Duluth, sundries; John Pridgeon, Chicago, 1,530 tons coal; schooners J. M. Hutchinson, Chicago, 1,900 tons coal; J. G. Masten, Chicago, 1,160 tons coal; C. J. Wells, Chicago, 1,050 tons coal.

Coal-freights advanced 5 cents a ton to Milwaukee. Shippers did not like to accede to any advance, but tonnage was scarce. In the morning the schooners J. H. Martin, and C. J. Wells were placed for Chicago at 75 cents, and in the evening the steamer D. C. Whitney and consort Wayne were engaged for Milwaukee at 80 cents. This figure could also have been secured for Chicago after the latter charters were made. The steamer Alpena and consort Winona were chartered for Duluth at 80 cents, and the schooner F. B. Gardner for Marquette.

Canal freights were quiet at previous quotations, these being 3¾ cents on wheat, 3¼ cents on corn and rye, and 2¼ cents on oats to New York.

The barge Mary Stockton and her lumber cargo were today libeled for salvage by the owners of the steamer S. F. Hodge. The Stockton broke away from the steamer Huron City Monday night on Lake Erie during heavy weather and became waterlogged. Her crew abandoned her, being taken off by the schooner J. M. Hutchinson, of the J. B. Lyon's tow. The Hodge found the Stockton drifting in the sea Tuesday, picked her up and towed her down until met by the tug Bryant, which had been sent from here to hunt her up. The tug then towed the barge into this port.

Port of Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—The large tug Relief ran ashore on Fighting Island. The tug Cushing is working at her.

The Mackinac ferry-steamer Algomah arrived here to-day for repairs. In her trouble with the ice last winter she bent her shaft and did other damage. The R. J. Gordon takes her place.

Shipbuilding at Manitowoc.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—The schooner C. H. Burton, which was wrecked in Green Bay over a year ago has just completed a thorough rebuild at Rand & Burger's dry-dock, costing $6,000. She has had new keelsons, entire new bottom, considerable ceiling and outside plank, and new stanchions and bulwarks. She will leave for the straits in few days and take a cargo to Buffalo.

The schooner F. H. Williams, which had a hole stove in her by going ashore three weeks ago, has been thoroughly repaired.

The new schooner on the stocks for Jonathan Boyce, of Grand Rapids, is progressing rapidly. She is ceiled and about half planked.

Lake Huron Wrecks.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—The tug Kellogg, of Detroit, arrived this evening to release the steamer Manitoba, now ashore at Charity Island. The diver reports the steamer in good condition and but very slightly damaged.

The schooner Evening Star, which went ashore here last fall, is now in good shape, and will be launched this week.

Lake Erie.

ERIE, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—Entered—Propeller Winslow, from Buffalo, merchandise; schooners Barnes, Paige, from Escanaba; Jura, from St. Ignace, iron. Cleared—Propellers Winslow, Lycoming, for Buffalo; McBrier, Galatea, for Saginaw, light.

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Minneapolis; schooners D. K. Clint, Thomas L. Parker, Manguagon, Zach Chandler, Constitution, from Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Schooner D. K. Clint, Escanaba, light. The schooner Ishpeming came in today from Ashtabula. She was roughly handled in the gale on Lake Huron Thursday, and lost her bowsprit, foremast, headgear, and all forward canvas. She goes in the dry-dock.

Lake Huron.

SARNIA, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner John McGee, from Chicago, and sailed for Detroit.

Lake Superior.

L'ANSE, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Cleared—Steamer J. R. Whiting; schooner Guiding Star. Arrived—Schooners Col. Cook and H. G. Cleveland.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 22.—Arrived—Sparta with Sumatra. Cleared—R. J. Hackett with William McGregor. Passed up—Badger State.

Lake Ontario.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Bigler; steam-barge D. D. Calvin, with the schooners Bavaria, Norway, Oriental, and Denmark in tow, light. The Calvin and tow are loading coal, and will sail for Port Arthur tomorrow.

Georgian Bay.

MIDLAND, Ont., May 22.—Special.]—Sailed—Schooner S. B. Pomeroy, Cheboygan, light.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Atlantic, from Sault Ste. Marie, passengers and freight. Sailed—Schooners Christine A. Nillson, Michael's Bay, to load for Chicago; Rising Star, Chicago, light.

Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—Passed down—Tug Metamora and barges, Cheboygan to Collins Bay, timber. Up—Propeller Canada, Montreal to Duluth, general cargo. Wind east, light.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 22.—[Special.]—Passed up—Steamer Nashua, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general cargo. Down—Steamer Metamora, Cheboygan to Collins Bay, light; schooner S. Neelon, Bay City to Kingston, timber; barges Manly, Cheboygan to Collins Bay, timber; Russel, Cheboygan to Collins Bay, timber; Benson, Cheboygan to Collins Bay, timber.

Through the Rivers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propeller Fountain City. Down—Propellers Minneapolis, S. H. Johnson, Hecla and consort, Yosemite and barges; schooners John R. Noyes, Higgie.

Passed up today—Propellers Oscoda, Oconto, R. A. Packer, India, Chicago, Cuba and schooner Donaldson, Bay City and barges, Glasgow and barges, Lothair and barges, Empire and barges; schooners M. J. Wilcox, City of Rome, H. R. Newcomb, Guido Pfister.

Down—Propellers James Fisk, R. Wallace, Atlantic, Conestoga, Empire State, Delaware and schooner Annie Sherwood, William Rudolph and barges, Garden City and barges, Annie Smith and consort; Tempest and barges; schooners M. F. Merrick, Reindeer, Delaware, Mackinaw and barges. Wind south, light; cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Passed up—Pacific and barges, 8:40 p. m.; Hattie Wells, 10 p. m.; Cleveland and barges, 11:40 p. m.; Lafrinier and consort and S. J. Tilden, 3:25 a. m.; Missouri and barges, 4 a. m.; Germania and barges, 5:10 a. m.; Fountain City, 6:25 a. m.; Don M. Dickinson and barges, 1:20 p. m.; Abern and barges, 2 p. m.; R. A. Packer, 4:15 p. m.

Down—Empire State, 8 p. m.; William Rudolph and barges, 11 p. m.; Mackinaw and barges, 2:25 a. m.; Garden City and barges, Sweepstakes, Reindeer, M. F. Merrick, 4:20 a. m.; Atlantic, 4:30 a. m.; Annie Smith, James C. King, Mears, 5 a. m.; Conestoga, 5 a. m.; Tempest and barges, 5:12 a. m.; F. Moffatt and raft, 6 a. m.; R. Wallace, 8 a. m.; James Fisk Jr., 8 a. m.; Wilcox and raft, 9:30 a. m.; Crusader, Delaware, 10:30 a. m.; City of Cleveland, 10:40 a. m.; St. Louis, 12 m.; Arctic, 1:20 p. m.; Cormorant and consort, 3 p. m.; P. H. Birchead and barges, 3:10 p. m.; Salina and barges, 5 p. m.; Burlington and barges, 6 p. m. Wind south, light.

Straits of Mackinaw.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Departed—Schooners American Union, Imperial, Col. Ellsworth. Passed up—Propeller H. J. Jewett. Wind northeast, fresh, with occasional rain squalls; weather thick and cold.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooners H. A. Kent and L. Hanna, 5 a. m.; tug Winslow with schooner Champion, 9:30 a. m.; propeller New York, 12 m.; Armenia, 4 p. m.; steam-barge Kittie M. Forbes with schooner F. W. Wheeler, 5:30 p. m. Passed up—Schooners Eddie Hamilton and Columbian, 6:30 a. m.; schooners F. L. Danforth, H. W. Sage, and Henry C. Richards, 8 a. m.; schooners Unadilla, F. W. Gifford, propeller H. J. Jewett, 10 a. m.; steam-barge Progress, 1 p. m.; schooner Alice B. Norris, 2 p. m.; schooners A. L. Vickery and James D. Sawyer, 6 p. m. Weather cloudy and foggy; wind east, light.

Lake Michigan.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Schooners Mediator, Fuller, Herschel, Clara, Slauson, Naiad; propeller Perrett, towing.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schooners O. Shaw, Clipper City, J. L. McLaren, C. Harrison, G. Ellen. All the above cleared. Weather warm; wind south, light.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Jane Anderson, Caledonia, George W. Wescott, propeller Champlain. Departed—Schooner Oscar Newhouse, with hemlock bark for Milwaukee; propeller Champlain for Cheboygan.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Depere, F. & P. M. No. 2; propellers Hilton, R. A. Seymour Jr.; schooners Eagle Wing, C. Michelson, Ada, City of Toledo, I. Sands, L. B. Carter, Leo, H. Pratt, W. H. Dunham. Sailed—Steamers Depere, F. & P. M. No. 2; propellers N. Torrent, Hilton.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Wisconsin, Menominee, St. Joseph; schooners David Macy, Jones, Evaline, S. P. Wilson. Cleared—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers St. Joseph, Wisconsin, Menominee; schooners John Bean, Grand Rapids, S. P. Wilson, Jones, Evaline, David Macy.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Havana, D. Ballentine, Leland, W. L. Brown, H. D. Coffinbery; schooners W. S. Crosthwaite, Genoa, Helena, Northwest, City of Green Bay, Red Wing. Sailed—Steamers W. L. Brown, C. Hurlburt, Leland, Minnesota; schooners F. W. Wheeler, Martha Martin, Frank Perew, Kingfisher, C. G. King, Massasoit, Lizzie A. Law. Wind southeast, very light.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Argonaut, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittian, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Daisy Day, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop T. W. Sacok, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop John Otis, Pine Lake, pig-iron.
Prop Joseph L. Hurd, Ashland, sundries.
Prop Oceanica, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Tug Thomas Spear, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Schr Charles E. Wyman, Monastique, lumber.
Schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Pine Lake, pig-iron.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Horace H. Badger, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Trout Creek, posts.
Schr J. V. Jones, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Orkney Lass, Chippewa Point, telegraph poles.
Schr Emily B. Maxwell, Rogers City, posts.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Rockaway, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bolivia, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hunter Savidge, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr John T. Mott, Oswego, coal.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Thos. Hume, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Spray, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Conneaut, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Little Georgy, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge No. 4, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop G. P. Heath, Muskegon, light.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. H. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, 54,000 bu rye.
Schr G. L. Wrenn, Monastique, light.
Schr M. Gage, Charlevoix, light.
Schr L. Cooper, Manistee, light.
Schr William Finch, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. W. Wright, Sag Bay, light.
Schr Antelope, Ludington, light.
Schr J. Mathews, Escanaba, light.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr A. Dall, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Nellie and Annie, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tempest, Green Bay, light.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Pierport, light.
Schr Charles Marshall, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hamlin, light.
Schr H. H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, light.
Schr Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.
Schr R. Marwood, Midland, 19,636 bu corn.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, light.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Manistee, light.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, light.
Schr Bay State, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Hoboken, Kingston, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, light.
Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Tug Thomas Spear, Bay de Noque, 300 tons coal.
Prop R. C. Brittian, White Lake, 200 pkgs merchandise.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, 400 bu wheat and sundries.
Schr Scud, White Lake, light.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, 70 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Charlevoix, light.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Attempt to Settle Ironworkers' Wages in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—Another unsuccessful attempt to settle the wages of ironworkers for the ensuing year was made today by the committees representing the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association. When the committees met the manufacturers renewed their demand for a reduction of 10 per cent. They were informed this would not be conceded, whereupon the manufacturers proposed to have the difficulty settled by arbitration on the same principle as the wages of the railroad coal-miners are adjusted. This offer met with an unqualified refusal from the opposite side. The first and only point conceded by the Amalgamated representatives was to strike out the following provision from their list of claims:

All branches of labor belonging to the Amalgamated Association, whether paid by the company or not, and not governed by scales, shall rise and fall in the same proportion to those branches which are mentioned in the scale.

President Weihe said if last year's scale was signed the committee would not urge the above provision. This concession, although made reluctantly by the workmen's committee, was not considered as at all important by the manufacturers, and they refused the proposition. The final proposition came from the manufacturers. They offered to sign the scale unconditionally until the 1st of September, provided the iron-workers would agree to work on the two-cent basis by that time, if the condition of trade demanded it. This offer was discussed for a long time, but finally rejected, and the amalgamated committee filed out of the room, having accomplished nothing. Subsequently the manufacturers met and decided to go into court tomorrow with an application for the appointment of a board of arbitrators. The workmen say that they will not touch the scheme.

HIS LAST MESSAGE.

The Letter Left by Charles B. Lessing, Who Suicided at St. Louis—Whisky and Gaming Blamed.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—Charles B. Lessing, of the firm of Emmel & Lessing, real-estate and loan agents, of this city, suicided yesterday at the Everett House in St. Louis, by taking morphine. While the news was a surprise to many to his intimate friends it was not altogether unexpected, as he has acting very strangely of late. He left a letter addressed to his wife which tells the sad story:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20, 1884.—11:15 p. m.—MY DEAR WIFE: I am now contemplating a step that has had full possession of me for the last four months. You know what brings me to a full completion of this act—whisky and gaming. Had both been let alone we would have been happy. Women are not the cause of this act, but drink and gambling have been. Raise the children in the way best suited to your own taste, but instill in their minds the ruination of their father by drink and gambling. My brain has been on fire all day.

Then follow instructions as to settling up his affairs, a desire to be buried by the G. A. R., with music and a salute over the grave, and a final farewell to wife and children.

The deceased was some five years ago an insurance agent in Chicago. At the time of his death he held a $7,000 insurance policy in the Knights of Honor. That he had premeditated self-destruction is evident from the fact that just previous to leaving he inclosed in an envelope $5 with which to pay his last assessment and dropped it in the post-office. The remains arrived here tonight, and will be buried tomorrow under the auspices of McElwain Post, Grand Army of Republic, of which he was an officer.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A BARN-RAISING.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—Today while five men were engaged in raising a barn on the farm of Joseph Emerson, four miles east of Owensville, Ind., working with block and tackle, the rope broke. Joseph Doyle, a prominent citizen of Princeton, had his spine broken, and a man named Parker, of Oakland City, was struck on the head by falling timbers. Both men are fatally injured. Contractor Wallace and two other men were slightly injured.

Opinion of Dr. Mott, Late Government Chemist, on Allcock's Porous Plaster.

My investigation of Allcock's Porous Plaster shows it to contain *valuable and essential ingredients* not present in any other plaster. These ingredients are so perfectly proportioned that the Allcock's Porous Plaster will not cause *blisters or excessive irritation*, and I find it superior to and more efficient than any other plaster.

HENRY A. MOTT JR., Ph. D., F. C. S.,
Professor of Chemistry N. Y. Med. College, etc.

Do not waste your money buying inferior articles. Tell your druggist you want Allcock's Porous Plasters, and do not take others made to sell on the reputation of the genuine article.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Mt. Pulaski Murder Trial Commenced—An Alleged Shortage in Accounts.

Minneapolis Saloonkeepers Said to Be Preparing to Keep Open Sunday.

The Scholtz Murderers Taken to the State Prison—Supposed Victim of Foul Play.

ILLINOIS.

THE MT. PULASKI MURDER TRIAL.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The parties charged with committing the triple murder in Mt. Pulaski were arraigned to plead this morning. Hall is defended by S. L. Wallace, William Farris by State-Senator Walker, and Mrs. Bell Hall's case having no counsel was placed under the charge of T. T. Beach. All plead not guilty. The usual motion to quash the indictments was made and overruled. Hall then made application for a change of venue on account of the prejudice of the people. He was ordered to present his proof before the 29th inst. Farris and Mrs. Hall are ready for their trial, which has been set down for June 10. The prisoners were very nervous and bore the gaze of the crowd shrinkingly.

DETECTIVE ESMOND INDICTED.

The grand jury returned a voluminous indictment against William V. Esmond, a detective of Chicago, this morning. Esmond is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Logan County. It is alleged that in the Carpenter case Esmond, under the alias of Mark Felton, pretended to work for the prosecution, but really was employed by the defense to find out the case of the people. Esmond admits this to be true, but claims that he had a perfect right to do so. Esmond is here, and says he is ready for trial. He has not yet been arraigned.

THE CENTRAL ART UNION.

DECATUR, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The two-days' session of the Central Illinois Art Union closed tonight with a reception at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Bering, Mrs. Gov. Hamilton, the Hon. D. C. Smith, Mrs. Paul Selby, Prof. Parkhurst, and Col. Latham being among the guests. This afternoon the union voted to meet in 1885 at Peoria, when a fine-art exhibition will be given. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Charles Ridgeley, of the Springfield Art Society; Treasurer, Miss May Latham, of the Lincoln Art Society; Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Harding, of the Peoria Art Society; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. R. B. Latham, of the Lincoln Art Club; Miss May Rogers, of the Young Ladies' Art Class, of Decatur; Miss V. G. Hatch, of the Decatur Art Society; Dr. T. J. Pitner, of the Jacksonville Art Association; Miss Belle C. Baldwin, of the Peoria Art Club; Mrs. C. L. Capen, of the Bloomington Art Class; Mrs. D. C. Taft, of the Champaign Art Club; Mrs. V. T. Lindsay, of the Springfield Art Society.

SAID TO BE SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The Village of Robinson, Ill., is excited over the sudden disappearance of M. C. Mills. He had during the last few years been Police Magistrate, and agent for various insurance companies. Two years ago he was appointed Village Treasurer. He was also secretary of the Masonic fraternity, and financial secretary of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was succeeded as Village Treasurer by Mr. H. B. Lutes, and a long-delayed settlement showed him to be nearly $500 short. To secure his bondsmen he made them a deed to his residence, on which there was already a mortgage of about $650. Last fall an attempt was made to burn his house, and he claimed to have been robbed of $165. The Phœnix Insurance Company, finding his accounts short, took the agency from him, brought suit, and obtained judgment for $240. Some recent developments, prominent among which was a claim to having been robbed at Chicago while on his way to Iowa, caused some further investigation into his affairs, and his shortages were found to be about as follows: As Police Magistrate, $450; agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, $180; Secretary of the Masonic lodge, $200; Financial Secretary Knights and Ladies of Honor, $50; Military bank, $75; total shortage, including the village treasureship, footing up about $1,700. Friday evening he collected money amounting to about $60 and skipped out. A letter was found in his office addressed to his wife containing $5, and telling her he had become so involved that it was impossible for him to get out, and he thought it best to leave. The cause is presumed to be gambling. He has a fine family.

A MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 22.—Mr. John E. Watkins, formerly editor of the Whitehall *Democrat*, at Whitehall, N. Y., of whom all traces were lost for several years, and he was looked upon as dead, has just been heard from by his brother, Mr. J. L. Watkins, the ticket agent at Mendota for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Illinois Central Railroads. It appears that some twenty years ago Mr. Watkins, abandoning the editorial tripod, went to Texas and became connected with Mr. John Histon, one of the cattle kings of Texas and Colorado, and also entered into the mercantile business at Deer Trail, Colo. His health failing, after fifteen years of "partial roughing it," he went to the mountains of New Mexico, where he engaged in prospecting. He has sold recently an interest in thirty odd copper and silver mines to a syndicate of capitalists from Philadelphia for $300,000.

G. A. R. ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

CLINTON, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—Today Seward Nelson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, celebrated their first anniversary at this place. It was enthusiastically participated in by a large gathering, and was a brilliant success. Speakers of both local and State reputation addressed the assembly. The proceedings closed this evening with a meeting and exercises appropriate for the occasion.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—Stock companies of the following titles were licensed to organize by the Secretary of State today: The Chicago Dairy Implement Manufacturing Company; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, F. A. White, John W. Stout, and J. B. Crane. The Rockford Twist-Drill & Bit Company; capital stock, $75,000; manufacture tools; incorporators, James P. Thompson, Harry W. Thompson, and Robert H. Tinker. The Mitchell Foundry Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Charles A. Mitchell, H. A. Alexander, and Ira C. Terry. The American Electro-Magnetic Brake Company, of St. Clair County; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture railway-cars and brake appliances; incorporators, Richard Hospes, Edward Mallinckrodt, and Eugene F. Weigel. The Chicago Refrigerator Car-Company, to build and lease refrigerator-cars; capital stock, $85,000; incorporators, C. R. Cummings, George A. Ives, B. F. Masten, C. E. Gore, and Charles F. Pierce.

CHANGES.

Certificates were filed to record the following changes in the operation of existing corporations: Increase of capital stock of the Smithboro Prospecting and Mining Company, at Smithboro, from $1,200 to $12,000. Increase of the capital stock of the Soper Lumber Company, at Chicago, to $300,000, and of the number of Directors from three to five. Increase of the capital stock of the Consumers' Gaslight and Fuel Company, at Lake View, from $75,000 to $300,000, and of the number of Directors from three to five.

THE ECLECTICS.

The State Eclectic Medical Society today elected the following officers: President, F. H. Fisk, of Olney; First Vice-President, F. P. Antle, of Petersburg; Second Vice-President, Finley Ellingwood, of Manteno; Treasurer, R. P. Bennett, of Litchfield; Receiving Secretary, D. A. Cashman, of Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Clark, of Elgin. Adjourned to meet in Chicago the third Wednesday of May, 1885.

ASCENSION-DAY.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—For a number of weeks the Knights Templar of this city have been exerting themselves for a grand celebration of Ascension-Day, and it was as great a success as they could have wished, for the parade this afternoon was a beautiful exhibition of well-drilled men, about 400 taking part in it. The speaker of the occasion was the Rev. George C. Betts, of St. Louis. There were present the Terre Haute Commandery, No. 16, K. T., accompanied by Ringgold's band; Elaka Commandery, Quincy, Ill., No. 55; Palestine Commandery, Paris, Ill.; and Athelstan Commandery, of Danville, No. 45. A long and brilliant march through the principal streets to the music of two fine bands made it an imposing spectacle. A banquet at the armory tonight closed the celebration and the festivities of the day.

HUEGLY—KELLAR.

NASHVILLE, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—This evening at 8 o'clock Mr. John Huegly Jr., a young business-man of this place, was wedded to Miss Annie Kellar at the residence of the bride's parents in this city, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of invited guests.

TROUBLED BY WOLVES.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—This month forty-nine wolves have been killed in this county. They are found in the brush along Spoon River.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

The residence of Mrs. Meacham, living four miles west of here, was broken open circus-day and jewelry to the amount of several hundred dollars stolen. Other slighter depredations are reported from residences in the same section.

VALUABLE COAL DISCOVERY.

PANA, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—At 720 feet from the surface the Lincoln (Ill.) Coal-Mining Company have just struck an eight-foot vein of excellent coal, the first blast in it having been made in their shaft here at 4:30 this afternoon. There is great rejoicing throughout the city, and the event will be celebrated tomorrow night at Hayward's opera-house.

MINNESOTA.

THE SALOONKEEPERS' PLANS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 22.—[Special.]—It is understood that the saloonkeepers are considering the plan of keeping their saloons open Sunday and after hours, and in case of arrest to demand jury trials. They claim that they could exhaust the Municipal Court jury-list with a few cases, and in this manner—and by hiring spies to complain of cigar-stands and livery-stables which keep open Sunday—could soon blockade the court with business enough to last it for two years. The few saloon cases that could be disposed of would be appealed, so as to keep the accused out of jail, and in this way the year could be consumed in fighting. The expense of this would be shared by the entire interest, which by the extra hours for doing business would increase its receipts far beyond the expense of the litigation.

A HARD-GLOVE FIGHT ARRANGED.

Articles of agreement were signed today by Patsy Mellen, the English boxer now living in Minneapolis, and Jack Keefe, the Philadelphia hard hitter who recently came here, for a hard-glove fight to the finish. The fight is to be governed by the Marquis of Queensberry rules and is to be for a purse of $200. Tickets are to be sold and the balance of the receipts over the $200 guaranteed and the expenses will go to the winner. The time and place of meeting have not yet been settled, but the event must occur within two months, and will probably be in the near future. Both men are in active training, and the result is likely to be a desperate battle.

MICHIGAN.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—William Cays was drowned in the lake near this harbor about 8 o'clock last evening while out fishing in a boat with two other men. The body has not been recovered. He was a member of the order of Knights of Honor at Tallman, Mich., where he leaves a wife and four children.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 22.—[Special.]—Chris Schriner, turnkey of the jail, and interpreter at the Scholtz trial, was arrested last night and lodged in jail charged with assault on Mrs. Reynolds.

THE SCHOLTZ MURDERERS.

Through the kindness of Sheriff Esmond, White, Reynolds, and Katterman were permitted to have their families in their cells during last night. Sheriff Esmond and Deputy B. McRoberts conveyed the prisoners to Jackson this morning.

WISCONSIN.

FOUL-PLAY SUSPECTED.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—The body of Gustie Luckow was found in the river today with the clothing torn as though there had been foul play. She was employed as a domestic, and the last seen of her was Sunday last, when she was in company with a man lately from the State prison, and who has since disappeared. The Coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow.

WEDDINGS AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—Martin L. Easterday, a prominent member of the Lincoln (Neb.) Bar, and Miss Jennette, daughter of Jervis A. Hall, were married today at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. M. Campbell, of the Congregational Church. A large company was present. The couple left by evening train on a bridal tour to Chicago and other points.

James Finlay, of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Eliza Hayhurst were joined in wedlock this afternoon, the Rev. James M. Campbell officiating.

A MONUMENT UNVEILED AT GREEN BAY.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 22.—[Special.]—The unveiling of the monument erected here over the grave of M. P. Lindsley by the Odd-Fellows occurred today. The exercises were under the direction of the Grand Lodge, and members from various parts of the State to the number of nearly 300 were present. Addresses were delivered by L. Silber, of Milwaukee, and M. G. Todd, of Columbus. The monument is a shaft of Vermont granit, twenty-two feet high, and appropriately engraved.

IOWA.

FATAL SHOOTING AT GLENWOOD.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—[Special.]—A Malvern (Ia.) special says: C. W. Wallis, a photographer, of Glenwood, shot and killed John Clingersmith at that place at noon today. Clingersmith, who is Wallis' son-in-law, has been abusing Wallis for some time, and not long ago had thrashed him severely. Today he went to Wallis' office and began threatening him again, when Wallis drew a revolver and shot him, the ball taking effect over the right eye and crossing the base of the brain, passing out behind the left ear. Wallis gave himself up to Sheriff Farrell and was lodged in jail. There is no excitement over the affair, as the killing is considered justifiable.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CELEBRATION.

The Knights Templar observed Ascension-Day by being entertained at dinner by Sir Knight Wesley Redhead. This afternoon 200, mounted and in full uniform, rode to the cemetery and decorated the graves of their departed brethren. This evening they were banqueted by ex-Mayor Sneer. A large number of visiting Knights were participants.

A CORNER-STONE LAID.

The corner-stone of the new Episcopal church was laid just after 6 o'clock this evening. The Rev. Van Antwerp, the rector, delivered an address, being followed by Bishop Perry.

INDIANA.

SAVED FROM MOB VIOLENCE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—Sheriff Justus, of Bluffton, reached here this afternoon with William Walker, who was sentenced to twenty-one years for the murder of George Shaw, at Keystone, a few miles south of here, on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railway. The verdict was returned about 2 o'clock this afternoon and sentence passed immediately by the court. Fearing mob violence, the Sheriff, being informed that a mob was organizing, got his prisoner on the train just in time. He left here at 6 o'clock for Michigan City. Owing to the intense feeling a motion for a new trial was not made.

[It was in this trial that one of the jurors received an anonymous letter threatening him and the Sheriff with death in case a verdict for hanging or life imprisonment was not returned.]

MISSOURI EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22.—[Special.]—A delegation of Missouri editors who recently attended the Press Association convention at Springfield, Mo., arrived this afternoon at 5 o'clock and will remain in Memphis until tomorrow night. There are about 120 in the delegation, which is en route to Florida on a pleasure jaunt. They will devote all of tomorrow to seeing the sights that Memphis affords to strangers.

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—[Special.]—William Bettion, a young man 26 years old, and son of Mayor Bettion, of Dayton, O., was dangerously shot today by Annie Moss. She was angered because he proposed to leave her and go to his home in Ohio.

Bad Blood

is inclined to come to the surface in the spring because of the effort made by good old mother Nature to throw it off. If Nature does not have help at this time the poison may go back to the system and produce all manner of ills; but by the aid of Swift's Specific the bad blood is all driven out through the pores of the skin, and permanently relieves the trouble. This remedy is a purely vegetable and harmless preparation, but so powerful an antidote to blood poison that it finds and roots it all out. Do not be deceived by Mercury and Potash mixtures, which drive in the poison, only to come out again in a worse form.

I have cured permanently Blood Taint in the third generation by the use of Swift's Specific, after I had most signally failed with Mercury and Potash. F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROADS.

The Transcontinental Association Will Not Be Made a Money Pool Yet.

The Northwestern Traffic Association Troubles Once More—The East-Bound Freight Rates.

The Transcontinental Association Not to Be Transformed into a Money Pool.

The Transcontinental Association met at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, and the committee appointed at the St. Louis meeting a week or two ago to draw up the new pooling contract agreed upon at that meeting submitted its report. The predictions made in THE TRIBUNE during the last two days that one or more of the roads would refuse to sign the new contract unless the Union Pacific would give satisfactory pledges that its Eastern allies would not be allowed to interfere with west-bound rates agreed upon by the association were fulfilled. As soon as the drafts of the contracts had been submitted to the meeting the representative of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé stated that his company would not sign the contract unless satisfactory pledges were given by the Union Pacific that its Eastern allies would not be allowed to interfere with west-bound rates. The representatives of the Burlington approved of the position taken by the Santa Fé. Both claimed that the new contract could not be satisfactorily carried out so long as the Eastern allies could make west-bound rates over the Union Pacific lines. The Union Pacific people contended that to comply with this demand would require an abrogation of the tripartite contract, which gives its Eastern allies the right to make west-bound rates, or rather to meet any west-bound rates made by their competitors. The tripartite contract they said was fixed for five years, and could under no conditions be abrogated before the expiration of the stipulated time. They would and could give no such pledge as demanded by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and they thought the new pooling contract entered into at St. Louis and just submitted to the meeting was explicit enough in its terms to prevent its violation by the Union Pacific, as their road could be held responsible for any violation of the agreement by its allies. An animated discussion followed without making any headway toward an understanding, and finally an adjournment was taken until 3 p. m. so that the representatives of the various roads might think the matter over. When the meeting reassembled at the appointed time another animated discussion followed. Neither side was ready to recede an inch from the position it had taken up at the start. The Union declared that under no circumstances would it give such pledge as demanded, claiming that it was an attempt on the part of its competitors to break up the tripartite combination. The representative of the Santa Fé said his instructions not to enter into the new contract, unless the Union Pacific would pledge itself not to allow its Eastern allies to make west-bound rates, were imperative, and therefore he could not change his position. It finally became apparent that it would not be possible under the circumstances to consummate the new agreement and that unless some steps were taken to prevent the indiscriminate cutting of rates a serious war on California business could not be avoided, as the Union Pacific's notice of withdrawal from the old association expires tomorrow, and the Texas & Pacific had already ceased to be a member, having withdrawn from the association about two months ago. As none of the roads were desirous of bringing on a war on California rates, a proposition was made that the old association, which is not a pool, but a traffic agreement under which each road can command all the business it is able to secure at agreed rates, heavy penalties being fixed for a violation of the agreement, should be indefinitely continued. After considering this proposition for some time it was decided to accept it, the Union Pacific agreeing to withdraw its notice of withdrawal, and the Texas & Pacific consenting to rejoin the association. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to adopt some new provisions by which the troubles heretofore encountered in carrying out the agreement can be prevented in the future. A meeting of the passenger agents was held during the evening to make arrangements for maintaining passenger rates.

If any of the roads now become again dissatisfied with the agreement, they will have to give ninety days' notice of withdrawal, and therefore the old Transcontinental Association must continue in existence for at least three months longer, and by that time the situation may have changed sufficiently to allow of the transformation of the association into a money pool.

The Northwestern Traffic Association Troubles.

The General Managers of the Northwestern Traffic Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon to take into consideration the troubles regarding the maintenance of rates. Most of the time was spent in the consideration of the troubles arising from the competition of the St. Paul & Omaha Washburn Line in connection with the Lake Superior Transportation Company. The St. Paul & Omaha people claimed to be entitled to extra percentage for its Washburn Line, but the other roads contended that it was already getting as large a percentage of the Northwestern business as it was entitled to. The Omaha Line also claimed that it was not responsible for the rates made by the Lake Superior Company, as it could not control that company. In explanation of the charges that the Milwaukee & St. Paul had been shipping flour to Chicago free in violation of the pooling agreement, the officials of this company explained that they had billed the business as freight, with charges to follow. It had done this to protect itself against the cutting of rates by the Omaha Line, meaning to make the same rate as made by that company after the matter had been decided by the association. Some of the other roads were inclined to lay the whole blame upon the Omaha Line, and they thought the Milwaukee & St. Paul was justified in the action it had taken. After a long and animated discussion it was decided to reappoint the old committee, consisting of E. P. Ripley, A. C. Bird, J. H. Hiland, Arbitrator Bogue, and Commissioner Carman to have another conference with Manager Evans of the Lake Superior Transportation Company, and try to effect an arrangement by which the trouble can be brought to an end. The meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to consider the other troubles of the association.

The special committee is not well pleased with the new task imposed upon it, thinking it has already exhausted all means to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties with the Lake Superior Company, and it is quite likely that the matter will again come up for discussion at today's meeting.

Decision in a Tennessee Bond Suit.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22.—[Special.]—Associate-Justice Stanley Matthews, in the United States Supreme Court, today decided the case of Everett and others against Trustee Whitworth and others in favor of the defendants. This cause was originally brought in the Chancery Court, complainants seeking to declare void $800,000 of the bonds issued to the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, and it was subsequently transferred to the United States Circuit Court at Nashville. The court, without going into the question of the power of the county to issue the bonds, or the regularity or validity of the action of the county officers in issuing the bonds, held that the bill on the part of the taxpayers could not be maintained when the officers of the court were in good faith levying taxes to pay the interest and the bonds at maturity. When there was no collusion or fraud on the part of the county officers in levying the tax, they were the proper parties to act in the matter, especially when the county officers were left to act in the absence of any charge or proof of want of good faith on their part, and when there was not made out a clear case that the county officers were not mistaken in the course pursued by them.

Charges for Cutting East-Bound Freight Rates Still Being Made.

East-bound freight rates still continue in a highly-disturbed condition, and charges of cutting rates are continually made. The Lake Shore yesterday preferred charges against the Chicago & Atlantic for taking a consignment of bacon for Europe at a cut of two and a half cents per 100 pounds. The Chicago & Atlantic people deny the charge, and claim that on this particular shipment the cut was made by the ocean steamship company, and that their road got its full percentage. The Lake Shore people, however, insist that the cut was made by the railroad company, and claim that they can substantiate the charge. They refuse to believe that the ocean lines from New York would take a lower rate on business from the Chicago & Atlantic than from the other roads.

So long as charges of cutting rates at the 15-cent basis continue to be made it is hard to see how it will be possible to advance east-bound rates to the 20-cent basis. It does not seem probable that Commissioner Fink will be able to bring about an advance above the 15-cent basis before fall, although the reports from Peoria and Indianapolis are to the effect that all the roads running east from those points have signed the new pooling contract and agreed to allow the percentages to be fixed by arbitration. All that the adjustment of the Peoria and Indianapolis troubles will accomplish is to steady up the 15-cent rate and prevent cutting below that figure.

The St. Paul, Four Lakes & White Bear Company Incorporated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 22.—[Special.]—Articles for the incorporation of the St. Paul, Four Lakes & White Bear Railway Company were filed today in the office of the Secretary of State. The general purpose of the corporation is to construct, maintain, and operate a double-track railway from St. Paul by way of Four Lakes so as to connect with the railroad running from the Village of White Bear to Stillwater, at a point immediately eastward and near White Bear Lake, with a branch to extend from Four Lakes so as to connect with the railroad running from St. Paul to Hudson, Wis., at some point at or near Oakdale Station. The amount of capital stock will be $1,000,000, which will be divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, and the limit of indebtedness is placed at $250,000. The names of those forming the corporation are Tracy M. Metcalf, A. B. Stickney, Charles N. Bell, J. C. Green, and E. P. Bassford, all of St. Paul.

Alleged Collusion—The Memphis & Little Rock Receivership.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22.—[Special.]—The report of Special-Commissioner Charles P. Redmond was filed this afternoon in the Federal Court. It will be remembered that he was appointed by Judge Caldwell and directed to make a thorough investigation into the suits and affairs of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. The report is lengthy, containing exhibits and evidence taken by the Commissioner, who declares that the suit by which the Receiver was appointed was collusion between Russell Sage and Jay Gould and the Memphis & Little Rock Railway as reorganized, and recommends that none of the funds now in court be paid on the judgment, but be paid on the judgment of the first-mortgage bondholders, under which Mr. Rudolph Fink was appointed Receiver of the road.

Heavy Suits in La Salle County.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—Five separate suits were begun in the Circuit Court of La Salle County against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Railroad Companies, together with the towns of Ottawa, South Ottawa, Dayton, Bruce, and Osage by several bondholders of the defunct Fox River Road through Messrs. Cooper, Gurley, and Starrin, Chicago attorneys, to recover stock in that road to the value of $165,000 held by those towns and for an accounting of the profits, sales, etc., from such stock, and that a Receiver be appointed in the case of Ottawa and South Ottawa, the stock once held by these towns having been returned to the company intact.

Troubles Amicably Adjusted.

OMAHA, Neb., May 22.—[Special.]—The managers of the Burlington & Missouri and the Union Pacific railways have arrived at an amicable adjustment of all of the disputed crossings of each other's tracks at Grand Island and Summit, in this State, and Concordia, Kas., and also of the parallel lines of the Union Pacific track along several blocks in this city laid by the Burlington's new route to the stock-yards and to Ashland and Lincoln. The various injunctions, some of which have been in force since January, were today withdrawn.

Proposed New Lines.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., May 22.—The Directors of the Pacific & Great Eastern Railroad have closed a contract with the St. Louis Railroad Construction & Land Company to build the entire road of 850 miles, from Cincinnati, Washington County, Arkansas, to the eastern State line. The work is to begin before Sept. 1. The route penetrates a tier of counties in Northern Arkansas abounding in timber and minerals.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—A party of engineers is engaged in surveying a railroad from Coalport, Clearfield County, to Cresson, Cambria County, which, it is said, will open up the largest bituminous coal-field in the State.

Directors Elected of the Kansas & Texas.

PARSONS, Kas., May 22.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas & Texas Railway Company was held here yesterday and the following gentlemen elected Directors: Jay Gould, Sydney Dillon, Russell Sage, George J. Forrest, Samuel Sloan, N. L. McCready, W. A. L. Hopkins, A. G. Dulman, Thomas T. Eckert, Frank S. Bond, T. W. Hearsall, of New York; Fred L. Ames, of Boston; R. S. Hays, of St. Louis; C. H. Pratt, of Humboldt, Kas.; H. C. Cross, of Emporia, Kas.; and David Kelso, of Parsons, Kas.

Items.

The next annual convention of the Car Accountants' Association will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., June 23, 1885.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought here six car-loads of European emigrants bound for points in the West and Northwest.

C. K. Wilber has been appointed Traveling Agent of the Union Pacific for Michigan, in place of D. B. Quinlan, resigned, with headquarters at Chicago.

The gross earnings of the Missouri Pacific Railway, including the Iron Mountain, the first four months of the present year were $5,222,288; expenses, $2,912,896; net earnings, $2,309,392; increase of net earnings over same period in 1883, $232,000.

Charles Francis Adams Jr. and F. L. Ames, Directors of the Union Pacific, who have been making an investigation of Union Pacific affairs, departed for the East last evening. Mr. Adams' statement of the result of the investigation was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. S. K. Hooper, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Iowa Central Railroad, announces the following appointments: J. W. Pickering, Southeastern Agent, at Indianapolis; Mr. W. T. Hayes, Southwestern Agent, at Kansas City; and E. D. Young, Northwestern Agent, at St. Paul.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad will sell excursion-tickets to the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, May 28, at $4.75 for the round trip from Chicago to Indianapolis and return. Tickets will be good going May 27 to 29 inclusive, and good returning until June 6 inclusive.

A meeting of the roads interested in the St. Louis passenger pool was held in this city yesterday to take action on the application of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, made April 1, for an increased percentage of the business. As none of the roads were willing to make the concession demanded by the Alton it was decided to refer the matter to Mr. Boyce for arbitration as provided for by the agreement.

A mortgage for $10,000,000, given by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Road as indemnity to the latter for guaranteeing the payment of 10,000 collateral trust bonds of $1,000 each of the Wabash to the Mercantile Trust Company, New York City, was recorded at Wabash, Ind., yesterday. The mortgage covers every mile of track of the Wabash system.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads comprising the Colorado Pool Association held a meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday for the purpose of regulating Colorado passenger rates. It was agreed to issue east-bound tourist rates from Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo to the Missouri River at $30 for the round trip, good going by one line and returning by another. This is the same rate as charged for west-bound tourist tickets. Heretofore only west-bound tourist tickets were sold. The rate goes into effect June 1. Arrangements were also made to bring out new division sheets.

The Association of General Freight Agents of the West held a meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening for the purpose of effecting an organization. The principal object of the association is the discussion of general matters affecting the transportation of freight. The following officers were elected: E. P. Ripley, President; H. C. Wicker, Vice-President; George M. Bogue, Treasurer; and Fred French, Secretary. Nearly all the prominent Western and Northwestern roads were represented. The principal business transacted was the discussion of a fine bill of fare furnished by Mr. Drake, the various articles of which were disposed of in a most satisfactory manner.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis gives notice that on and after June 1, 1884, all stations between Erie and Cleveland will take Erie percentages on all business interchanged with roads west of Erie; points between Dunkirk and Erie will take Dunkirk percentages; and points between Buffalo and Dunkirk will take Buffalo percentages. On business interchanged with Eastern roads this company will require Erie percentages to apply on all business to and from points between Erie and Buffalo, and Cleveland percentages on all business to and from points between Cleveland and Erie. This company will require a minimum of three cents per 100 pounds, or 60 cents per ton on business interchanged with any connecting road except when the through-rate is less than 6 cents per 100 pounds, or $1.20 per ton, in which case the New York, Chicago & St. Louis will require 50 per cent of the through-rate. Should connecting roads require arbitrary prorating mileage or minimum higher than 3 cents per 100 pounds, or $1.20 per ton, this company will require a proportionate increase in its mileage or minimum.

A FALL IN WHISKY.

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—[Special.]—Whisky dropped in this market today from $1.11 to to $1.01. The break was caused by an Iowa distillery, which has been making trouble for some time by refusing to pay its assessments into the pool. The sale at $1.01 was only fifteen barrels, but it demoralized the trade, and it is the talk tonight that the pool has been hopelessly broken. Experienced members say tonight that circumstances are now such that things cannot be again harmonized. There has been no attempt to fix the market for tomorrow, and it is impossible to tell what it will be.

THE TEXAS CATTLE DRIVE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—John M. Simpson, a prominent cattle-man of Texas, who has just made an extensive tour of the cattle region, says the outlook for beeves is very fine. He reports that some advance herds from Texas have already arrived at Dodge City, Kas., and says the season's drive from Texas will be larger than for ten years, and will probably reach half a million head.

GLOVE SALE
Extraordinary
AT THE
City of Paris.

PURE SILK GLOVES
In Endless Variety, to select from.

No Old Stock or Cotton Mixed SO CALLED Silk Gloves, but warranted PURE SILK, to fit the hand like wax.

6-Button Length Jersey,
All Colors and Black,
65 to 75 cents.

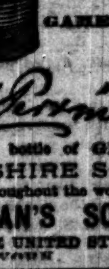
8-Button Length Jersey,
All Colors and Black,
75 cts. to $1.00.

10-Button Length Jersey
All Colors and Black,
$1.00 to $1.25.

John W. Goetz & Co.,
State-st.,
S. W. Corner Washington.

FRAUD! CAUTION!
Many hotels and Restaurants refill the LEA & PERRINS' bottles with a spurious mixture and SERVE IT AS THE GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Regeneration for enfeebled systems, suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and stimuli of appetite, unaided. A medicine that will effect a removal of the specific obstacle to renewed health and vigor, that is a genuine corrective, is the real need. It is the possession of this grand requirement which makes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters so effective as an invigorant. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

Chas H. Slack
THE
GROCER
79 and 81 STATE-ST.,

Invites your perusal of quotations and inspection of ARMOUR'S, PHILLIPS', and FAIRBANK'S

Hog Leaf Lard,
Cane-Sugar-Cured Pig Hams, Boneless Bacon, and Dried Beef.

We are authorized to recommend these goods as being the very BEST; will sell five thousand or more pieces the coming week at the following prices:

3-lb Tin Pails Lard, each	$ .35
5-lb Tin Pails Lard, each	.55
10-lb Wooden Pails Lard, each	1.10
20-lb Wooden Pails Lard, each	2.15
Hams, Boneless Bacon, Dried Beef	16c

PURE SUGARS.
Havemeyer & Elder's and other Standard Brands.

Patent Cut Loaf	8½
Cube Loaf	8
Powdered	8½
Granulated, highest grade,	7½
Standard A	7
Windsor A	6½
Ex. C, white	6
Yellow C, highest grade	5½

FLOUR.
The Finest Minnesota Spring Patents.

Christian's Best, per brl. / Archibald's Extra, per brl.	$6.75.
Emery's Pride	$6.40

WINTER PATENTS.

Slack's Best, per brl.	$6.75
Oracle, per brl. / Bain's Choice, per brl.	$6.50.

City and Suburban
WAGON DELIVERIES.
TIME SCHEDULE.

WEST DIVISION.
Route No. 1 West—7:30 a. m., north of Madison-st. to California-av.
Route No. 2 West—9:00 a. m., south of Madison-st. to California-av.
Route No. 3 West—2:00 p. m., north of Madison-st. to Western-av.
Route No. 4 West—3:00 p. m., south of Madison-st. to Western-av.
Local West—Every two hours, west to Halsted-st.

SOUTH DIVISION.
Route No. 1 South—8:00 a. m., between Wabash-av. and Halsted-st. to Thirty-ninth.
Route No. 3 South—2:30 p. m., east of State-st. to Thirty-ninth.
Route No. 2 South—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:00 p. m., to Stock-Yards.
Route No. 2 South—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:00 p. m., to Hyde Park.
Route No. 2 South—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1:00 p. m., to Englewood.
Local South—Every two hours, to Twentieth-st.

NORTH DIVISION.
Route No. 1 North—8:30 a. m., to Lake View.
Route No. 2 North—1:00 p. m., to Fullerton-av.
Route No. 3 North—3:30 p. m., to North-av.
Local North—Every two hours, to Chicago-av.
Route No. 1 North—Fridays, 8:30 a. m., Ravenswood, South Evanston, and Evanston.

Orders by Mail or Telephone (5590) will receive prompt attention.

THE WENTWORTH,
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
[Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.]
Open June 28. Accommodations for 500 guests. Has more attractions than any other seaside resort on the Atlantic coast. House contains every modern appliance, spacious rooms, best of beds, large elevator, halls for music and dancing, fine orchestra of twenty pieces; has bowling and billiard rooms, excellent boating, fishing, and bathing; steam yacht for excursions, sail and row-boats, and coaching and livery stables newly furnished with the best stock, harnesses, and carriages. An elegant Tally Ho coach, with London-made harnesses, and splendid team of six bays; the finest turnout in the country. Electric lights illuminate the grounds. Telegraph station in the house. New York and Boston stock reports received hourly. The Wentworth is reached by the Eastern Railroad in one hour and fifty minutes from Boston. Four hours' ride from Fabyan House by way of White Mountain Notch and North Conway. The Seashore Express, with elegant Pullman cars, leaving Boston at 3:15 p. m. and Portsmouth at 7:20 a. m. will make the run between Boston and Portsmouth in one hour and thirty-five minutes. Coaches of the hotel are always in waiting at Portsmouth.
GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Manager.

THORN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Arden Cottage and Wentworth Hall,
JACKSON, New Hampshire.
In the Heart of the White Mountains.
Open from June 1 to Nov. 1. Accommodations for 300 guests. Telephone, telegraph, steam heat, open fireplaces, electric bells, and every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of guests. Buy tickets for Glen Station, P. & O. R. R., three miles from house, where coaches will be waiting. Send for circular and diagram of rooms. M. C. WENTWORTH, Propr.

UNITED STATES HOTEL!
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Opens June 28th. THE LEADING HOTEL. Augmented Orchestra, Electric Bells, Electric Lights, Superior cuisine and attendance. HENRY W. ANDREWS, Lessee.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 350 guests. DURGIN & FOY, Proprietors.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 161 La Salle-st.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., will open the 15th day of May. Send for illustrated circulars to DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor, Dartford P. O., Wis.

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Overland Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
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CAPITAL, $8,000,000.
This Company, operating under the Baxter Patents and owning patents on appliances for the operation and maintenance of Telephone exchanges, is prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Territory of Dakota. Terms given upon application at Company's Office or by addressing the General Manager.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Single Tickets
FOR THE
MAY FESTIVAL
Can now be secured at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office. Single reserved seats $1, $2, and $2.50, according to location.
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KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Palace Dime Museums
Every Act and Curiosity New.
WEST SIDE. W. Madison, near Halsted. FIRST GRAND MAY Musical Festival. 30 ARTISTS. 30. 200 Instruments. 200. ON THE STAGE. Every Act, Feature, and Face New. Doors open 1 to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE. Clark, south of Madison. 17 LIVING CURIOSITIES From Cassell's New York Museum. 12 Accomplished Actors on Our Stage. Sparkling Specialty Show Every Hour. Doors open 10 to 10 daily.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One block north of Clark Street Bridge.
THIS WEEK'S BILL—COMIC OPERA.
IOLANTHE......... Today's Matinee.
PATIENCE......... Tonight. Last Presentation.
FATINITZA......... Saturday Mat., tonight and Saturday night.
IN THE MUSEUM:
JOHN H. CRAIG, THE FAMOUS KENTUCKY GIANT, Weight 738 lbs., 6 feet 4 inches in height, age 27; also MILLY LOLU, Circassian Child; [illegible] Charmer; Egyptian Snake captured in the Upper Nile—first appearance of both in Chicago. An exhibition of PET DOGS will soon be given. Call at Museum for list of entries. Commencing Monday, May 26, for the first time in Chicago—PRINCESS TOTO.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
CLAIRE
AND THE
FORGE MASTER.
The Latest New York Success.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Box Office open for advance sale of seats from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE
Randolph-st., South Side.
Every Evening until Further Notice Planquette's Charming Comic Opera,
THE BELLS OF CORNEVILLE,
Produced in an entirely original manner, under the personal supervision of the celebrated manager, Mr. J. C. SCANLAN. Every afternoon at 2 this week (Sunday excepted).
PINK DOMINOS
As played in London over 1,000 times. New features added to the Museum daily.
In active preparation—BILLEE TAYLOR.
Doors open at 9 a. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats 25c and 50c extra. Reserved Seats can be procured in advance at Box Office. Carriages can be ordered for 10:30.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of the Great Burlesque Success,
Orpheus and Eurydice
BY THE
BIJOU OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
The Best Organization in America.
Sunday, May 25—Frank Mayo and Powerful Company in NORDECK.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7:30. Curtain rises at 8:15.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
THE GREAT CHICAGO FAVORITE,
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In the most brilliant success of his career, called
"FOR CONGRESS."
JOIN THE JOLLIFICATION.
Sunday, May 25—The Chicago Favorites, Thatcher Primrose & West's Consolidated Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK.
THE M'CAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee in their delightful performance of
THE MERRY WAR.
Misses Lillie Post, Bay Samuels, Alice May, Messrs. Francis Wilson, Jay C. Taylor, and Wm. T. Carleton. Special Performance Sunday Night.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner of Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER .... Managers.
EVERY EVENING, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, THE GREAT, THE ONLY
PAT ROONEY
AND HIS
New York Star Combination!
Next Week—Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Co.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST!
Every Afternoon until May 25—Positively Last Day. Performance Rain or Shine.
Gates open at 1 p. m. Performance begins at 3:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents. Madison-st. cars run to grounds. C., B. & Q. run trains to Driving Park.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.
BASE-BALL.
CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.
AKRONS vs. CHICAGO RESERVES.
Friday, Saturday, May 23, 24.
Game called at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25c. Grand Stand 50c. Tickets for sale at usual places.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
One week, commencing Monday, May 19. Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
LAURA E. DAINTY and original cast in
A MOUNTAIN PINK.
Popular prices, 10, 20, 30, and 50c.
Next week, May 26—BURR OAKS CO.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LYTTELL'S GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Around the World in 80 Days.
Grand Ballet Divertissement! Dazzling Marches! Superb Costumes! 100 people employed in this production! Matinee Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Next week—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

RUPTURE CURED.
DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose egg. Thanks to your superior skill and Combination Truss, I now consider myself as sound as ever, [illegible] not having worn a truss for more than a year, [illegible] often lifting in and out of wagons weights of 300 pounds or more. My age is 50 years.
J. S. HODGE.
Residence 149 West Jackson-st.
Aug. 13, 1883.
Dr. A. H. Parker, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

ROYAL THRIDACE AND VELOUTINE SOAPS.
Render the skin firm, white and soft.
The superiority of VIOLET'S Toilet Soaps (Recommended by Leading Physicians) is established by a test of nearly half a century.
VIOLET.
225 Rue Saint Denis, Paris.
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PARK & TILFORD,
917 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Plans and specifications for building at the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb can be seen at the office of the Superintendent on and after June 5. Sealed proposals for working [illegible] will be received up to noon of June 18. Right to reject any or all bids reserved.
For further information address
H. C. HAMMOND,
Superintendent Inst. D. and D.,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

W. J. Duggan, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Adj.-Gen. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

James Boyle, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, is in the city.

The Hon. Oliver Ames, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and Col. Oliver H. Payne, of Cleveland, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. J. H. Bissell, whose serious illness was mentioned some time ago, is entirely recovered, and yesterday returned from Boston, looking the picture of health. His friends will be glad to know that the physicians pronounce him entirely restored and able to take up his practice again.

IN GENERAL.

A license was refused the National Theatre on Clybourn avenue.

Justice H. B Brayton, who has been seriously ill for several days, was much improved yesterday, and will be holding court again in a day or two.

The premises No. 388 South Oakley avenue are owned by Mr. D. W. Storrs, and not by the other person who was recently accredited with their ownership.

Prof. John A. Hand has engaged to furnish the music for the National Republican Convention, and will endeavor to surpass all of his former successes on that occasion.

The report of the Warden of the County Hospital for the week ending yesterday shows that there are 409 patients in that institution, 115 of whom were admitted during the last week. There were eleven deaths during the last seven days.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 74° above zero; 9 a. m., 76°; 10 a. m., 77°; 11 a. m., 79°; 12 m., 80°; 1 p. m., 80°; 3 p. m., 81°; 6 p. m., 83°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.41; 6 p. m., 29.33.

Two men drove an express wagon up to the front of Paul Humbrodt's shoe-store on Madison street, near Canal, put a case containing two dozen pairs of ladies' shoes, valued at $4 a pair, in the wagon and drove off, before the people in the store knew what was being done, and escaped.

The police report made the other day to the effect that Gottlieb Holtz, of No. 353 Twenty-second street, died after drinking a quantity of beer was incorrect. The Coroner's inquest showed that he died of heart-disease, and hadn't been out of the house for some hours prior to his death.

George Ellis, identified as the young man who visited no less than five different residences in the vicinity of Thirty-fifth street and Prairie avenue, and under the guise of a sewing-machine agent secured the freedom of the houses and stole all he could carry off, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds aggregating $1,500.

During the coming commencement of the class of '84 Yale College, the Chicago Central High School will be represented by her graduates in the three highest literary honors, the class orator being Henry M. Wolf. Among the Townsend and commencement speakers are Sydney Stein (Townsend) and Arthur B. Wells (commencement).

The Chicago Retail Coal-Dealers' Association met last evening at the Grand Pacific to fix prices. The attendance was very full, nearly 200 being present. The following prices were agreed upon: All sizes of hard coal, $7 per ton delivered; Erie, $6; Hocking Valley and Baltimore & Ohio, $5. Four new members joined the association.

Ald. Gaynor's condition was so alarming Wednesday night that his physicians probed the wound to a depth of more than three inches and punctured an abscess, from which some pus flowed. A fragment of the bullet also appeared. After this his temperature was somewhat reduced, but his condition did not change much yesterday.

Mr. Bradley, of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, says if the Pittsburg companies do not make the proposed reduction of 10 per cent in wages no decrease will be made by him. His company has always followed the Pittsburg scale, and there is no reason, he says, why it cannot pay as good wages as they can in the East. The iron interests are lagging somewhat at present, which fact he partially attributes to the recent panic in Wall street.

The advance guard of the New Ireland Colonization Society of Colorado left last night by the Burlington route for the San Luis Valley in that State. The colony has secured nearly a whole county in this valley. A town site has been located about twelve miles from the Rio Grande. The country around Saguache, the principal town in this valley, is famed as a hay-producing region, and the tract taken by this colony is said to be unusually fertile.

The City-Attorney and the Corporation-Counsel think that the Sectional Underground Electric Company has no right to a monopoly of laying underground wires. The fact that authority was given it to lay underground wires is no reason why other corporations should be debarred from the same privilege. Mr. Winston says that the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company derived its authority from an ordinance passed in 1879, which he believes still holds good.

The children of the public schools at Plymouth, Ind., to the number of 400, under the leadership of Superintendent Chase and his corps of teachers, visited the city yesterday, arriving on a special train at 10 o'clock. They made a fine appearance as they marched from the Fort Wayne depot via the Washington street tunnel to the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, at which place they took special cars for Lincoln Park, where the youngsters took in the sights with great satisfaction.

The managers of the Eastern railroads entering this city have issued an order requiring stringent measures to be taken to stop the practice of men and boys stealing rides—getting on and jumping off of moving trains. On the Fort Wayne Road the arrests average about ten a day. Boys steal rides and, getting hurt, claim damages, and the drafts on the treasuries from this cause are heavy. So watchmen have been employed by the roads to stop the practice, as it is prohibited by the city ordinances.

At a meeting of the Union Iron & Steel Company yesterday Mr. H. H. Porter submitted his report of the organization of the company and its financial condition. The following Board of Directors was elected: H. H. Porter, A. B. Stone, Chicago; J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne; Byron Smith, Chicago; W. H. Barnum, Connecticut, D. P. Eells, J. R. Morse, Cleveland; Hugh Riddle, Chicago; H. R. Bishop, New York; C. W. Hillard, M. A. Farr, Chicago. The Directors will meet in a few days to elect officers and decide upon the time the works will go into operation.

A few of the property-owners on Hanover street met at No. 2524 Hanover last night. There was not a sufficient number present to organize a meeting, but the object for which the meeting was called was discussed in an informal manner. The street has just been paved, and as it is likely that a street railway will be built on Hanover, from Archer avenue to Twenty-ninth, the property-owners think the railway company should refund them part of the money they paid for having the paving done. But they all favor the construction of the road whether the money is refunded or not.

Sadie Shafer, a comely brunet 23 years old, caused the arrest of her husband, Benjamin, and a woman, giving the name of Annie Howard, on a charge of unlawful intimacy. They were arrested at the Erie House on State street, Mrs. Shafer having followed them, and, she says, seen them enter the house, after which she sought Officer Dohney, who made the arrest. The complainant says she married her husband in Pittsburg four years ago, and came to Chicago. The first two years of married life passed pleasantly, he working steadily at his trade, carpentering. The following year trouble began. Last Saturday night, she says, her husband took the woman to a place of amusement, and afterwards to a house on La Salle street where they passed the night. Mrs. Shafer arose early and, she says, saw them come out Sunday morning. Shafer and his wife have been boarding at No. 235 West Van Buren street. She also says that last July she and her husband returned to Pittsburg on a visit. He left her there promising to return, but she did not hear from him again until she was summoned to appear in this city as defendant in a divorce-suit on the ground of desertion. He failed to obtain a decree, and they then returned to live with one another.

In speaking of the statement said to have been made by Chairman Barnum to the effect that he would not allow the guards at the Democratic Convention to be residents of Chicago for fear that they would admit Harrison claquers, the Mayor said he did not believe Barnum said anything of the kind, and if he did it was to some crank from Chicago who had been writing to him. The Mayor said he was not meddling with the convention in any way whatever, and had so little to do with it that he did not know where he could obtain tickets for some friends who were not politicians, but desired simply to be in attendance.

In speaking of Van Pelt, Wasserman & Co.'s tax-spies yesterday, Commissioner Niessen said: "I agree with Frank Drake's ideas on tax ferrets and shall always be opposed to the county paying them a cent for their alleged services. What have we got Town Assessors and Collectors for unless it is attend to this business? If the present officers don't attend to their business in this respect then let the good people of each division of the city elect competent, conscientious men who will do it. No, as a citizen, I wouldn't give these tax 'ferrets' the slightest information. The scheme will never succeed."

Mr. Poole, of the Public Library, is collecting for publication the statistics of libraries in Chicago. There are many institutions, societies, and clubs in the city, scientific, religious, and social, which have libraries, and are not known as having collections of books. Mr. Poole will esteem it a favor if the Librarian or Secretary of each will send to him the following particulars—namely: The official name of the organization, when founded, number of volumes, whether for circulation of reference, hours open to the public or members, amount expended for books annually, and such other details as they find it convenient to give.

Capt. Byron, of the tug Chicago, stopped short a week ago yesterday in the middle of the south draw of Clark street bridge while towing a vessel up the stream. He remained there with the tow for some little time, much to the inconvenience of the public; was arrested, brought before Justice Hawkinson, and had his trial yesterday. He admitted that he could have hurried the vessel along had he seen fit, but seemed to take the ground that the river was his private property, and that he could stroll along it at any pace he pleased. The Justice fined him $25—as much as it was in his power to impose—and the Captain took an appeal.

J. W. Stout is the inventor of a cabinet creamery, but being poor he was compelled to take into partnership, for the purpose of introducing his invention, a man with some capital. James H. Sperbeck, an employment agent at No. 21 West Randolph street, agreed to put in all the money required to begin the manufacture of the creamery, and the basement of No. 682 West Madison street was rented for manufacturing. Sperbeck was to receive a half interest in the profits, and claims to have put $1,500 in the scheme. Stout thought he saw signs of an intention to freeze him out of the business, and Tuesday morning brought a wagon around and had the most valuable portion of the stock carted away before 7 o'clock. Yesterday Sperbeck reported the matter at the Desplaines Street Police Station, and wanted a warrant for his late partner.

HANGING A SEVEN-TON PICTURE.

Within an amphitheatre of iron and brick, 400 feet in circumference, a "traveler" fifty feet high was yesterday afternoon slowly moving over an iron tramway, unreeling, or rather unrolling, 19,000 square feet of canvas which was being attached to a projecting circular support as fast as it was disclosed. This immense canvas, when it shall have been retouched, and the realistic accessories added, will constitute the panorama known as the Siege of Paris. The canvas is 47 feet high, 378 feet long, and weighs over seven tons. The main building or amphitheatre, which is 400 feet in circumference and 95 feet in hight, consists of an iron frame weighing 130 tons, filled with a brick wall two feet thick. Light at night will be supplied by twenty-five electric lights—twenty within and five on the outside—fed by a forty-five horse-power engine. Between the observatory in the centre and the bottom of the canvas everything is to be real and so constructed as to blend with and seemingly to be continued into the canvas. Today one sees simply a great expanse of canvas hanging idly against the wall. Yesterday a few members of the press were admitted simply that they might witness the mechanical process of hanging the picture. The merits of the work cannot be passed upon until the details shall have been completed.

AFFAIRS AT THE JAIL.

There were published yesterday some rumors which have been current of late concerning the alleged ring of which some of the petty employés at the jail and certain criminal attorneys were the ruling spirits. Some of the statements were made on the authority of a lawyer who said that he had been bled by members of the ring. Now the partner of the lawyer writes to say that he knows nothing of the alleged occurrences, and does not believe them to be so. Until he and his partner can agree his letter can hardly be considered absolute evidence of the inaccuracy of the story. In the case of the man who was kept on the jail books long after he should have been reported as discharged, it appears that none of the people in the Sheriff's office were responsible. The prisoner who said that he had to pay out about $100 to lawyers who were recommended to him by jail people, and also to jail deputies, now says that he was not thus deprived of his money. He has made two statements, and which is correct it is impossible to decide at present.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

At yesterday's session of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, an amendment to the constitution was adopted requiring that all notices of deaths within the grand jurisdiction be passed upon by the State Medical Examiner. The law providing that benefits should be payable to the order of the member was changed so as to read payable to member or members of his family or such persons dependent on him as he should indicate. This change, which is made to prevent benefits from being used as collaterals or becoming negotiable, is considered quite important. The committee of physicians recommended that in case of evidence that any member had falsely subscribed the declaration required at his entrance that he was not and would not become addicted to any habits which tend to shorten life the lodge be required to try such member, and if he was found guilty expel him. This provision has special reference to intemperance. Much work was done in correcting inconsistencies in the laws. The minimum number competent to organize a lodge was changed from fifteen to nine.

A WORSE THAN BUNGLING BRIDGETENDER.

The schooner Mary D. Ayers while passing Clark street draw yesterday noon collided with the end of the bridge in the south draw and demolished it completely. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of people on the shore, who rushed back when they heard the crash. Everybody was satisfied that the collision could have been prevented if the bridge-tender had been more careful. He started to swing the bridge around before the vessel was midway through the draw. The tug was pulling along slowly, but the man at the turn did not seem to notice this. The schooner was slightly injured, and the owner will claim damages. The shock was great and several frightened women shrieked. The bridge-tender claims that he was as careful as usual, but that his calculations of the schooner's speed in passing the draw were at fault.

TROUBLE IN THE WHISKY POOL.

There is said to be another row in the Western Export Association. Those unfavorable to the pool say it cannot last until June 1, when it expires by limitation. It seems that a Des Moines distiller refused to pay his assessment, and, for the last thirty days, has been running at his full capacity. He offered goods in Cincinnati below the market rates, and the distillers there, in order to shut him out, broke the market to $1.01, it was said. The same man has been selling goods in New York below the market. The association heard what he was doing, and a meeting was held at the office of the Phœnix Distillery in this city yesterday for the purpose of seeing if the Des Moines man couldn't be induced to return to the fold. The result is not known, but those who profess to know say that the pool is practically smashed, and will not be reëstablished for some months, if at all.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE MEETINGS.

The Francis Murphy meetings in Farwell Hall are increasing in size nightly, there being no room at all in the auditorium last evening. The audience was about equally divided between men and women. There was good singing, and just after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Potter Mr. Murphy said the collection to be taken up should be double that of the previous night, so the collectors should take their biggest hats and go slow, remarking that there was no use apologizing for a collection when it was needed. He read a dispatch from his son, Thomas E., who stated that a saloon had been closed in Galena, and that the proprietor had signed the pledge. He also stated that his son would take part in next Sunday's meeting in Farwell Hall.

Prof. Lyman was then introduced, remarking that he had signed the pledge about the same time as W. W. O'Brien, and that he felt better than he had for fifteen years. He said he had been a hard drinker for twenty-five years, and that as a consequence he was now nearly as poor as he was when 18 years old, whereas he should be independently wealthy. He was having a hard fight, but proposed to keep it up.

President Hobbs, of the Board of Trade, was called upon, and in answer to much applause told a story, but would say nothing more.

Mr. Murphy suggested that W. W. O'Brien should be invited to address the people of Chicago upon the subject of temperance, and putting the question to the audience it was carried with a loud aye. Continuing, he spoke of the many-sided ways in which temperance may be looked at, and then branched off upon workingmen, whom he said spent more money in comparison with the amount they earned than any one class, while they were also the most foolish. He wanted to enter his solemn protest against strikes. If they wanted to strike they should strike at the whisky traffic. There was never a riot in the country at which whisky was not at the bottom. He illustrated his meaning with a story told with such dramatic effect that many of his hearers were at one time laughing and the next shedding tears. How wonderful, he said, other people respect a man when he respects himself. He appealed to the moderate drinkers to don the blue ribbon and help the cause by their example. Quite a number signed the pledge when the exercises were concluded.

FUND "W."

ARGUING WRIT OF ERROR IN THE LORING AND FLEMMING CASES.

The "Fund W" case came up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judges Harlan and Drummond on a writ of error and supersedeas from Judge Blodgett's court, taken out after the defendants, Frank L. Loring and John Flemming, had been convicted and each sentenced to a fine of $500 and imprisonment in the County Jail for twelve months.

District-Attorney Tuthill inquired whether the defendants were in court, and whether their presence was necessary.

Mr. Goudy replied that one of the defendants was present and that the other was in Dakota, but that as the offense charged was only a misdemeanor he did not think it made any difference, in which opinion Justice Harlan coincided.

Mr. Goudy then opened the argument for the defendants by a lengthy review of the facts of the case, stating the character of business the defendants had transacted, the three funds which were organized, the manner in which they were conducted, the men who were interested, etc. The facts of the case as submitted were agreed upon. The 28th of January, 1883, the order was issued from the Post-Office stopping the issuing of registered letters and money-orders of Flemming & Merriam under Sec. 3,929 of the Revised Statutes. One of the first questions to be asked was whether the indictment was good. He considered that Sec. 3,929 must be held void, being repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, for the reason that the Constitution vested all judicial power in certain courts, and that power was exclusive. This section authorized the Postmaster-General, on evidence satisfactory to him, to stop the sending of certain things defined in Sec. 5,480, as far as the case at bar was concerned. Here there was nothing to show that the defendants got any money through the mails under false pretenses. Congress had not the power to delegate authority that could be used to destroy private rights or the business of a city. The question of the right of Congress to limit the carrying power of the mails was a serious one, for if it could limit in one way it could do so in others. It might in the same way abridge the freedom of the press or the right of free speech.

Justice Harlan—Was the business to your mind legal or illegal?

Mr. Goudy—Perfectly legal. There is no doubt about it.

Continuing he said: Congress could not limit the use of the mails for the violation of the laws of a State. For instance, in the Civil-Rights case, in which your Honor gave a dissenting opinion, you concurred in that portion which says that Congress cannot regulate the internal affairs of States.

Mr. Goudy then attacked the four counts in the indictment upon which the defendants were tried, the other six having been set aside. These were the first, second, seventh, and eighth. The first charge mailing letters and packages and the second receiving letters and packages. The indictment was defective in that it did not state in what way the money received by the defendants was to be converted to their own use, nor was there any evidence to show that they did so use it. The evidence upon which they were convicted showed that the money so received was paid over to the two Boards of Trade with which they mainly did business. The indictment should have stated that it was their purpose to get this money, allow the Boards of Trade to secure it, and thus reap the benefit. He quoted at great length rulings as to defective indictments, and argued upon the necessity of setting out with particularity the false pretense and the means by which the cheat was to be effected. The circular sent through the mails should have been set out in full in the indictment. That document simply said that ten letters were sent to persons unknown, without giving dates or any facts. The "Fund W" scheme should have been described, and also the pretenses which were false. In the second count, where it was charged they unlawfully received letters and packages from the Post-Office directed to Flemming & Merriam, nothing was stated as to whom they were sent by, or that the persons who sent them were unknown. The seventh and eighth counts were equally defective, though if one was defective all were.

Regarding the charge of Judge Blodgett to the jury Mr. Goudy said that exceptions had been taken to it, as its tendency was to set forth the evidence for the prosecution, every fact being given that tended to show guilt. The court omitted to specify a single witness for the defense. It was for the jury and not the court to say what credit should be given a witness. He said he took exception to the entire charge as unfair. If it had been fair the verdict would have been different.

Assistant-Attorney Boal opened for the Government. He considered the Judge's charge a fair and complete summary of the case. He briefly reviewed the "Fund W" scheme, and, speaking of the four counts on which the defendants were tried, said that they were not only good, but the six that were set aside were equally as perfect. He argued that it was not necessary to set out the scheme at large in the indictment, and cited authorities to sustain his position.

Arguments will be made by District-Attorney Tuthill and Emery A. Storrs.

LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS.

EMERY STORRS GIVES THE RESULT OF HIS MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

A special meeting of the Live-Stock Exchange was held yesterday afternoon in the Exchange Building at the Stock-Yards. The object was to hear some remarks from Emery A. Storrs who has recently returned from Washington and New York, where he represented the Chicago live-stock interests in connection with the Animal Industry bill. Elmer Washburn, President of the exchange, introduced the speaker, whose appearance was greeted with applause.

Mr. Storrs said he had been professionally connected with the live-stock interests of the country for many years. He had been to Washington in such interests recently, and now he had something to say to the live-stock men of Chicago. Had they been with him in Washington they would have realized the necessity of opposing the original Animal Industry bill, as it contained some very objectionable and dangerous features. There was a necessity for just such an organization as the Live-Stock Exchange, and the speaker was glad to see it in operation, representing, as it did, a live-stock business aggregating $210,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Storrs said he found at Washington that some kind of an Animal Industry bill was sure to be passed by Congress, but the bill then under consideration was the one he opposed. That bill if passed without amendment would practically quarantine 15,000,000 head of cattle unnecessarily, thereby doing immense damage to the live-stock interests of Chicago. But an amendment to the original bill had been introduced by Senator Richard Coke, of Texas, which removed the objectionable features of the bill. Mr. Storrs read the amendment, and explained it, showing that if the bill should pass with that amendment it would place no embargo on the transportation of Texas cattle or any other in our own country. "With that amendment," said the speaker, "I am for the bill; absolutely and unqualifiedly for it."

He read a telegram from Senator Coke announcing that the amendment had been adopted by the committee to whom it was referred. "The bill will pass," added Mr. Storrs, "and it will ripen into a law within thirty days."

One result of the agitation of this subject in Congress was the inspection of cattle by competent men, and this would result in the opening of French ports to our live stock by next August.

The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the business enterprise of Chicago, saying that while this city was an object of admiration it was also one of envy in the eyes of other cities, and the great live-stock interests of the West should be closely watched at Washington. He also complimented the live-stock men of Chicago for their enterprise and proverbial integrity.

A resolution thanking Mr. Storrs for the efficient services he has rendered at Washington and elsewhere in behalf of the live-stock interests was offered and unanimously adopted.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

IF IT WANTS A STREET-RAILWAY THE OLD COMPANY WILL BUILD IT.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division had before it yesterday afternoon two ordinances for street-railways on Thirty-first street, one being the Chicago Cross-Town Railway scheme, and the other the extension of the tracks of the Chicago City Railway Company. There was no attorney present for the Cross-Town Company, and Superintendent Felton, of the Bridewell, who is interested in the enterprise, said in its behalf that there was no ordinance introduced for the rival concern, basing his information from the minutes of the Council proceedings. The clerk stated it was true that the proceedings did not show that the South Division company had introduced an ordinance, but it might have been through an error, as all are likely to make mistakes.

Ald. Sheridan said that the consideration of the Cross-Town ordinance was entirely out of order, as there had been no petition presented signed by property-owners. He said that he wished to postpone the matter the other day, for the reason that he had been out of the city and did not know how his constituents felt on the subject. He had since learned that the property-owners were nearly all in favor of a street-railway on Thirty-first street.

The ordinance of the Chicago City Railway Company was read, and as it was held that the Cross-Town Company's ordinance could not be acted upon for the reason stated the committee unanimously recommended the passage of the former.

DECORATIVE ART.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY.

The Chicago Society of Decorative Art opened its annual exhibition yesterday morning at the Art Institute with a large display of fancy embroidery and needlework. The exhibits includes nearly all the work of the society for eighteen months past, some of the productions being for sale and some, which have already been sold, being the property of individuals loaned by them merely to add variety to the display. The society is composed of the leading ladies of the city, more conspicuously the patronesses of that branch of artistic needlework which seems to beautify the home. They have for their object the creation of a desire for artistic decoration, and for a knowledge of the best methods of ornamentation, as well as to provide the necessary training and enable this class of artists to render their work remunerative.

Among the articles now on exhibition are three curtains from the Union Club made by the society several months ago and loaned by the club.

All of the work is done in the modern style, and though rather eccentric in some of the designs and colorings it is nevertheless attractive. Among the things upon which the ladies pride themselves is a very handsome bedspread made of Bulgarian cloth, bordered with pomegranate plush. The embroidery is on the pattern of the pomegranate leaf, done in the conventional style. A portière made of gray oatmeal cloth, with jute velour, attracted some attention by the harmony of its shades and the beauty of ornamentation. A design of vines, leaves, and flowers made of different colored silk appliqué is applied to the oatmeal cloth and outlined by a gold cord. Another portière has a dado and border of mossy-green sultan plush. Out of the dado rises a bed of tulips and trellis-work done in natural colors upon pale old-gold silk sheeting, the lining being of Spanish satin of bluish tint. The portière is for a single doorway and valued at $250. A dark-blue indigo silk table-cover hangs near the two curtains, and affords a relief to their styles. Its design consists of discs embroidered in Japanese gold in the Japanese and Persian styles.

A biscuit-colored curtain, embroidered with horse-chestnut leaves in autumn tints, with similar colors in the fringe, was shown as a novelty.

Many admirers were also attracted to a blue silk bedspread, with large centre design, which is said to represent many hours of tedious toil. The design is of a double garden poppy, worked upon blue silk sheeting trimmed with blue plush, and having a balster to match.

A twig of magnolias in white, green, and yellow satin worked upon brown plush, to be used as a matel-lambrequin, represents some of the more realistic productions. The satin imitation of the flower closely resembles the genuine leaf.

One of the handsomest designs for a curtain on exhibition is one made after a drawing by Fairfax Wade, of London, and intended for a parlor hanging. The material is double English serge, the color of old gold, with bright pomegranate trimmings outlined with gilt.

A table-cloth of blue plush with red cactus in the centre is another of the more attractive articles. The embroidery on this cloth is worked upon linen and transferred to the silk, all the colors being Eastern-dyed, and consequently bright and permanent.

The prettiest sample of piano-cover is made of brown silk embroidered in the various colors, outlined by cords of irridescent gold, with beetle wings and sequins, and a fringe to match, the whole effect being that of mother-of-pearl.

The exhibition will continue for about ten days.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING—FOREIGN FIELDS—SUBSCRIPTION SHORTAGES.

The quarterly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior was held in the Union Park Congregational Church yesterday. Mrs. Lyman Baird, the President, stated that the main business of the meeting was to consider the Treasurer's statement. Last October the sum of $60,000 had been pledged for foreign missionary work, but up to now only $18,500 had been raised—less than a third in six months.

Mrs. Prof. Wilcox spoke of the urgent nature of the calls from foreign fields. Japan had given up its old faith, and it remained for Christian workers like those present to say whether it should become a Christian land or be given over to infidelity. The speaker urged all to give until they felt it, and continue to give until they did not feel it, from force of habit.

Mrs. Dr. Scudder read a paper on the condition of woman in India, where she was for twenty years engaged in missionary work in Japan, China, and Turkey, referring at length to the child-marriages and the infanticide so prevalent in those countries.

Mrs. P. H. Case explained what was required of the women of Chicago—the subscription of $9,000—while the whole State outside was only expected to raise $18,000. The standards of giving ought to be raised to the standards of living.

Mrs. Dr. Humphrey, of Oak Park, and Mrs. J. E. Miller, of Evanston, made remarks to the same general effect.

The Chairman read a letter from Mrs. Moses Smith, of Detroit, who was formerly President of the board.

Mrs. George M. Clark read a paper on "Prayer and Japan." Fifty-five years ago a number of women in Massachusetts united in praying for Japan, and saved up the contributions for that field until, when the country was opened by Commodore Perry, there was $6,000 ready to be devoted to that field.

The meeting closed with exercises in singing and reciting texts by Mrs. Dr. Haven's mission band of children.

THE SPECULATORS.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE OPEN BOARD—OTHER MATTERS.

The newly-elected Directors of the Open Board of Trade held their first meeting yesterday. A. Eaton was reëlected Secretary and Chairman of the Clearing-House Committee at a salary of $2,500. The following standing committees were appointed:

Clearing-House—A. Eaton, E. E. Powers, S. H. Woodbury.

Finance—H. C. Gray, E. J. Noble, E. E. Powers.

On Rooms—E. M. Cowles, J. B. Adams, B. F. Harmon.

Membership—L. J. Lamson, E. E. Powers, S. H. Woodbury.

On Rules—L. J. Lamson, C. S. Lee, H. C. Gray.

A dispatch received from the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange stated that the plan of the Chicago Board of Trade relative to market reports had been adopted by a large majority on the exchange. All but one bucket-shop had stopped business in consequence. The blanks were in the hands of the printer for the carrying out of the system to the fullest extent. The bucket-shops in the Western towns deprived of both Chicago and St. Louis quotations it is thought will now be forced out of the business entirely.

At the meeting of the creditors of Augustus C. Knopf, a proposition to pay 10 per cent in cash and 10 per cent in a year was rejected. A committee consisting of John F. Wright, J. D. Pieronnet, and J. I. Rogers was appointed to investigate the business affairs of the ex-County Commissioner, and report at a subsequent meeting. The liabilities amount to about $40,000, lost in Board of Trade speculations, which were only terminated by Mr. Knopf's failure April 8.

"HITTING THE PIPE."

THE ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY AND RAIDING OF AN OPIUM DIVE ON THE WEST SIDE.

At No. 56 West Madison street there is a dago-shop which earns at least a nominal justification for existence by informing the public, through the medium of a colored lamp-post, that it provides New York oysters and chops. Beneath the shop there is a cavernous basement tenanted by a Celestial named Wing Li Hung. Like most of his countrymen, Wing Li Hung professes to follow the harmless occupation of a laundryman, and, up to the midnight hour, by the Pre-Raphaelite aid of a smoky kerosene lamp, a yellow-faced man might usually be seen with his oiled black hair twisted in coils around his partially shaven head, busily damping, starching, and ironing shirts. This was Wing himself, and quite a good character he won from the neighborhood as a patient, industrious, frugal citizen. "Phew!" remarked Officer Mitchell, as he passed Wing's basement about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. "Phew! there's a mighty funny smell coming from that basement tonight. Shouldn't wonder if the place is on fire. Better go down and see. And yet it's strange; there's that old Chinaman working away just as contentedly as ever." So saying, the officer descended the short flight of stone steps beneath the dago-shop and pushed at the glass-fronted door. Strange, it appeared to be barred within. Stranger still, Wing, instead of rushing to undo the bolts, went to a side window and cried, "Who iale?" When he perceived who was there, Wing started back, stamped his foot, and instantly there was a muffled sound of scurrying feet and husky voices coming from the back rooms of the den. Perceiving dimly the figure of at least one Chinaman running out at the rear of the premises, with an armful of things, Officer Mitchell pushed in the door with his foot, and hurried through the laundry till he came to a small apartment partitioned off from the main room by dirty planks. Entering, he saw by the light of one turned-down lamp a number of figures lying stretched on wooden benches, like tailors' boards. Each of the figures had in its grasp a bamboo-pipe, from which there gurgled forth a bluish smoke, accompanied by a peculiarly heavy odor.

"O, ho!" cried the officer; "I've struck an opium joint, have I?". Then he commenced waking up the figures, which proved to be five men, all respectably dressed. When he spoke to them they gazed at him with glassy, unintelligent eyes for a second or two, and then calmly reclined again and took another whiff at the pipe. Some were staring in a kind of ecstasy at the roof of the den; others were muttering as if they were in communion with spirits of the unseen world. "Git up out of here, you loafers!" cried the officer, applying his club to the feet of the drowsy opium-smokers.

"Git up and come along with me. I'll run the whole gang of yez in." Gradually the inmates of the place realized the situation, and they rose up stupidly, put on their coats as if they were in a dream, and passively submitted to being arrested. Some pipes, some little china saucers filled with the black opaque dregs of opium, and finally Wing himself, were captured by the officer, and together with the opium-smokers conveyed to the Desplaines Street Station-House. A large crowd made a procession, and Wing turned repeatedly to the officer to explain that he was "one great pieece innocent washee-washee," and could not understand the proceedings.

As a number of young girls and men have been frequently noticed recently on the West Side walking vaguely and mechanically along the streets as if they were under the influence of some narcotic, there is good reason to believe that a number of the so-called Chinese laundries are mere blinds for opium dens of the most degrading and revolting description. "Hitting the pipe," said Officer Mitchell to a reporter, "is worse than drinking, because most of the men and women that do it are no good whatever after they once begin; they're loafers and fit for nothing."

When booked at the Desplaines Street Station the prisoners gave their names as William Clark, John Clark, James Brazzier, and Frank Smith. They were fined $5 each by Justice C. J. White, while the Chinaman was fined $10. All the other Celestials took the alarm in time to escape.

THE TWO PER CENT.

EX-COLLECTOR RYAN WILL HOLD ON TO IT.

County-Clerk Ryan said yesterday, in speaking about the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the disposition of the $10,000 he placed in bank three years ago, the amount realized by deducting 2 per cent of all the collections he had made while West Town Collector, that he didn't think the decision would interfere with his retaining the money as his property. He said that he made an agreement with the City of Chicago, which was confirmed by an ordinance in 1876 whereby he was to retain 2 per cent of all the money he collected for taxes, and unless the Council rescinded this action he thought he was in every way entitled to the money. He could not see anything in the decision implying that he should turn the money now in bank to his credit over to the West Town. Mr. Ryan did not positively say whether or not he would take the money out of bank for his own use at present, but he certainly will not turn it over to the West Town. As the pecuniary interests of all the Chicago Town Collectors are at stake on the decision of Ryan's case, it is thought by politicians that a caucus of the Town Collectors together with Mr. Ryan and some attorneys will be held at no distant date to determine what Ryan must do. County-Commissioner Niessen, who was North Town Collector three years ago, is anxious to see how the matter is going to terminate. He said that he might have made a neat little speculation out of the office had he desired to hold on to the percentage of collections above $1,500, but notwithstanding Ryan's dicker with the City Council he (Niessen) didn't hesitate as to what he should do, for he paid in every cent he had collected, minus his salary of $1,500, the day his term of office expired, and he has clear receipts for the entire amount.

MANITOBA.

THE PROVINCE'S GRIEVANCES WILL BE REDRESSED.

The Hon. J. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, passed through Chicago Wednesday, en route for the Northwest, having just returned from Ottawa, where he had been to lay the grievances of his province before the Dominion Government and to demand their redress. Mr. Norquay declined to be interviewed and hurried on to the Northwest, but the Hon. A. Murray, Speaker of the Manitoba House, when seen yesterday at the Leland proved more communicative. Mr. Murray accompanied Mr. Norquay to Ottawa, and united with him in demanding on behalf of the people of Manitoba the redress of certain grievances, as well as certain concessions. Chief among them were the rights to have agricultural implements admitted from the United States free of duty; the control of their public-land system, which all the other provinces that go to compose the Dominion enjoy, and the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba so as to include a port on Hudson Bay. The people of Manitoba have agitated these matters very warmly, and Mr. Norquay and his colleague were determined, if they could not get any satisfaction from the Dominion Government, to go to England and lay the subject before the Imperial Government. This now will not be necessary, as Sir John A. Macdonald has decided to make the concessions, and has given the delegation his promise to that effect, with binding guarantees. As a result, they think that all agitation and dissatisfaction with the Dominion Government will now cease.

ASCENSION DAY.

THOUSANDS OF THE FAITHFUL RECEIVE HOLY COMMUNION.

Ascension-Day services in the Catholic churches were well attended yesterday. The early masses at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Holy Family and St. Patrick's Churches were as well attended as the Sunday masses, and thousands of the faithful received holy communion. The ceremonies at the high mass which was sung at 10 o'clock in the Cathedral of the Holy Name were well attended. The Rev. C. P. Foster sung the high mass in St. John's Church and the Rev. John Waldron preached the sermon.

Ascension-Day services were held in the morning at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, the clergy present being Bishop McLaren, Canon Street, Dr. Henry Perry, Dr. Jewell of Evanston, and the Rev. Mr. Gorrell.

The Bishop conducted a supplementary confirmation service, at which thirteen young people presented themselves, three from the cathedral, seven from St. Stephen's, two from St. Mark's, and one from Ascension.

The prayers and lessons for the day were read by the Bishop, assisted by Canon Street, and the Rev. Dr. Jewell, of Evanston, preached a short sermon. A celebration of the holy communion followed, in which the Bishop was assisted by Canon Street, and all the newly-confirmed participated.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Prof. Warland gave an entertainment last evening at Union Hall, consisting of several recitations. The entertainment will be repeated at the same place tonight.

HINSDALE.

The most genuine surprise ever gotten up in Hinsdale was that on Mrs. G. K. Wright the evening of the 19th. Their spacious grounds were beautifully illuminated and seventy of the élite of the village participating.

ENGLEWOOD.

A mass convention was held in Tillotson's Hall, Englewood, last night to nominate candidates for the School Board of the new District No. 10 of Lake and Hyde Park. Capt. H. A. Parker was elected Chairman. The following ticket was put in nomination: Dr. H. A. Champlin, C. S. Brownell, Edwin Lee Brown, C. S. Tewsbury, S. H. Sherwood, R. E. Hoyt. The election occurs tomorrow.

NAVAL CADETS.

Annapolis, Md., May 22.—The following candidates were admitted to the Naval Academy: J. L. Knoernschild, of Wisconsin; Edmund P. Metson, of Missouri; D. W. Besurick, of Michigan; N. W. Hicks, of Minnesota; Frank W. Murdough, of Pennsylvania; A. A. Hill, of Illinois, and A. P. Campbell, of Missouri.

NATURAL GAS WELL.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 22.—An 8,000 horse power natural gas well was struck this morning on the Westinghouse property, in the east end of this city, at a depth of 1,560 feet.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES

To all of the pleasure resorts in the Northwestern Summerland via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway can now be obtained at the company's offices, No. 62 Clark street (in Sherman House), and at the passenger station, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets. Come and see us if you want cheap tickets to any point in the West or Northwest.

You can get at Dalton's, 51 State street—from a "larding needle" to a "Winthrop" range.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Theodore Bongard, Lake View	27
Mary Meyers, Chicago	26
Leopold Hoefte, Chicago	22
Francesca Schiessle, Chicago	18
Wilhelm Dallinan, Chicago	38
Elizabeth Kick, Chicago	38
John D. Bilty, Chicago	25
Jane Sheldon, Chicago	23
James Melia, Chicago	22
Lizzie McGuire, Chicago	24
Jeremiah J. Crowley, Chicago	27
Margaret Foley, Chicago	26
Andrew J. Ricketts, New Helena, Neb.	40
Sarah Spooner, Blue Mound, Ill.	28
Joachim Christern, Chicago	31
Henriette Trognitz, Chicago	19
Daniel Nelson, South Chicago	29
Trine Anderson, South Chicago	28
Michael Jennings, Chicago	26
Mary Casey, Chicago	22
William P. Eusting, Cazenovia, N. Y.	33
Annabelle Harrington, Chicago	27
William J. Wenierbie, New York	24
Grace Doyle, Chicago	21
Josef Badura, Chicago	24
Anastasia Grajeyk, Chicago	19
Jan Osokowski, Chicago	24
Catherine Sumien, Chicago	18
August Mellen, Chicago	25
Anna Borg, Chicago	22
Joseph Fiulka, Chicago	21
Annie Krsek, Chicago	18
Louis Terro, Chicago	23
Pauline Allard, Chicago	19
Abraham Eisenberg, Chicago	25
Annie Kreeger, New York	20
Henry Woodland, Chicago	25
Grace Ottaway, Chicago	23
Nicholas Froesch, Chicago	24
Annie Lotzer, Chicago	24
Frank Rann, Chicago	30
Marie Egeberg, Chicago	26
William McHugh, Chicago	27
Bridget Griffin, Chicago	20
Elias Olsen, Chicago	27
Sophie Enebark, Chicago	30
Louis C. Bartels, Chicago	21
Minnie Preis, Chicago	21
Anthony Jops, Chicago	26
Josefa Kalas, Chicago	19
Jan Zeedyke, Chicago	43
Mrs. Mathilda Gartman, Chicago	47

MARRIAGES.

BUTTERLY—SMITH—Thursday, May 22, 1884, John A. Butterly Jr., of Chicago, and Miss Hattie L. Smith, of Clyde, Ill. No cards.

DEATHS.

BEAN—Alvin S. Bean, at 1401 State-st., aged 36 years; member of Court Centennial, No. 6, I. O. F. Funeral Sunday, May 25, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

BROWN—May 22, James K. Brown, at Kensington, formerly of Chicago, aged 49. Funeral Sunday, 10 a. m., from foot of Lake-st., I. C. R. R. Depot, by carriages to Lutheran Cemetery.

MARTHENS—In Pittsburg, Pa., May 18, Aldus Marthens, in the 27th year of his age.

RYAN—At residence 236 West Taylor-st., May 21, Mrs. Cath. Ryan, aged 54 years. Funeral Friday morning, May 23, 9:30, to Jesuits' Church, when grand solemn high mass will be served; thence by carriages to Calvary.

QUINLEN—At residence 280 Hudson-av., John Edward Quinlen, youngest son of J. J. and Kittie Quinlen. Funeral by carriages to Calvary at 12 o'clock.

BUTLER—May 21, at No. 17 South Peoria-st., Mollie C. Butler, only daughter of Mrs. Rose Butler, aged 21 years and 5 days. Funeral Saturday, May 24, at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF ALL societies which intend to participate in the parade upon Memorial-Day are requested to report to Gen. Joseph E. Stockton, Chief Marshal, at his office No. 70 Dearborn-st., on or before 9 a. m., Tuesday, May 27.

MR. CONRAD FOLZ, JAILER OF COOK County, desires through the press to tender his warmest thanks to all who honored his wife's funeral with their presence, including Sheriff Hanchett and employes of the Sheriff's office, and the Ladies' Society of St. Michaels Catholic Church; and to the Lincoln Park Commissioners, Common Council, and many others, for the magnificent flowers that they contributed.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Its purity offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."

London Medical Record.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION *IN THE COST OF* *Apollinaris Water.*

On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of $2 *for* 50 *large or* 100 *small.*

FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT 91 & 93 N. Union St.

TO BRICK CONTRACTORS!

The Building Committee of the County Poor-House, McHenry County, will receive proposals for 250,000 good, merchantable common brick, delivered on track at Kishwaukee Station, Ill. Bids to be sent to County Clerk, Woodstock, Ill., accompanied with a specimen of brick. Proposals to be opened at Woodstock, May 29, 1884, at noon. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids. For further particulars apply to Geo. O. Garnsey, Architect, Chicago. LESTER BARBER, Chairman.

LOCATION NOTICE. EDWIN F. RUSH, M. D., 126 State-st., cor. Madison-st., Room 10. SPECIALTY—Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Medical and Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System. Hours—10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

CIGARS No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 148 Dearborn-st., 120 Madison-st.

POLICE PLUG —TO THE POLICEMAN LETTER-CARRIER FIREMAN AND CITIZEN

Returning on July 1st, to the Wholesale Agents, 43 River St., Chicago, the third largest number of tin tags taken from POLICE PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO, will be GIVEN A FINE IMPORTED LYONS SILK DRESS PATTERN

What more APPROPRIATE present for wife or sweetheart than a beautiful Silk Dress? These Silks are of fine quality and suited for home, party or wedding. Those who secure these premiums can select such shade or color as they desire. These FOUR SILK DRESS PATTERNS Are on exhibition in the windows of the popular House of SCHLESINGER & MAYER S. E. Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago.

Drop in their store and ask to see the "Police" Dress Patterns, and you can then judge of the quality of the goods.

CAUTION— The tin tags must be returned to the Wholesale Agents, 43 River St., Chicago, on JULY FIRST (not before or after), and must be neatly done up in a sealed package, with the name and address of the sender, and the number of tags contained in the package, plainly marked on the outside, and stating whether policeman, letter carrier, fireman or citizen. No attention will be paid to packages not securely done up, or not plainly marked as directed. In the *Chicago Daily News* and *Times* and *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, of July 8th will be published the names of those entitled to the premiums. It will PAY to —CHEW— POLICE

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Friday Morning WE SELL AT OUR STORES ANOTHER IMMENSE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, 150 NEW AND USED CARPETS, WARDROBES, BUREAUS, &c. Also a Large Line of Calcimining, Whitewash, Brushes, &c. POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

For Our Saturday's Sale (Tomorrow) We have an Immense Stock FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., To be sold under CHATTEL MORTGAGE. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

KRANZ'S Paris Glaces. Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY at KRANZ.

NEAL M'KEAG[UE]

[Sev]eral Women on the Stand for the Defense Stand the Test.

[The] Alleged Murderer Hims[elf] to the Front and Begin[s] Explanation.

[Wh]en He Has Told About Re[d] Vest-Buttons and Girls th[e] Adjourns Till Morning

NEAL M'KEAGUE.

Several Women on the Witness-Stand for the Defense Who Stand the Test.

The Alleged Murderer Himself Comes to the Front and Begins His Explanation.

When He Has Told About Revolvers and Vest-Buttons and Girls the Court Adjourns Till Morning.

The defense in the McKeague case did not ... yesterday, nor is it likely that it will do today, as, besides the defendant himself, whose examination will be a long one, a number of experts are to be called to offset Prof. Hager's testimony about the buttons, and Jimmy Mahoney, the "butcher-boy," is to tell what he knows. There was a larger crowd present yesterday than at any previous session, the space allotted to the Judge being taken up by women. All the extra chairs possible were placed within the bar, but fully fifty women stood up all day. The sharper ones remained in the court during the recess of an hour and a half in order to get seats for the afternoon.

Annie Matkin was on the stand, and proved to be one of the most important witnesses for the defense. She told her story in a straightforward way, and, though subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Mills, stood it exceedingly well. McKeague himself occupied the same position in the afternoon. When he took the elevated seat he was calm as usual, and remained so while Mr. Hardy interrogated him. The matters touched upon, however, were preliminary, and he will not reach the vital points until this morning. So far he has created a favorable impression. Whether he will be able to continue it when Mr. Mills goes at him remains to be seen. The cross-examination will be decidedly interesting. It is doubtful if the rebuttal and surrebuttal evidence will be in this week.

THE POSTING OF M'KEAGUE'S BOOKS.

George T. Pomeroy, Secretary of the Jeffery Printing Company, formerly a professional accountant, was shown McKeague's ledger, and examined ten pages, containing entries dated Feb. 1 to Feb. 12.

"Give your opinion," said Mr. Hardy, "whether all the items were written at one time?"

"I judge that all from the 1st to the 12th, and also a few items for the last one or two days in January, were written at the same time."

"On what is your opinion based?"

"The color of the ink and the uniformity and general character of the writing?"

On the cross witness said he had known Mr. Hardy about a year, and that he first saw the ledger Wednesday afternoon at Jeffery's office. Mr. Hardy showed it to him. Mr. Porter, the general accountant of the Rock Island Road, was also present. Witness examined the book "incidentally" with a glass. All the entries between the dates in question were probably made at the same time.

"Is your opinion any more than this: that these entries were made by the same hand?"

"I presume they were made by the same hand."

Witness' attention was called to entries after Feb. 12, and he said they were not made the same day as the others. He was questioned very sharply by Mr. Mills, but, though becoming nervous, was not shaken any.

On the redirect he said his opinion involved the question of time of writing as well as the handwriting. The entries between Feb. 1 and 12 were made at one time and the others at another.

THE BARRELS OF SAWDUST.

William E. Broschon, the telegraph operator at Winnetka, identified the time-card of the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Road which was in use Feb. 12. After 6 p. m. passenger trains passed there at 6:22, 6:45, 7:10, 9:35, 10:50, and 12:23 a. m., and freight trains at 8:10, 8:40, and 10:42. He identified the express freight receipt which showed that the two barrels came for McKeague. Witness took them out of the car, but didn't know what they contained, or what McKeague did with them. He was at the dance in the Academy Hall Nov. 30 and saw McKeague, who was full of liquor and walked up and down the hall in an excited manner. Witness saw him throw off his vest, but nothing else. He saw him put his hand through a window and helped take him to Dr. Morrison's. After his return from Canada witness saw McKeague have the most money he had ever seen in his possession. Witness thought he saw in his pocketbook (the red leather one, which he partially identified) two $100 bills, though there might have been only one folded up.

The cross showed that the witness and McKeague were quite well acquainted. At the dance McKeague didn't fight with anybody? Witness was twenty feet from him when he threw off his vest. He "kept it up" for half an hour.

"What did he say?" asked Mr. Mills.

Mr. Hardy didn't think the State entitled to an answer, since the defense couldn't draw out the declarations.

Mr. Mills—You showed the acts and I can show the words.

The court thought the question proper. The defendant might have given a war-whoop.

Mr. Hardy—That would be very material.

The court—I don't pass on the materiality of evidence.

Witness heard what McKeague said, but could not recollect a word of it. He knew Belle Hagan and Annie Matkin, but hadn't talked with them about the case or with any one except Mr. Hardy. He, however, recollected that he had talked with young Meyer. A freight-train left Winnetka for Chicago at 12:40 and a passenger-train at 1:02, and passenger-trains arrived at Winnetka at 1:37, 4:54, and 6 p. m.

On the redirect he said half a dozen trains left for Chicago before noon, and gave the time of departure.

MORE ABOUT THE BOOKS.

F. W. Porter, chief bookkeeper for the Rock Island Railroad, who has had twenty years' practical experience, was of the same opinion as Mr. Pomeroy regarding the entries in McKeague's ledger, his opinion being based on the uniformity of the entries, the shade of the ink, and the general similarity of appearance. The entries after Feb. 12 were made at a different time, the ink being of a darker shade.

Mr. Hardy handed witness McKeague's blotter, and asked how long it would require an ordinary person to transfer the items to the ledger.

"It would take me," he replied, "two or three hours."

On the cross he said he first saw the ledger at Jeffery's Wednesday evening. He happened to drop in there. He didn't know how many entries there were between Feb. 1 and 12. Those dated after Feb. 12 were not, in his opinion, made at the same time as the others, the color of the ink showing that.

A MAN BY THE NAME OF ALLEN.

Mrs. Jeanette C. Starr, of Glencoe, testified that she knew James L. Willson, and last saw him alive Feb. 11 at the depot in Winnetka. They met by appointment. She wanted to know whether he could let her have $200 or $300, if she needed it about March 1. He said he didn't have money enough in the house, but Mr. Willson had, and, if she needed it, he had enough to accommodate her; that he had paid his Winnetka taxes the week before and was then gathering up money to pay more the next Wednesday when he went into town; that Mrs. Willson had that much in the house. She was in the depot with Mr. Willson from twenty minutes past 2 until twenty minutes to 4. They were observed, some one looking out of the ticket-office window. She was under the impression that Mr. Willson took out his watch, but was not certain. After leaving the depot, Mr. Willson said that he and Mrs. Willson had both made investments in property—that they were good investments and paid 12 per cent, which was better than loaning money.

"Was there any conversation with reference to any particular individual at that time?"

Witness, who was very deliberate, didn't answer.

"Do you remember a man named Allen of whom Mr. Willson spoke that day?"

"The first part of our conversation, when I spoke about the business arrangement, he was to let me know Tuesday whether they had what I would want; and I said to him, 'Please put whatever reply you send to me in a note and not on a postal'; and he said, 'Whatever my reply to you on a postal, it will not be important, for I don't do business in that way.' And he then said: 'I have been having a little business with Mr. Allen at your place, and I sent him a postal, and made my terms so plain that no one but he and I could understand that they had friendly business together in that way.'"

"Did you mention this at the inquest?"

"Is it a fact that it was arranged between Mr. Clancy and yourself that the question should not be asked you, and didn't you give your reasons why it should not be asked?"

"I entered into no arrangement whatever. I wasn't called upon to mention it."

On the cross, witness said Mr. Allen's first name is Thomas; he was 55 years of age; had lived at Glencoe for ten years, and was there now.

Mr. Hardy—I mean one man and you are speaking of another. Do you know a young man named Allen, a son of the other?"

"No, sir; I have no acquaintance with him."

"Did you hear of young Mr. Allen, who had gone into the coal business in Winnetka?"

"I heard him speak of an elder Mr. Allen, who had gone into the coal business."

"What did he say about him?"

"I have told you."

"Do you know whom he sent to take charge of the coal business?"

"No."

"Didn't you, just before the inquest, make a request of Deputy-Coroner Clancy that what Mr. Willson said about Allen should not be called out?"

"I have already stated that I know of no such arrangement between us."

"I am not asking about an arrangement, but a conversation. Did you not request Clancy not to call out that remark of Mr. Willson about Mr. Allen?"

"I don't remember that I did."

"Will you say that you did not?"

"I have no recollection of ever making any such arrangement with him whatever."

"I am not talking about an arrangement, but asking you if you didn't say to Clancy or request him not to mention the subject, or call out at the inquest what Mr. Willson said about Allen?"

"Mr. Willson's remarks were——"

"Answer my question."

"I had no reason to. I couldn't have done it."

"Didn't you tell Clancy that you did have a good reason for it?"

"I have already made my statement as far as it is possible for me to do it."

On the recross, witness said she had lived in Cook County for twenty-five years, was a widow, and had seven children. Her husband was Dr. John F. Starr.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MRS. STARR.

Deputy-Coroner Clancy was recalled.

"At the time of the inquest, or before it," asked Mr. Hardy, "did you have a conversation with Mrs. Starr?"

Mr. Mills objected; Mrs. Starr was a witness for the defense.

The court—For what purpose is the inquiry made?

Mr. Hardy—I want the conversation. The witness didn't remember it.

Mr. Mills—They can't impeach their own witness.

Mr. Hardy—We don't propose to impeach her, but to show what the conversation was.

Mr. Mills still objected, and the court sustained him.

Mr. Hardy offered to prove by Clancy that before Mrs. Starr was called as a witness at the inquest an arrangement was entered into between him, Detective Robertson, and Mrs. Starr that the subject-matter of the conversation between Mr. Willson and her relating to Mr. Allen should not be brought out, and that Mrs. Starr said at that time that she didn't want it brought out, because of fear of personal violence to herself.

He noted an exception.

M'KEAGUE'S BUTTONS.

W. L. Greenleaf testified that the buttons on his vest were marked "Tresse Paris."

"Isn't there a 'de'?"

"I don't think there is."

"You didn't live at Winnetka at the time of the murder?" asked Mr. Mills.

"No, sir."

"You had the vest at the time?"

"Yes, sir."

"You didn't lose any buttons off it?" asked Mr. Hardy.

"No, sir."

Mary Hagan was recalled, and testified that a week before the murder McKeague was at Mrs. Lloyd's, and when leaving, Annie Watkin told him to button up his coat, and he said there was a button gone, and also one off his vest. The black vest was like the one he wore. The third button was gone. [This is the one McKeague handed to Mr. Pinkerton at the agency.] Witness had seen her sister write to McKeague, but did not see the letters.

On the cross she said the button episode occurred the Thursday or Friday before the murder. She had spoken to McKeague in the court-room Wednesday and gone home with Annie Matkin, Cecilia Hanlon, Belle Hagan, Mary Matkin, and Augusta Raasche. Nothing was said about the case.

On the cross she said the officer who has charge of McKeague was near by when she spoke to him. She said, "How do you do?" and shook hands with him.

Col. Van Arman wanted to know what McKeague said.

Mr. Mills objected.

Col. Van Arman said the object of bringing out the fact of the speaking was to prejudice the jury against the witness; he was entitled to know all that was said.

The court didn't think the effect would be to prejudice the jury.

Col. Van Arman didn't care what the court thought; it would have that effect.

The court excluded the answer and another exception was taken.

BELLE HAGAN.

Belle Hagan was recalled, and testified that the night after the dance at the Winnetka hall she saw McKeague at Mrs. Murphey's, but the subject of buttons was not discussed. About a week before the murder she saw him at Mrs. Lloyd's, and while getting ready to go home, she looked at his vest, and saw that the third button was off. Something was said about sewing buttons on.

"What did you say and what did he say?"

Mr. Mills put in an objection, and the answer was ruled out.

Mr. Hardy offered to prove that on this occasion, while the witness, Annie Matkin, and McKeague were about to leave the house, Annie Matkin said to McKeague, "Button up your coat"; and he said, "I can't, there are buttons off, and some off my vest"; that Annie said, "Well, bring your vest up, and I will sew the buttons on"; and McKeague said, "That is just what I said it for."

JENNIE HAGAN.

Jennie Hagan, of No. 1005 West Lake street, was one of the sleighing party, but didn't see McKeague have a revolver or hear anything about it.

"If you had been looking the other way," asked Mr. Mills, "would you have seen the revolver or the gilded handle of the revolver?"

"Yes, I think I would." [Laughter.]

She knew McKeague pretty well. Annie Matkin introduced her to him. She had visited him once in the jail.

HERMAN GERSON.

At the afternoon session Herman Gerson, a cloak salesman, testified the buttons marked "Treese de Paris" were very common. They were on his coat.

On the cross, he said there was no difference in the quality, but there was in the size. [Other witnesses had testified that there was a difference in the quality.]

ANNIE MATKIN.

Annie Matkin was the next witness. She knew McKeague, having met him at Mrs. Murphy's, where he came to get orders. She identified the dark coat and vest as his. She first saw them Oct. 21 at Grosse Point, where there was a dance, and he wore the suit for the first time. He had a revolver that night, and gave it to Belle Hagan, who stopped with her that night, and left the revolver on the bureau, taking it home with her the next morning. Witness never saw it afterwards. She was at the Academy ball Nov. 29, and knew that McKeague lost buttons off his vest. Some boys came from Grosse Point and brought bottles of liquor, and after awhile he got the worse of liquor. A disturbance was raised, and he threw off his coat, and his cuffs came off, and he caught hold of his vest and jerked it off, and his watch, and chain, and pocketbook flew out. Witness picked up part of a cuff-button, a stud, the watch and chain, a brass button, two vest-buttons, and the pocketbook. She put the things in her pocket, and when she got home she put all into the pocketbook. [She identified the red leather one.] She saw his vest, but didn't observe how many buttons were off. His finger was cut, and witness went with him to Dr. Morrison's to get it dressed. Belle carried his coat. She saw in the pocketbook a couple of letters and a great deal of money. Mrs. Murphy told her she was foolish to leave it around, and to put it in the silver closet. She gave him the book the next day, and the loss of the buttons was discussed.

"What did he say about sewing on buttons?"

An objection was sustained.

When witness handed her the book she noticed that the buttons were sewed on. She pointed out the two buttons which "appeared" to have been sewed on. The third button was not off at that time, but she saw it was off afterwards. She saw his sore finger tied up in the red silk handkerchief, which she identified. He had an overcoat. She had seen him have Charles Shrader's rubber coat on. She saw scratches on his face the Monday before the murder. About 3 o'clock Sunday morning a sleigh was driven into Mr. Murphy's. She knew McKeague was in it, and saw somebody tumble out, and the next day she found his whip there. The scratches were discussed the next day. The vest-buttons she picked up in hall were new ones. While going out one evening, she told McKeague to button up his coat. He said he could not, as the buttons were off. She saw a button off his vest. It was the third one from the top. There was no talk about how it got off. The morning the murder was discovered she was in the pantry, which overlooked the Willson house, and saw Emma Dwyer running up the walk beckoning. Between eight and ten minutes of 9, while in the yard, she heard Mr. Willson's gate click, and, looking up, saw a man walking away. He had a silk hat on and a long overcoat. He went toward the railroad-track. She couldn't say positively whether he came out of the yard. He was just outside of the gate when she saw him, and walked along, neither fast nor slow.

"Have you ever been called upon by the officers to identify or attempt to identify that man?"

"Yes, sir."

Witness told of going to Waukegan with a man who said he came from Mayor Harrison; of several visits to the Desplaines Street Station, and also of a visit to Mayor Harrison and the Chief of Police. During the recital she became somewhat faint, but declined water and a fan, and speedily recovered when the windows were opened. She partially identified a man, but wasn't quite sure—couldn't swear it was he. She saw McKeague running toward the Willson house Wednesday morning, and he asked her, "Annie, what is it?" She said, "Mr. Willson is dead." He said, "Are you sure?" and then ran on. He went in first, and Mrs. Murphy showed him, saying, "There, Neal, there"; and he went into the sitting-room. Mrs. Murphy said, "Neal, lift him up"; and he kneeled down over him and said, "He is dead." Mrs. Murphy said, "Is it her?" He said: "No, it is him." When McKeague came down-stairs he said: "It is horrible," or "terrible, up there," and went over to the lounge and said, "She is dead, too." She didn't observe anything peculiar about him except that he "looked frightened to death—was as white as a sheet when he came down-stairs." She saw him about noon the same day with Mrs. Shrader and Mr. Chambers, and he talked freely about the murder.

On the cross, she was questioned as to her intimacy with McKeague, Belle Hagan, Mary Hagan, and his other girl friends. She had visited him in the jail several times, and had received eight or nine letters from him since his arrest. She had destroyed them. Belle Hagan read her letters, and she read Belle's. She got the last one Friday. She knew Henry Busher, and he may have seen one of the letters, as she "made no secret of them."

"Did you take one written by McKeague from Busher?"

"No, sir."

She had talked with Belle Hagan about the case. "All the girls" took dinner Wednesday at a restaurant, but no one told her what she had testified to; and witness didn't tell any one what she was going to say. Nothing was said about the testimony in the case. If she didn't pick up the pocketbook, Frank Meyers handed it to her. Miss Murphy had not had it in her possession, and did not know the contents of it. Witness never told Mrs. Murphy about the upsetting of the sleigh, or Mr. and Mrs. Murphy about picking up the buttons. She testified at the inquest, but said nothing about them. Mr. Hardy was the first one she told about them. She got the first letter from McKeague through him. That was about a week after his arrest. Mr. Hardy destroyed the letter. She was on her way to the barn to get eggs when she heard Willson's gate click. Getting eggs was the man's work, but he didn't do it. She didn't notice the vest-buttons or coat-buttons of the man she saw walking away.

A QUESTION OF LETTERS.

"Didn't McKeague send you an instruction substantially in these words: 'You girls must tell your story straight. My life depends upon it'?"

"No, sir, not in those words."

"Substantially?"

"Not in those words."

"To that effect?"

"He didn't say it like that."

"Did you so state to Henry Busher, Mr. Murphy's hired man, in Winnetka at any time?"

"No, sir, not in that way."

"Did you have any conversation with him in reference to any such instruction?"

"No, sir."

"Never?"

"Never."

"Did you have any conversation with him in reference to any instruction you had received from Neal McKeague?"

"No, sir; I never received any from Neal."

"In reference to anything that McKeague had said to you, did you talk with Henry Busher?"

"We had a great deal of talk, but I can't remember anything."

"But about anything that was said to you or written to you by Neal McKeague after his arrest?"

"I told him what Neal wrote."

"When was that?"

"After I had the letter."

"Did you have the letter in your possession when you told him?"

"No, sir."

"Where was it?"

"It was destroyed."

"Did you ever tell him anything about an instruction from Neal McKeague, or a statement made by him at a time when the letter was in your possession and in his presence so that he saw it?"

"No, sir."

"Within a week after McKeague's arrest, or before, did you have any such conversation at Mrs. Murphy's?"

"No, sir."

On the redirect, witness said Mr. Hardy brought a letter of introduction from McKeague, who said in it to tell him everything; no matter what question was asked to answer truthfully, because his life depended on it. That was what she told Henry Busher. Others were present when the letter was read; Busher might have been in the kitchen. She told of interviews between Belle Hagan, Mr. Hardy, and herself about the case. She had answered the letters received from McKeague, and, so far as she knew, he had the replies.

"Did you ever answer them orally as well as in writing?" asked Mr. Mills.

"No, sir."

"During the time when the letters were received and answered did you visit him at the jail?"

"I received the letters and called on him whenever I got a chance."

M'KEAGUE ON THE STAND.

The defendant then took the stand and was examined by Mr. Hardy.

"Have you got the answers to your letters to Annie Matkin?" was the first question.

"Yes, sir; they are in court. I gave them to you last night."

His statement was substantially as follows:

"I was born in Thorold, Canada, and was 29 years old Wednesday. I left home April 1, 1882, and came to Chicago, where I secured work at O'Donnell's butcher-shop on Fifth avenue, cutting meat. I remained there a month or six weeks, and then went to Winnetka, and got a place in Charles Shrader's. I worked for him from May 19, 1882, until Nov. 19, 1883. I cut meat, sold and delivered it, soliciting orders in Winnetka, and thus becoming acquainted with the people. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Willson at Shrader's. He used to come there almost every day, and I sold him meat two or three times a week. I first contemplated going into business for myself about two months before I left Mr. Shrader. I bought a horse first. I intended to lease a piece of ground from the Northwestern Railroad, and had men trying to get it for me. Mr. M. J. Moth offered to lease me a piece east of the railroad, but I concluded not to take it. A few days before I purchased it I learned that the strip of land on which my shop is located was for sale. Mr. Moth told me that after I refused to buy his piece. He said there was a strip west of his store that I could buy from Mr. Willson — a strip opposite Shroder's that he would sell me. I never knew who owned the triangle until that time. I went to see Mr. Willson about it. That was the 30th of November. [He knew the date because his hand was cut, and Mr. Willson spoke about it.] I called on Mr. Willson in the evening after I closed up the shop—no, it was about a quarter after 7 or half past 7. I rang the bell of the north front door and he came, and we went through the hall to the sitting-room. Mrs. Willson was there sitting in a chair. He never gave me an introduction to her. I asked him if he owned the land, and he said he did. I asked him if he wished to sell it. He said 'yes,' and asked me if I wanted to buy. I said 'yes.' He said: 'Be careful, young man. What are you going to do with it?' I said I was going to start a meat-shop. He said that I had been a fellow that he thought a good deal of, and that he would almost make me a present of it. I thanked him before he told me the price, which was $400. I said I couldn't pay it all. He said I need not, that he would give me all the time I wished. I told him I would see whether I could pay anything on it or not. He knew what had occurred at the Academy ball the night before, and I told him if the Trustees or Council found any fault I would pay the damages. He gave me quite a talking to about drinking—told me what he had done in his young days—what a hard drinker he had been, but he had reformed, and told me the number of years he hadn't tasted liquor. He gave me some good advice. I told him I would take the land. Nothing was said about transferring the title. I asked him if I could clear the lot off—there was a lot of brush and small trees on it—and he said I could. I cleared it off with James Mahoney. I met Mr. Willson on the sidewalk Dec. 2 and asked him whether he would put in $100 and I $100 and buy a certain building to move on the lot—a building that I had been trying to get; had been twice to see Mr. Fales about it. He said that he would, and I said, 'All right.' I asked him if he would come to Moth's store in the morning and meet me there before M. J. Moth went to town. The next morning I was in the lot, and saw him going into the store, and I went over. A paper was drawn up in M. J. Moth's name, and he put his money in and I put in mine. A bill of sale was to be drawn in Mr. Moth's name. He asked my consent, and I said I was willing. I never had any title to the building and lot more than that."

After telling about the removal of the building, and Mr. Willson advising him where to locate it, he said he began business the 6th of January. Continuing he said:

M'KEAGUE CONTINUES.

"The shop faces north. There is a front room and a room back which has no windows, and a little room where coal, etc., was kept. The night I purchased the lot I told Mr. Willson about going to Canada, and if I got money there I would pay something on it. He said I could suit myself. After I got back I had no conversation with him about money. I didn't pay him any on the lot at any time. No papers were ever signed by Mr. Willson or myself relating to the lot or shop. None were ever presented to me for signature. I bought the dark suit of clothes in the latter part of—I think it was in October last year. I paid $19.48 for it. I first wore the suit the Sunday following the purchase. I think I bought it Friday. I had it on at Grosse Point. I remember something of the night of Nov. 29. I got pretty drunk that night and behaved rather badly. I remember dragging off my coat and vest and cutting my hand. [He showed the scar to the jury; it was on the ball of the thumb.] I shoved my hand through a light of glass. In the morning when I came to myself I discovered that my vest was covered with blood, and that three of the buttons were missing. My trousers were bloody, too. I attempted to clean the vest with water and a sponge, and it looked all right when wet, but not when dry. I went to Dr. Morrison and had my hand dressed. Between 10 and 11 that morning I borrowed a thread and needle from Mrs. Meyers and sewed other buttons on. I got them out of my trunk. My mother gave me some buttons and needles, and thread when I left Canada. In the evening I called on Annie Matkin at Mrs. Murphy's. I went there to get my pocketbook and watch and chain. Jimmy Mahoney told me she had them. Something was said about lost buttons and buttons being sewed on, and by whom."

"What was it?"

An objection was sustained, and the point saved.

"I went from there to Mr. Willson's. Shortly after that day I sent the vest and pants to Mr. Dunson, at Evanston, to be cleaned, and got them back the same week."

"Did you at any other time have buttons off the vest?"

"About a week before the murder, to the best of my knowledge, I got two barrels of sawdust from Chicago. Frank Meyer rolled one to the end of the depot platform. I took the other upon my shoulder, my head being on one side, and the barrel hurt me, and I let it down and something broke; I thought it was my watch-chain, but found a vest button had been pulled off, and I stooped down and picked it up. I put it in my pocket. That was the one I gave to Mr. Pinkerton. It was the third button on the vest—one of those I had sewed on."

"When you picked it up what was attached to it?"

"Either cloth or thread; looked like cloth pulled out. After I went to my shop I pulled out with a knife, the balance of the cloth and thread—didn't pull it all off—and the button was in my pocket afterwards. They asked me where it was at the agency, and I gave it to them. State's-Attorney Mills, William Pinkerton, and Maginn were there; I am not positive about Carney. I never had any other buttons torn off or pulled off the vest. I have an overcoat. [It was shown and identified.] I have no other. That is the 'spring overcoat' Maginn told about. I bought it in the fall of 1882. After I left Shrader's I went to Mrs. Meyers', I had a room-mate, but can't remember his name. I occupied a room with Shram one or two nights. I bought a rubber overcoat the same day I bought the other one. I think it is at Shrader's yet. It was a light gossamer and didn't last very long. It was worn out and I hadn't worn it for months, but wore Shram's, Moth's, or Shrader's. I remember the sleighing party. I had no revolver that night, and didn't show one to Kate Smith or any other person."

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE REVOLVER.

"Did you own a revolver at that time?"

"No."

"Do you understand what I mean?"

"Well, I suppose I owned it, but I didn't have it in my possession."

"Where was the one you had?"

"Belle Hagan had it."

"Didn't you own it?"

"I owned it, but didn't have it in my possession."

"Did you ever own any other revolver than that?"

"No, sir. I had one previous to the one which Miss Hagan had—one that I brought from home with me. It would go off at half-cock, and I traded it off at a pawn-shop in Chicago for the one Miss Hagan had. That was in the fall of 1882. I had it the 21st of October and gave it to Belle Hagan, and never had it in my possession afterwards."

"The 12th of January did you take out a revolver and, calling to Kate Smith, say 'Look here,' and exhibit to her the carved handle of a revolver?"

"No, sir, I did not. I didn't have a revolver that night."

"Did you see her the next morning?"

"No, sir. I remained in bed until 11 o'clock and didn't see Kate Smith for a week afterwards."

As the hour of adjournment had arrived, the further examination of McKeague was deferred until this morning.

DEATHBED MARRIAGES.

An Apparently Dying Bridegroom on the Road to Recovery—Another One Not So Fortunate.

Philadelphia Record: At midnight of last Wednesday Dr. M. Howard Fussell, of Manayunk, Pa., was married to Miss Sallie Entwhistle. The groom was supposed to be a dying man at the time, and it was feared that the responses he made in the ceremony would be his last on earth. The affair is a romantic one. Miss Entwhistle had been engaged for a very long time to marry Dr. Fussell, and May 7 had been fixed for the wedding. It was, however, postponed recently on account of the Doctor's unexpected illness. He had graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania week before last, and had moved to Manayunk to practice his profession when he was stricken down. His illness soon became alarming, and after a few days Miss Entwistle went out to nurse him. It was soon evident that but slight hopes of his recovery were entertained by his physicians, who finally told him that in their opinion death was at hand. He at once expressed a wish that the marriage should take place immediately. This happened to be the 7th of the month, the date long ago settled upon, but afterward abandoned. At midnight the Rev. W. J. Mills, the pastor of Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, a few doors below the house in which the ceremony was to take place, was sent for, and in as brief a time as possible the dying man and his weeping nurse were made man and wife. The physicians feared that their patient would not live through the ceremony; but to their surprise and gratification and the delight of the newly-made wife he at once began to mend and has been improving ever since. The crisis appeared to have been reached and successfully passed just as the wedding took place. Sunday night there was every reason to believe that the patient would soon be a well man.

John W. Sexton, prominent as a banker and broker in Philadelphia for years, died Friday evening at his residence, after a week's severe illness of pneumonia. The evening preceding his death a sad scene was enacted at his bedside. When it became known that dissolution was at hand, Miss Caroline C. Thorn, to whom Mr. Sexton was engaged, expressed a willingness to be left his widow. A clergyman who was present performed the sacred rite, and Miss Thorn was made a wife and widow within twenty-four hours. The lady has been for some time past Superintendent of the female employés of the United States Mint. Mr. Sexton was 65 years of age and had been a widower for a long period. He was an active member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church and Treasurer of the Hahnemann Medical College. Upon the formation of the banking-firm of Jay Cooke & Co. he became one of the partners, but withdrew in 1871. He subsequently founded the house of J. W. Sexton & Co., brokers, at the head of which he remained until his death.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

TOLEDO, O., May 22.—[Special.]—During the storm about 3:30 this afternoon Mrs. Tillie Fear, of this city, while standing under a tree near the Home of Friendless Women, on La Grange street, was struck by lightning and killed. Her little baby which she had with her in its carriage was not hurt. Her sister, who was standing under the tree also, had one of her shoes torn off, but was otherwise uninjured.

MEDICAL.

The Regulars and the Homeopaths Conclude Their Labors.

A General Demand that the Pauper Dead Go to the Medical Colleges.

Numerous Papers Read—Officers, Delegates, Etc., Elected—Shape of the Finances.

THE HOMOEOPATHS.

THE STATE ASSOCIATION WINDS UP ITS WORK AND ADJOURNS.

The first paper of the last day's session was read by E. M. Hale, M. D., of Chicago, of the Bureau of Materia Medica on "Hydrastis," an American plant, commonly called golden seal, known to the common people by the notice it had received empirically as a cancer specific. Certain German authorities in the medico-scientific world had accorded it marked virtues in serious diseases of women, such as uterine tumors and tumors of the breast, Dr. Hale's experience coinciding with the German physician.

Dr. E. A. Ballard reported on a case occurring in his practice which seemed to testify to the efficacy of "nux vomica" in spasms connected with the viscera, but as the patient, unfortunately for the cause of science, got well, thus preventing a "post-mortem," and as the Doctor was still uncertain in his diagnosis, the case was not of special value.

Dr. Whipple, more fortunate, related the case of a patient of his who expired in a spasm in the Doctor's presence. An examination rewarded them with the discovery of a large number of gall stones and subsequent inflammation of the liver, welding the viscera into one compact mass.

Drs. J. A. Campbell and J. W. Wells were elected members of the society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year was then had, resulting as follows:

President—Dr. R. N. Tooker, of Chicago.
First Vice-President—Dr. H. M. Baskell, of Ottawa.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago.
Third Vice-President—Dr. Kenyon, of Rock Island.
Secretary—Dr. Curtis M. Beebe.
Treasurer—Dr. H. M. Whipple, of Quincy.
Board of Censors—M. C. Sturtevant, Morris; Dr. Long, Pontiac; L. Pratt, Wheaton; Weeks Burnett, Chicago; Dr. Burnside.

A LACK OF SUBJECTS.

Dr. Wheaton adverted briefly to the difficulty of procuring cadavers for the use of the medical colleges in Chicago. The principal difficulty was that the present law was not mandatory—did not command that certain bodies in certain public places be delivered over to the medical societies for medical and scientific purposes. A bill had been drafted to cure flaws in the present law.

It was a plain anomaly that the law presumed a physician to be possessed of knowledge which the looseness of the present law prevented him from having.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The question of location of the place for holding the next annual meeting was left to the officers of the society.

Dr. Beebe reported the condition of the treasury as follows: Close of last meeting, $411; received since that date, $40. Total in treasury, $451.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, of Chicago, reported on "Progress of Pharmacy."

COMMITTEES.

The President announced Chairmen of the following bureaus:

Medical Legislation, Jurisprudence, and Education—D. S. Smith, Chicago.
Obstetrics—E. M. Hale, Chicago.
Opthalmology and Otology—J. H. Buffman, Chicago.
Materia Medica—W. H. Hall, Aledo.
Pathology, Physiology, and Histology—E. M. P. Ludlam, Chicago.
Diseases of Women—S. P. Hedges, Chicago.
Clinical Medicine—W. J. Hawkes, Chicago.
Neurology, Psychology, and Electrology—W. B. Fellows, Chicago.
Surgery—G. A. Hall, Chicago.
Diseases of Children—J. W. Coyner, Peoria.
Anatomy—C. E. Lanning, Chicago.
Sanitary Science and Hygiene—C. B. Kenyon, Rock Island.
Pharmacy—Clifford Mitchell, Chicago.
Medical Literature—T. C. Duncan, Chicago.
Necrology and Statistics—J. S. Mitchell, Chicago.

The society then adjourned sine die.

THE REGULARS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD AND LAST DAY'S SESSION.

The third day's session of the State Medical Society began yesterday morning.

Dr. Cook, of Mendota, reported that the Legislative Committee for the Insane was preparing to go before the Legislature and ask for the enactment of necessary laws.

Dr. A. B. Strong, of Chicago, spoke of the defects in the workings of the anatomical law. He wanted additional legislation, and to have the law made mandatory. The medical colleges should have a claim on the bodies of paupers not claimed by friends.

SUBJECTS NEEDED BY THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Dr. H. A. Johnson gave an account of the work done by the committee in trying to have a satisfactory law passed by the last Legislature. He drew up the original bill presented. It ordered that the unclaimed bodies of paupers be turned over for dissection in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants. The bill was amended allowing only colleges in cities of 100,000 inhabitants the privilege. Hence Chicago was the only city in the State that was benefited by the law. Humanity demanded that subjects be furnished medical colleges, as they would be secured without the license of law if necessary. A law like the one desired made it certain that the bodies of their loved ones would rest in peace. The question should be brought before the people. At the last session of the Legislature the physicians met with all sorts of objections. The press opposed the bill, and pictured doctors as "persons who delighted in tearing asunder the structure which God had put together." Here in Chicago it cost more to secure subjects from the officials than to buy them from some one else. The officials should be told they had to come down in their prices, or else another market would be found.

Dr. Boal, of Chicago, suggested that the amendment to the present law be introduced at the next Legislature early in the session.

THE INSANE.

Dr. Hay, of Chicago, of the committee to memorialize the Legislature on the amendment of the laws regarding the commitment of the insane, said they had secured the influence of powerful members of the press in favor of the amendment. Copies of the bill would be distributed among the members of the Legislature, and he felt confident it would pass.

Dr. Strong said he had received letters from prominent citizens in all sections of the State who would work for the passage of the bill.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Dr. E. Ingals, of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following, which were adopted:

President, David S. Booth, Sparta.
First Vice-President, S. C. Plummer, Rock Island.
Second Vice-President, W. T. Kirk, Atlanta.
Secretary, Dr. S. J. Jones, Chicago.
Treasurer, Walter Hays, Chicago.
Assistant Secretary, H. B. Buck, Springfield.
Members of the Judicial Council, S. K. Crawford, Monmouth; G. N. Jones, Danville; and John Wright, Springfield.
Committee of Arrangements, Drs. Griffith, Mathews, Rauch, Whitney, and Buck, all of Springfield.
Place of meeting, Springfield.
Committee on Practice—Norman Bridge, Chicago; C. H. Norred, Lincoln; J. R. Livingood, Rossville.
Surgery—W. A. Byrd, Quincy; D. A. K. Steele, Chicago; Cass Chenoweth, Decatur.
Obstetrics—C. W. Earle, Chicago; T. D. Washburn, Hillsboro; Mrs. Anna S. Adams, Peoria.
Gynecology—David Prince, Jacksonville; S. H. Stevenson, Chicago; O. B. Hill, Peoria.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Thomas M. McIlvaine, Peoria; J. F. Todd, Chicago; Miss Katharine Miller, Lincoln.
Ophthalmology and Otology—W. T. Montgomery, Chicago; C. R. Park, Bloomington; Robert Tilley, Chicago.
Necrology—E. Ingals, Chicago; William Hill, Bloomington; W. S. Bassett, Quincy.
Laryngology—E. F. Ingals, Chicago.
Oral Surgery—John S. Marshall, Chicago.
Obstetrics—Mrs. A. F. Rooney, Quincy.
Dermatology—William J. Maynard, Chicago.
Orthopedic Surgery—C. E. Webster, Chicago.
Titanus—C. Truesdale, Rock Island.
Insanity—R. J. Patterson, Batavia.
Alcohol as a Therapeutic Agent—M. S. Bassett, Quincy.
Effects of Malaria in Puerperal Cases—H. Judd, Galesburg.
Physiology—A. Wetmore, Waterloo.
Analysis of a Certain Class of Remedies Concerning Which Physicians Are Not Positive as to Their Therapeutic Value—W. L. Ransom, Rockford.
Biographical—J. H. Hollister.
On the Influence of Appreciable Meteorological and Topographical Conditions on the Prevalence of Acute Diseases—N. S. Davis, J. H. Hollister, and J. F. Todd, Chicago.
Medical Legislation—E. M. Griffith, Springfield; Walter Hay, Chicago; A. B. Strong, Chicago; J. L. White, Bloomington; F. B. Haller, Vandalia; W. A. Haskell, Alton; and E. P. Cook, Mendota.
Treatment of Epilepsy—D. R. Brower, Chicago.

Dr. Fenger, of the Committee on the Diagnostic Peculiarities of Malignant Growths, was continued for another year.

PAPERS READ.

Dr. Ransom, of Rockford, read a paper on "Therapeutical Remedies."

Dr. Fenger read a paper on the "Treatment of Acute Gangrene of the Lungs." Only four cases, he said, were on record as having been operated upon.

Dr. H. K. Crawford, of Monmouth, read a paper on "Post-Mortem Hemorrhage." It embodied 2,110 cases, occurring in the last twenty-five years.

Dr. R. H. Babcock reported a case of dextro cardia in a child 3 years old. It was not congenital. The liver was normally located, also the spleen. The heart has rotated to the right side.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Van Horn, of Jerseyville, read a paper, prepared by Dr. Duhadway on "Post Partum Hemorrhage."

Dr. Caldwell, of Freeport, read a report on "Ulceration of the Cervix Uteri."

Dr. A. F. Rooney, of Quincy, read a paper on "Memorrhagia."

Dr. R. Tilley, of Chicago, read a paper on the "Iguarita Bean," a solution of which when applied to the conjunctiva of the eye will cure conjunctivitis.

The next paper by Dr. B. F. Crummer, of Warren was on "Drugs and Medicines."

Dr. Walter Hay, the Treasurer, reported the receipts during last year, with the balance on hand May 15, 1883, to be $1,732, and the expenditures $591; balance in treasury, $1,141.

Dr. F. C. Hotz, of Chicago, presented a paper on "Near-Sightedness, Usually Developed During School Life." He pointed out the various kinds of types in books that are objectionable. He said good light and desks were needed in the schools.

Dr. C. E. Webster, of Chicago, read a paper on the "General Principles of Potts' Disease of the Spine"; Dr. C. W. Carle, of Chicago, one on "Pancreatic Anaemia"; and Dr. R. L. Holmes, of Chicago, one on "Mastoid Abscess." He said it was difficult to diagnose in its early stage when confined to the middle of the ear.

"Purulent Inflammation of the Middle Ear" furnished the subject of a paper by Dr. H. Gradle, of Chicago.

DELEGATES.

The following were elected delegates:

To the American Medical Society, which meets next April at New Orleans: Drs. J. F. Todd, N. S. Davis, W. W. Jaccard, Arthur Reynolds, S. H. Stevenson, Chicago; O. B. Will, Peoria; L. S. McArthur, E. Willis Andrews, F. H. Johnson, W. T. Belfield, A. H. Burr, Charles Webster, Simon Strasser, F. C. Shaffer, L. H. Montgomery, W. R. Caruthers, D. M. Chamberlain, Walter Hay, R. Tilley, Moses Gunn, J. H. Hollister, E. F. Ingals, H. A. Johnson, Maria Mergler, Chicago; J. B. Mathews, Carlinsville; D. Haller, Vandalia; H. Judd, Galesburg; M. F. Bassett, Quincy; S. K. Crawford, Monmouth; S. H. Lambert, Assumption; A. K. Van Horn, Jerseyville; T. B. Washburne, Hillsboro; M. Reece, Abingdon; O. W. Moore, Lockport; C. C. Hunt, Dixon; C. Armstrong, Castleton; B. F. Griffith, Springfield; J. F. Keefer, Sterling; D. S. Clark and W. L. Ransom, Rockford; H. B. Buck, Springfield; T. F. Worrell, Bloomington; George W. Jones, Danville; E. H. Oyler, Mt. Pulaski.

To the Indiana Medical Society—R. W. Gillette, of Danville.

To the Missouri Medical Society—M. Hall, of Chicago, and D. H. Harris, of Groveland.

Ohio Society—L. H. Montgomery, of Chicago.
Michigan Society—Dr. Andrews.
Wisconsin Society—Dr. G. W. Jones.
Iowa Society—Dr. Walter Hay.

Dr. Hay offered a resolution which was adopted offering a prize of $100 for the best paper on diphtheria, to be read at the next meeting of the society, and $100 for ten papers on any kind of cases in tabulated form, the prizes to be awarded by a committee of three, to be appointed by the Chairman.

Dr. Ingals offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the passage of a law to prevent any one from practicing medicine unless a graduate of a respectable medical college.

Adjourned.

WALL-STREET ARTHUR BOOM.

A Force of "Business-Men."

Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* (Rep.): The friends of President Arthur are attempting an audacious piece of strategy. They have been long parading a scheme for a meeting of the business-men of New York City to advance his nomination. The proclamation has been long and loud. The country has been prepared to witness a demonstration which would at least show that his personal friends and associates in the city of his residence rally with enthusiasm to his support. It has looked for an imposing list of names of gentlemen prominent in the metropolis, connected with its largest interests and with all of the works which adorn it. That man must be a poor creature, indeed, who has not some friends at home. That President must be utterly weak who has not somebody to say a kind word for him. Mr. Arthur has been understood to have some social standing, some favor with "the boys," some surroundings which would secure signatures to any paper believed to be agreeable to him.

Well, the call for a business-men's meeting has been long in circulation, as one of the crucial demonstrations of Mr. Arthur's canvass for the Presidency. To it are appended 190 signatures, no more. This is a less number than the Republican vote in any one of the towns in Oneida County, except the smallest seven. Only two of the wards of Utica have so few Republican voters. All the wards of Rome, except one, have more Republican voters. This is the array of business-men who are to lead the Nation to wise action, whose counsel is to be imperative, who are, on some account or other, entitled to speak with authority in this matter. They are doubtless in the main worthy citizens, but they are the class of men who let the halls and committees manage the affairs of their own city, and render its government a stench in the nostrils of mankind. They are the gentlemen who neglect their duties as electors except when their names are attached to some call for a special purpose. They know less about general public sentiment than any like number of intelligent persons who can be brought together in any other community. They are engrossed with speculation and stock-gambling, with traffic, with everything except the control of legislation and administration. Concede to them, however, the same consideration as any other like number of citizens. The single Town of Augusta, or Deerfield, or Marshall, or Western, contains as many Republicans as sign this proclamation in favor of Mr. Arthur. What would the country think of either of these towns if it should assume, by advertisement and speeches, to dictate to the Nation its proper course in selecting a President? Yet Augusta has as much right to direct in this matter, and so has either of the other towns, as has the clique which in Wall street disturbs the production and the prosperity of our people.

Special emphasis is put on the phrase that the New York movement represents the "business-men" of that city. If the whole number of a hundred and ninety were the foremost persons engaged in any branch of traffic the significance would not be remarkable. But this is not the case. The names are not of as high a representative character as the usual exhibition in connection with any public movement. It is notable on two accounts: First, for the absence of the men to whom the country is wont to listen with pleasure on any matter of discussion; and second, for the presence of men to whom recent events have given a notoriety which will not render their counsel acceptable to plain people. The list contains the names of lawyers and bankers, of merchants and importers, of real-estate agents and insurance officers and agents, of doctors and speculators, and persons without any occupation. Only one clergyman figures, so far as appears, and he is Mr. Beecher. The collection is miscellaneous enough. But the lawyers who give the New York bar its prominence are conspicuous by their absence. The pulpit stands creditably aloof from the movement. The scholars and thinkers whose reputation is the pride of the Republic, have hardly a representative on the list. George I. Seney, who carried down the Metropolitan Bank, is thrust forward as an adviser concerning National affairs. George McGourkey, Vice-President of that shameful failure, also parades in the list. D. B. Hatch, of Hatch & Foote, a defunct speculating firm, is there in his glory; and Joseph C. Williams & Co. use the firm name to honor Arthur and to commemorate their own disgrace. These and other persons whom these suggest are among the "business-men" whose judgment, it is presumed, will bring the American people prostrate at Mr. Arthur's feet.

The attempt to use Wall street and its speculation as a club with which to drive the Republican National Convention, indicates the methods of Mr. Arthur. He has been over to New York himself to engineer this movement. His personal influence has been cast into the scales.

FRED GRANT A FOOL.

Fred Grant says he has been a fool. This is the first word of encouragement the country has received since the failure.—*Peoria Journal.*

Fred Grant says that he was a fool. This is one of the few statements in connection with the late failure that will require no proof.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Col. Fred Grant admits, anent his recent financial career, that he has been a fool. It is reassuring to find that even the Grant boys are not to old to learn important truths.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

Archduke Rainer's Papyri.

VIENNA, May 7.—[Dispatch to London *Times.*]—The sifting and arrangement of the papyrus collection bought by Archduke Rainer has led to further interesting discoveries. Of the hieroglyphic, hieratic, demotic, and Coptic papyri about twenty date from the pre-Christian period. Among these is one nearly 3,000 years old, in the hieratic letter, containing the representation of a funeral, with a well-preserved sketch of the deceased, some hieroglyphic legends, and a demotic papyrus on the subject of mathematics.

Much more numerous are the Coptic documents—about 1,000 in all—mostly letters and legal documents of the period from the sixth to the tenth century of our era. There are some important papyri containing translations of the Bible in the Central Egyptian dialect, of which there have hitherto been found but few specimens; and a leaf of parchment from an old octavo edition of the book of Ruth, in the Sahidi dialect.

Among the Greek papyri is a hitherto unknown speech of Isocrates, one of the finest specimens of Alexandrian calligraphy. Another fragment has been found of the book of the Thucydides manuscript, previously mentioned. Portions have also been discovered of the Iliad, and of a paraphrase of the Fourth Book. Then a metanvia has been found, dating from the beginning of the fourth century, being thus one of the oldest Christian manuscripts. The collection contains many well-preserved documents in an almost continuous series of the Roman and Byzantine Emperors, beginning with Trajan and ending with Heraclius.

There are also documents in the Iranic and Semitic languages. The former are written on papyrus, parchment, and skins; and among them are two fragments which it is believed will furnish the key to the Pehlewi language. Among the Arab papyri twenty-five documents have been found with the original leaden seals attached. They begin with a fragment of the fifty-fourth year of the Hegira. Another is an official document of the ninetieth year of the Hegira, appointing a Revenue Collector. Perhaps the most valuable part of the collection is 155 Arabian documents on cotton paper of the eighth century, which is about the time of the invention of this material by the Arabs, to the year 953. Many thousands of manuscripts have still to be deciphered.

GERMANY AND DYNAMITE.

Severe Provisions of the Explosive Bill.

BERLIN, May 7.—[Dispatch to London *Times.*]—Seeing that an Explosive-Substances act was passed by the British Parliament last year, and that the subject is one of great importance, it may interest your readers to learn the chief provisions of a similar law for Germany, of which the draft has been presented to the Federal Council by Prussia, and will this week be laid before the Reichstag.

Not a whit less stringent than its English prototype, the German bill enacts that no one shall be permitted to manufacture, possess, sell, or import explosives (with the exception of certain kinds of gunpowder) without a police license, under a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding two years; and those licensed must keep a register, and be able at any moment, if required, to give an exact account of the origin and disposal of their stores.

Any person who, by the use of explosives (gunpowder included), causes danger to the property, health, or life of another shall be liable to penal servitude, which, in the case of resulting grievous bodily harm, shall not be under five years, and in the case of death ensuing, shall be for life or not under ten years.

Again, if, by a criminal act, as above, the death of any one is caused, and if the perpetrator could have foreseen this result, he shall be liable to capital punishment.

Those who agree and conspire to commit any crime under the act, even where there are no overt acts to testify to the partial execution of their plan, shall be liable to penal servitude for not less than five years, as also those who procure explosives for criminal purposes, or give them to others, knowing that they are intended for such purposes. Whoever makes, procures, orders, possesses, or gives explosives to others in such circumstances as do not prove that he did so with a lawful object shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or to imprisonment for not less than one.

And to penal servitude, also, shall be liable every one who, by public word or deed, incites to the commission of any of the crimes under the act, or lauds and glorifies their commission; or who, being privy to a criminal plan under the act, fails to give timely warning of its intended execution. Such are the general features of a bill which, there is every reason to believe, will soon become law without much modification.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Meeting of the Iowa Club—Sale at Decatur, Ill.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 22.—[Special.]—The Iowa Jersey Cattle Club met here today with a good attendance of prominent breeders from all parts of the State. An address of welcome and congratulation on the success attained by the organization was delivered by the President, J. J. Richardson, of Davenport. A paper of much interest on "Iowa Jersey Herds" was read by E. S. Briggs, of Wilton, and by others as follows: The Hon. A. P. Foster, of Plainview, Minn., on "The Value of the Jersey Cow"; by the Rev. J. C. Waynicks, of Afton, on "The Increasing Interest in Jerseys"; and by C. J. Reed, of Fairfield, and Charles Aldrich, of Webster City. It was agreed that the tent of the club be placed on the State Fair Ground. The President and Secretary of the club were authorized to select and report to the State Board of Agriculture the names of six Jersey breeders as experts from which the board is to select one person to act as expert, and one as alternate, to judge Jersey cattle competing for prizes at the annual fairs. The names of the following gentlemen were selected: Col. George E. Warning, Newport, R. I.; Thomas Matley, Boston; E. Burnett, Southboro, Mass.; C. M. Beach, West Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Walker, Worcester, Mass.; and S. J. Sharpless, Philadelphia. Articles of incorporation were read and adopted. The matter of holding a spring sale of cattle in 1885 was referred to the Committee on Sales. The delegates all expressed themselves as pleased with the prospects for the Jersey in Iowa and the rapid development of the creamery industry.

SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.

DECATUR, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—About 200 people attended the V. Barber auction sale of Jersey cattle today. Thirty registered cattle were sold for nearly $6,000, making an average of about $194 per head. The prices ranged from $100 to $400—only a few under $100. The stockmen say the sale was a remarkably good one.

THE LUMBER MARKET.

An Active Shipping Demand and a Good Local Trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 22.—[Special.]—There are no new features to report in the lumber market this week. The shipping demand continues active and the local trade is very good. Dealers are putting in some green lumber to fill out the orders for dry which cannot be obtained. It is mostly dimension stuff. Moderate sales of green lumber are reported to local dealers who buy to pile. Prices continue steady and firm, but a large number of lumbermen express themselves as feeling very dubious as to whether the present price-list will hold after the dry lumber is wholly exhausted. Boom-Master Johnson states that the rear of the clear drive was within six miles of the city today and it would get in during the week. Without that there are about 50,000,000 feet of logs in the river below Anoka, which would keep ten mills busy for three or four weeks.

At a recent meeting of the lumbermen interested in the drives it was agreed to enter into a pro-rata representation in a driving crew to bring the logs from Little Falls down. Forty-seven men have been placed at work, and they are kept hard at their labor from daylight until dark.

On the Upper Mississippi the drives are reported in good condition and coming along with little trouble. Pine River is also in good shape. On Rum River the outlook is not so encouraging. Logs are reported to be hung on both the west and east branches, and they will not come without more water. The small tributary streams are in good condition, and the majority have not yet opened their last dam. At Aitkin there is a very good stage of water.

...LICE ...LUG ...TO THE ...MAN ...R- ...CARRIER ...N AND ...on July 1st, to the ...Agents, 43 River St., ...third largest number ...taken from POLICE ...ING TOBACCO, will be ...N A FINE ...LYONS SILK ...S ...ATTERN ...APPROPRIATE present ...sweetheart than a ...k Dress? These Silks ...quality and suited for ...or wedding. Those ...these premiums can ...shade or color as ...These SILK PATTERNS ...bition in the windows ...lar House of ...SINGER & MAYER ...Madison Sts., Chicago. ...ir store and ask to see ...Dress Patterns, and ...n judge of the quality ...must be returned to the ...43 River St., Chicago, on ...fore or after), and must be ...sealed package, with the ...of the sender, and the num... ...d in the package, plainly ...side, and stating whether ...carrier, fireman or citizen. ...be paid to packages not se... ...not plainly marked as di... ...cago Daily News and Times ...ily Sentinel, of July 8th will ...mes of those entitled to the ...PAY to ...HEW— ...LICE ...ROY, SON & CO., ...80 and 82 Randolph-st. ...day Morning AT OUR STORES ...IMMENSE STOCK OF ...GOODS, ...MBER SETS, ...PARLOR SETS, ...ND USED CARPETS, ...ES, BUREAUS, &c. ...Large Line of ...hitewash Brushes, &c. ...Y, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st. ...FLERSHEIM & CO. ...ay's Sale (Tomorrow) ...an Immense Stock ...NITURE, ...ETS, &c., &c., ...be sold under ...L MORTGAGE. ...ON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. ...C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st. ...S' Paris Glaces. ...Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY OF ...KRAMS, 60 State-st.

WANTED.

A young man, member of the Board of Trade, of several years' general experience in the trade, and having a good outside business and acquaintance, would like to connect himself with some good Commission House. Address V 21, Tribune office.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, May 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st, n e corner of Peoria, s f, 50x110 ft, dated May 1 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Caroline A. Boyle)... $ 9,000

Thirty-sixth st, n e corner of Tucker, s f, 50¼x147 ft, dated March 24 (estate of Gilbert Hubbard to Daniel O'Brien)... 1,400

West Monroe st, 475 ft w of California av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated May 7 (David Andrew to Sarah J. Stedman)... 1,600

Forest av, near Thirty-fourth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated April 12 (R. D. Parker to H. A. Estell)... 2,700

West Thirteenth st, s e corner of Robey, n f, 25x124 ft, dated May 15 (James Stinson to Carl Hitzemann)... 750

Ogden av, 251 ft s w of Leavitt st, s e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 2 (J. C. Chamberlain to A. J. Bradford)... 1,500

West Twentieth st, 150 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 25x120 ft, dated May 10 (estate of A. Brand to Charles Franke)... 515

Bolton st, 97 ft n of Dayton st, s f, 24x116 ft, dated April 21 (estate of W. B. Ogden to R. J. Reed)... 500

Leavitt st, 200 ft n of Taylor, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 10 (E. M. Hooker to James Clifford)... 2,500

West Madison st, w of Fall, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 9 (James A. Bovard to F. P. Dickson)... 1,500

Thirty-first st, 33 ft w of Laurel, n f, 48x124 ft, dated April 25 (John Dickson to J. and C. Lang)... 1,500

Crossing st, 240 ft e of North Paulina, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Aug. 15, 1883 (Joseph Burges to Elizabeth Hauk)... 1,650

Lincoln st, 120 ft n of Carroll av, w f, 24x90 ft, dated May 22 (G. A. Cline to Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R. Co.)... 2,900

Blue Island av, 67 ft n of Twenty-first st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 19 (Henry W. Ulbrich to John Pagenl)... 3,000

Fremont st, 221 ft n of Webster av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated April 1 (W. O. Jones to C. H. Hirschfeld)... 900

Fremont st, adjoining above, 24x124 ft, dated April 2 (estate of W. O. Jones to H. H. Hirschfeld)... 900

Fremont st, near above, 24x124 ft, dated April 14 (C. O. Jones to same party)... 500

West Twelfth st, 128 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 8 (G. L. Webb to Patrick Dougherty)... 1,200

Hammond st, 80 ft n of Menominee, w f, 60x125 ft, improved, dated April 1 (August Lauterjung to Christopher Johnson)... 5,500

West Twelfth st, 24 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 8 (W. H. Bradley to Margaret Fitzgerald)... 1,100

South Park av, bet Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth sts, s w f, undivided ½ of 42¼ ft to alley, dated May 22 (John A. Orb to Catharine Seipp)... 6,000

Walnut st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 20 (L. A. Robinson to E. W. Faux)... 1,600

Thirty-seven h st, 72 ft w of Parnell av, w f, 24x120 ft, dated May 8 (J. R. Winterbotham to Nellie McEnery)... 610

Centre av, 215 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated April 20 (H. B. Claflin to John Petrie)... 2,600

Bloom st, 252 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 9 (W. C. Larned to F. Nehl)... 400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Roscoe st, 96 ft w of Lincoln av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 14 (S. E. Gross to V. Rouland)... $ 400

Roscoe st, adjoining above, 24x125 ft, dated May 14 (same party to G. Guenthner)... 400

Lincoln av, 38 ft south of School st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 19 (same party to N. Schramm)... 600

Wrightwood av, s w cor of Park st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated May 15 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to George J. Williams)... 3,350

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, 224 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 24x120 ft, dated May 17 (S. A. Kent to William Cooke)... $ 1,600

Wentworth av, near Fifty-second st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 19 (Mary J. Collins to W. Bachmann)... 900

Hart st, n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 10 (R. W. Hyman to R. W. Smith)... 800

Halsted st, 124 ft s of Sixty-second, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 12 (W. Lester et al. to F. Bohm)... 1,350

Burnside st, 96 ft n of Forty-fifth, w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 20, 1883 (Van H. Higgins to F. E. Schultz)... 570

Garfield boulevard, 86 ft w of Atlantic st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 15 (Mary T. Bowes to C. A. Teal et al.)... 1,550

School st, near Fifty-fifth, w f, 25x122 ft, dated May 22 (M. and C. Hickey to D. Cameron)... 675

Wentworth av, near Forty-fifth st, e f, 48x122 ft, dated May 8, 1883 (Van H. Higgins to J. Sindram)... 1,200

School st, near Forty-fifth, w f, 24x122 ft, dated Dec. 7, 1883 (same party to C. Wirth)... 405

Same property as above, dated May 21 (C. Wirth to M. Machtemes)... 400

Chestnut st, 570 ft e of Halsted, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 17 (L. S. Long to C. H. Flanders)... 1,250

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, s e cor of Hamlin, undivided ½ of 10 acres, dated May 22 (Thomas E. Patterson to Harvey S. Clark)... $ 3,575

Fulton st, 224 ft e of Forty-first, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 16 (Henry H. Porter to James McGeary)... 1,400

Johnston av, near Thomas, s f, 225 ft to alley, dated April 29 (John Johnston Jr. to Charles M. Graves)... 2,925

Sheridan av, 122 ft n of Diversey av, w f, 75x125 ft, dated April 30 (M. J. and C. S. Rogers to George Hankel)... 1,200

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

John D. Martin, one-story cottage, 27x40, No. 571 Thirteenth place, to cost $1,200.

The Chicago West Division Railway Company, two-story stable, 12x125, Ogden and Oakley avenues, to cost $40,000.

P. J. Conrath, two-story store and dwelling, 24x72, No. 451 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $4,000.

Dan O'Brien, one-story cottage, 20x26, No. 394 Tucker street, to cost $1,000.

E. W. Jackson, three-story flats, 65x50, Nos. 22 to 26 North Ada street, to cost $10,000.

James S. Hunt, two three-story stores and flats, 42x70, Nos. 174 and 176 West Indiana street, to cost $12,000.

Turner & Bond, four one and one-half story cottages, 20x28, Idaho, near Taylor street, to cost $7,000.

S. Ridgley, three-story flats, 21x28, Nos. 364 and 366 Leavitt street, to cost $4,000.

C. Hick, two-story dwelling, 24x32, No. 2744 Shields avenue, to cost $2,000.

W. A. and A. B. Wells, two-story addition to barn, 30x50, No. 10 Ashland avenue, to cost $800.

F. W. Hopkin, additional story, 24x70, No. 1220 Indiana avenue, to cost $2,000.

G. Breckman, two-story dwelling, 21x36, No. 186 Rumsey street, to cost $1,800.

J. Jos, one-story cottage, 20x36, Wood and Sixteenth streets, to cost $1,000.

John Klein, basement, 30x60, No. 128 West North avenue, to cost $700.

John Goodwin, two three-story stores and dwellings, 42x65, Nos. 999 and 1001 West Madison street, to cost $8,000.

F. Hinterman, one-story cottage, 21x44, Oakley avenue and Ohio street, to cost $1,200.

CREMATION STRONGLY FAVORED.

Dr. Joseph Leidy, the eminent anatomist and President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences, has written a letter to the Philadelphia *Times*, in which he says: "I have always been an advocate of cremation on sanitary grounds, and I believe that if it were adopted in thickly-populated communities it would promote their healthiness. Ordinary burial is the easiest and most economical mode of disposing of the dead, and when removed a proper distance from human habitations answers all good purposes, but in cities and in contiguous positions where from the accumulation and decay of bodies the air and water become liable to pollution it is better to dispose of them by cremation. Many diseases have their source and others are greatly exaggerated and rendered more fatal in crowded communities by the decay of dead, excrementitious, and waste organic substances. These are rendered thoroughly innocuous by burning, and this means to destroy them should be employed when it can be readily done."

"Fire is the great purifier. Cooking food in a great measure secures us from many parasitic affections. If we could with as little objection treat the water we drink and the air we breathe in the same manner we would greatly diminish our liability to diseases. My experience has led me to regard cremation with agreeable feelings compared with those produced by the reflection of rotting in the grave. I was glad to learn that my honored friend, Dr. Gross, made the provision he did, and I look upon it as a last good act of a good life. It is an example I wish to follow, and I hope many others may do likewise. The objection made to cremation, that it is a heathenish custom, is absurd. In cremation and ordinary burial the ultimate result is the same. In one it is rapid, in the other slow, combustion. In both processes the materials of the body endure and, according to Christian doctrine, await the Omnipotent call at the last resurrection.

WORKING BOTH WAYS.

Philadelphia Call: Solicitor—I am soliciting subscriptions to a fund in aid of Gen. Grant.

Citizen—Yes, and on what grounds?

Solicitor—His distinguished services to his country.

Citizen—Well, I guess I won't contribute anything today. Gen. Grant has been amply paid for such services.

Solicitor—But he has just lost his entire fortune on Wall street.

Citizen—Oh, well, on that ground you can put me down for $100.

Solicitor (to another citizen)—I am collecting subscriptions to a fund in aid of Gen Grant.

Citizen—For what reasons, pray?

Solicitor—Haven't you heard? He has just lost his fortune on Wall street.

Citizen—You get no money out of me. Gen. Grant should keep away from Wall street.

Solicitor—But you forget his distinguished services to the country.

Citizen—Ah, yes. You can put me down for $100.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: Marshall Field & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Pennsylvania Company, 2 cases dry goods; Grommes and Ullrich, 25 casks bottled ale; N. & G. Taylor & Co., 69 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $4,911.

HE WAS BACK ON TIME.

Husband (airily—they had just returned from their wedding-trip)—"If I'm not home from the club by—ah—10, love, you won't wait——"

Wife (quietly)—"No dear—(but with appalling firmness) I'll come for you!"

He was back at 9:45 sharp!—*London Punch.*

BUSINESS.

Prices of Stocks Still Declining—The Chicago and New York Money Markets.

The Produce Markets Tame and Easier—Grain Depressed by Warm Weather in Spite of Crop News.

Belief that the Pork Shorts Have Mostly Succumbed to the Inevitable.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 22.	May 15.
New York	$100,0[illegible]	$136,254,715
Boston	9,561,000	10,433,712
Chicago	6,700,000	8,267,[illegible]
Philadelphia	9,570,195	8,500,5[illegible]
Baltimore	2,461,422	2,079,018
St. Louis	2,138,880	2,505,684
New Orleans	1,175,940	1,632,574
Totals	$135,911,7[illegible]	$173,210,3[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago $1.00 discount.
Boston, 10@38c premium.
St. Louis, par.
Cincinnati, par to 50c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

There is, generally speaking, more confidence in the situation locally. The feeling is that business affairs will be settled gradually, and without a collapse of any sort. The strain on the banks is not serious, and the movement of currency to the country is not large. But precautionary measures are still being taken, and loans are made very sparingly. Many loans which mature the 1st of June will not be renewed by the banks, but there is considerable private capital which will take the place of the bank money. The first object of the banks is to take good care of their customers, and that they are doing effectively. Much consideration for the convenience of all classes of business-men is shown, and that makes it necessary in many cases to leave the speculative fraternity out in the cold. There are some depositors who have made haste to get their funds out, but they will probably find hereafter not only that that step was unnecessary, but that their action will be remembered when they want accommodations.

The money market is in about the same condition as for some days past. The offerings of call funds are small, and 6 per cent is about the bottom rate. Those who have been most conspicious as lenders at low rates in the past are not anxious to put out their capital at the current figures, and private lenders are making the most of their opportunities. There is every evidence on the surface that we are to have a continuance of the high rates for a considerable period, though some of the borrowing class say that a week or two will see a decline. Money on call is cheap enough in New York, though large margins are no doubt required by the lenders. But an evidence that the loan market has gone to a higher plane to stay is found in the rates for mercantile paper in the metropolis. There is no 4 and 4½ per cent time money there now. The rates for first-class double-name paper, sixty days and four months, are 5½@6; good double-name and first-class single-name, 6@6½; good single-name, 7@8; and not so well known, 8@9. One thing that will affect the loan market here for some time is the fact that much currency has been sent to the country. Very little of it has been returned to this city. Much of it has been drawn out of the country banks by the people, who are holding on to it. Country banks are now sending paper to this city for rediscount, but in the present condition of things only a small amount of capital will go away from Chicago by that method. As for Eastern exchange, less of it was offering yesterday and the market looked better. There was a considerable aggregate of sales at $1 discount per $1,000. We are still, however, far from a healthy condition of affairs in this respect. The preference for Chicago as a place for the deposit of funds is still marked. It is a straw worthy of notice that a Chicago insurance agent doing a large business who has for many years had on his letter-heads instructions to his subordinate agents to remit by draft on New York, has had new letter-heads printed directing them to remit by draft on Chicago. There was a report in this city yesterday that the Metropolitan Bank of New York was debtor to the clearing-house of that city to the amount of $185,000 and that at last accounts it had paid only $35,000. This, of course, does not produce so painful an impression as a fresh bank suspension would, but it is not a pleasant incident. Some fault is found in New York because the clearing-house refuses to make public the amount of certificates it has issued.

There were no startling developments in Wall street yesterday, but the market was still in favor of the bears, and there was much fear of long stocks that are yet to be sold out and of collaterals to be thrown overboard. There was a slump of 7¾ in New Jersey Central. It is thought that the 50,000 shares held as collateral that was some time ago reported to have been taken care of by Vanderbilt were sold out. But perhaps a sufficient cause was the decision of the Reading Road to pay its men in scrip. The coalers generally were decidedly shaky. The agreement of the coal companies to suspend production the first and third weeks in June shows the bad condition of the trade. Union Pacific was unfavorably affected by the statement of Charles Francis Adams Jr. It was said that Vanderbilt had ordered that New York Central and Lake Shore be supported. A good many stocks loaned at a premium, but the bears sold very boldly. The market closed rather strong. The sales of the day were 435,300 shares. The failure of E. H. Shaw was announced. He was only a small broker. Jay Gould is said to have secured a sterling loan, which is variously reported at £1,000,000 and £200,000. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable June 16. The books close May 24 and reopen June 5. The Missouri Pacific reports that its net earnings for the first four months of the year were $282,000 greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

The local transactions in investment securities were small yesterday. There were a number of sales at prices considerably below the sellers' figures reported on the Stock Exchange. There is quite a good deal of buying of such stocks as Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Northwestern in small lots by persons who mean to hold on to them for an indefinite time. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $9,000 West Division Railway 5-20 6s at 104½, $100 Denver Extension 4s at 90½, and $200 at 91.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	145	†Chi. City R'y 5.20 4½s	98
†Con. Nat. Bank	130	W. Div. R'y c. 5.20 6s	104¾
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	120	†West Park 7s, 1890	110
Ill. Trust & S. Bank	240	Mut. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	62
†International Bank	110	Postal T. Co. 6s, 1912	41
†Mer. Loan & T. Co.	225	†Chi. B. of T. 10.30 5s	1.08¾
Metropolitan Nat. Bk.	111	†Con.Gas F&LCo 6s 1912	98
National Bk. of Amer.	140	†Chicago City R'y	173
National Bk. of Ill.	147¾	†Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	112
†Chicago City 4½s, 19	0.100½	Con. Gas F. & L. Co.	42¾
†Chicago City 4s, 1901	101¾	Postal Tel. Co.	4½
†Cal. City 3.65s, 1902	100		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The little bit of brightness observable in the stock-market at yesterday's closing was entirely obscured within an hour of this morning's opening. Prices were heavy at the start, and grew heavier as the day went on. The early depression was due to a decided flattening out of prices in the coal-carriers. Within twenty-four hours there has occurred a dump in Jersey Central of something like 12 per cent. Reading, Delaware & Lackawanna, and Delaware & Hudson were in the dumps also, though to a less degree. Reading having staved off cash payments to its operatives by the issue of due-bills, its ability to carry out its leasing contracts with the Jersey Central Road is greatly doubted. As Jersey Central appears incapable of caring for its own obligations, and Reading seems to be equally incapable of helping it to do so, there is no wonder that the first-named stock should have declined so seriously today. Delaware & Hudson, somewhat of an outsider when regarded as a speculative coal stock, was also weak this morning. It was weak not only because the coal trade is about as bad as it can be, but because the company announced officially this morning that it had decided to issue $10,000,000 of new stock. It may be all very well to say—which the company does say—that the proceeds from the sale of this new stock are to be devoted to the paying off of bonds about falling due; but at the same time stockholders are not blind to the fact that 100,000 additional shares are to be created, upon which dividends are to be paid, and that the chances of meeting these dividends in full may be correspondingly reduced. The fact that the company's fixed charges will be also correspondingly reduced, and that the issue of stock will about offset the redemption of bonds, does not enter into the stock-jobbing mind. Union Pacific, Western Union, and Pacific Mail were among the notably weak stocks. The street long ago decided that Union Pacific would fail to pay its next dividend, and today it talks boldly of its alleged inability to meet fixed charges when such fall due. Western Union was bought and sold extensively, and most people think that Mr. Gould is getting out of the stock as fast as he can. The drop in Pacific Mail was attributable to Mr. Sage's sales of "put" stock.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—The sterling exchange market displayed no new features today. Posted rates were the same, with some drawers indifferent about business. A foreign banker who had many European orders to buy stocks last week says the demand has slackened considerably. The rush was mainly for a comparatively few of the low-priced securities. The reaction expected after the depression not having wholly satisfied expectations foreigners are holding off awaiting developments. Important changes have recently been made in the ownership of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and the road will be operated in close connection with East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and the Richmond & Danville. A fast-freight line will be started this summer over the Big Four, East Tennessee, Kentucky, and Richmond & Danville. The arrangement it is expected will materially benefit all of these properties. Reports continually come in from along the line of the Reading that the men will not accept scrip for wages, but they said the same in 1879 and finally yielded. This new scrip has been offered down to 90 sellers' option, but it is reported that Vanderbilt houses will arrange to redeem it at 2 per cent discount or make it equivalent to par less interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Louisville & Nashville Railroad earnings the second week in May, 1884, were $250,365; in 1883, $237,770; decrease, $21,595. There is an improved feeling in dry goods, and the effect of the Wall street flurry is becoming a matter of the past, and seasonable weather is giving more life to the trade. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has declared the usual quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable June 16.

The following table shows the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last May 22	Last May 21
Canada Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mem. & Chas.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mob. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash. & Chat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. & Dan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do term.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Shore bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Wells-Fargo	[illegible]
American	89	United States	50

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

4 per cent bonds	[illegible]	St. P. & S. C. firsts	115½
United States 4½s	112¾	Texas Pac land grnts	41
United States new 4s	120	do Rio Grande	[illegible]
Pacific 6s of '95	[illegible]	Union P. firsts	112¾
Cen. Pac. 1sts (asked)	[illegible]	do land grant	[illegible]
Erie seconds	[illegible]	do sink. fd (asked)	107¾
Leh. & Wil. pfd (asked)	100		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	[illegible]	Tenn. 6s new	36
Missouri 6s (asked)	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	[illegible]	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	39
Tenn. 6s old	39	do deferred	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M. [illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M. [illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M. [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 22.—Money market easy at 2@3; closed at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak at 483½; do demand, 485¼.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,570,195; balance, $979,500. Money, 5 per cent. The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Transcontinental	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—[Special.]—The banks remain cautious, and as a rule obtain 6 per cent, some few manifesting no great desire to discount paper even at this rate. A fair quantity of paper has moved today at 5½@6 per cent. The clearing-house rate for loans was 5@6 per cent today, but with most of the transactions at the old rate of 6 per cent. New York funds command a premium of 10@17c per $1,000, and this afternoon 35c. Exchanges $9,560,000, balances $1,493,200. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Bell Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol., Cin. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New England Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second board—					
Mexican Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pewabic mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD. [illegible]

SECOND BOARD. [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—[Special.]—New York exchange opened between banks today at par, advanced to 25c, and closed strong at 60c premium. The rates over the counter were $1.20 discount and par buying, and par and $1.20 premium selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 22.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 22—5 p. m.—United States 4½s, 113; United States 4s, 122½.

Consols, money, 101 7-16; do account, 101 9-16. St. Paul, 71¾; Canadian Pacific, 48¾; Illinois Central, 126¾; Pennsylvania Central, 56¾; New York Central, 112½; Erie, 15¾; seconds, 65½; Reading, 15¼.

The Bullion in the Bank of England decreased last week £920,000; proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability, 48 3-16 per cent.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The mining market was quiet and weaker, the only firm stocks having been Alice, at $2.90@2.95 and Belle Isle at 55c; California weak at .08c; Mexican, $1.65, seller 20, and $1.65 (50 shares) regular; Union Consolidated, $1.85 and (50 shares) $1.70; Amie, .05c; Chrysolite, 77@73c.

Homestake	9	Quicksilver	4½
Ontario	20	Quicksilver (pref)	22¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	¾	Pewabic	1
Calumet & H.	179	Quincy	36
Franklin	7½	Osceola	12

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 22.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.87½	Mexican	$1.87½
Belcher	1.00	Mount Diablo	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	1.12½	Navajo	1.12½
Bodie Consolidated	3.60	Ophir	1.12½
California	.19	Potosi	.60
Chollar	1.75	Savage	1.00
Consolidated Vir.	.20	Sierra Nevada	1.25
Eureka Con.	3.25	Union Consolidated	1.87½
Gould & Curry	1.37½	Utah	.80
Hale & Norcross	2.50	Yellow Jacket	2.00

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet yesterday and averaged easier. The weather was warm, it being the first hot day of the season, and matters on the seaboard were still unsettled, though there was a gleam of encouragement in the report that the renewed weakness did not extend to the best class of stocks. The markets were sustained chiefly by reports of less brilliant crop prospects in the West. This rather lessened the weakness than caused strength. There was little outside support in any direction, and local men were more inclined to sell than to buy.

Provisions were much more quiet and irregularly weaker. The interest centered in pork, as on previous days of this week, and was all the more interesting as the crowd was all at sea with regard to the future of the deal. It was widely understood that all the pork shorts that were big enough to make it worth while to notice them had already been forced under cover, and this is rendered more plausible by the fact that the leading firm was in the market as a moderately free seller, though not pressing pork for sale. But it wiggled badly all the same. July pork opened at $18.75, sold down to $18.40, advanced to $18.65, fell back to $18.45, and improved at 1 o'clock to $18.55, being 17½c below the latest price of Wednesday. June pork was a shade below July, and August was discounted about 30c. Lard closed at $8.30 for July and $8.42½ for August, being 5c lower than Thursday afternoon, after July had sold at $8.25. July ribs closed 5c lower, at $8.20. There was not much trading either in lard or meats, and little in pork except as the leading firm was transferring its holdings into later months. On the afternoon board the market was very quiet, with no change in pork or lard, but ribs were firmer, selling to $8.25 for July, with August at $8.32½.

Flour was steady and very quiet, except one sale of 1,000 sacks for export. The coarse millstuffs were firm, with a better demand.

Wheat was rather less active and easier. Some people called the market heavy without being weak; others characterized it as steady, though not so strong. July dropped ¼c near the opening, to 92⅝c, improved to 93⅜c, fell back to 92¼c, again touched 93⅜c, and went back to 92¼c, advanced to 92½c, and closed at 92⅜c, with June 2c less and August at a discount of 1¼c. The British markets were called dull but firm, and New York was easier; but the news from the West was not encouraging to those who hope for a good crop, as it spoke of failure in not a few places and chinchbug in some others. But warm weather was generally accepted as a bearish fact and it made holders more anxious to sell. There was a fair degree of filling shorts on Eastern orders, in continuation of the work of the previous afternoon, but some others of those who bought then were free sellers yesterday, Muir taking the lead. He found company in Clapp, Comstock, Hobbs, Singer, and Young, while Lester seemed to be the principal buyer, with Eldridge a good second. There was some export inquiry from New York, though parties in that city telegraphed that they could not see anything of the kind at home. On the afternoon board the feeling was tame on the news of further depression in Wall street and the report that big longs had been realizing liberally on the top waves of the morning session July sold at 92⅜c, but closed with sellers at 92½c, and August at 91⅛c. Cash lots of No. 2 spring sold at 89¾@90⅛c, with 92⅜c for hard No. 2 which did not bear the much-prized Minnesota stamp. Other grades in store were not mentioned.

Corn was quiet and easier. It sold up ¼c early in the day, to 58⅛c for July, fell off to 57⅛c, and closed at 57⅜c bid, with August at 1c premium, and June at 2c discount. London reported a large business at an advance of about 6d per quarter, but our receipts were larger and expected to show a further increase, while wheat was easier. There was little doing on outside account. The leading feature of the day was a widening of the July premium over June to 2⅛c, caused by the offering of rather large blocks for next month by Fleming Boyden and others in the morning and Comstock in the afternoon. It was said that about the only buyers were those interested in sustaining wheat, but this may have been a libel. On the afternoon board July sold down to 57⅛c and closed with 57⅛c bid. Cash No. 2 sold in store at 54¼@55c, with new mixed at 53¾@54c, and rejected at 51@52c. Sample lots were easier.

Oats were quiet and easier for futures which opened steady, declined ⅛c, advanced ⅜c, declined ⅛c, and closed ¼@⅜c lower than the latest prices of the previous day at 33⅛c for June and 32⅝c for July. Samples were again plenty and a little lower, No. 2 white selling chiefly at 36¼@36½c. There was some inquiry for cash No. 2 mixed early, when 5 cars sold in special house at 32⅜c, regular being quoted at 31⅜c and fresh receipts at 32c. On the afternoon session there was no trading.

Rye was quiet but a little firmer, one 5,000-bu lot selling at 61½c for May and a similar quantity at 62⅛c for June, being ⅛c higher. Free on board cars No. 2 brought 62⅛@62⅜c, being steady.

Barley was very dull and a lower range of prices was reported. Cash No. 2 was entirely nominal at 70@72c, with samples in moderate offering and 1@3c lower than the previous day, No. 3 selling at 60@69c, the outside being for choice Scotch.

Seeds were almost inactive. No. 1 flax was quoted at $1.60, with August $1.35 and September $1.30@1.31. Prime timothy was quoted at $1.28@1.32 and clover was about $5.00@5.40.

The wholesale markets remain in a very quiet state, and prices show but slight fluctuations. There is a continued fair order trade in staple and fancy dry goods, and the demand for millinery and white goods is also fair for the time of year. Boots and shoes, hats and caps, and furnishing goods remain dull. In the grocery market a moderate business was in progress, at generally well-sustained prices. The exception was refined sugars, which eased off ⅛c, standard granulated being quoted at 7⅛c and standard A at 6⅝c. These are the lowest prices yet reached. Rice and sirups were strong. There was a better demand for dried fruits. Prunes were reported in light stock and ⅛@⅜c higher. Currants were offered at a ⅛c decline. The fish trade was quoted quiet, with lower prices for lake fish and mackerel. No. 1 white were offered at $7.50, family do at $5.60, and family mackerel at $5.50@6.00. Butter and cheese were dull and easier, the latter staple being ½c cheaper than early in the week.

Hay continued weak under large receipts and a falling off of the inquiry. Hides were dull and unsettled, tallow very quiet, and wool steady at quotations. Green fruits were fairly active. Receipts of berries were again large, there being about 7,000 cases of strawberries. Some blackberries and cherries were also received, but the former were very poor and the latter were not much asked for. Gooseberries, too, are beginning to come in and are quoted at $2.25@2.50 per 24-qt case. Potatoes are plenty and dull, and poultry is in large supply, with a moderate inquiry. Eggs are firm at previous prices, and broom-corn is unchanged. Whisky is reported steady at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

There was no pressure yesterday to realize on cash stuff in this market except a little on corn. That sold sparingly at a discount of ⅜c from the price for June, being ⅛c off in addition to the ¼c storage charge for carrying through the last ten days of May.

There was nothing doing in an export direction here yesterday. Through freights were firmer, the lowest named being $20.90 per 10,000 lbs; or about 20¼c per 100 lbs.

Wednesday's sales of fully cured summer pork (not "jelly cured," as the types absurdly put it yesterday), footed up 3,500 brls at $16.00. It is reported here that the standard brands of Chicago pork, with the right to select, have been offered on the seaboard this week at prices based on $16.00 in Chicago, with the condition that the pork so purchased should not be shipped back to this city. This is understood to mean winter-packed pork at that. The fact is, that pork in this city has recently been high priced as compared with short ribs and hogs, the many people in the trade think that it will be allowed to fall back after the shorts have submitted to the process referred to by the old sexton, who sung:

I gather them in.

A miller paid 97¼c in New York yesterday for No. 2 Chicago spring wheat. This is ½c advance.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	18.47½	18.17½@18.85	18.30

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

May	$ 8.17½	[illegible]	$ 8.10
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.15
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	8.37½@8.47½	8.42½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHEAT. [illegible]

CORN. [illegible]

OATS. [illegible]

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.11¾	$ 1.12¾	$ 1.15¼
No. 2 corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	19.20	19.20	19.40
Lard	11.65	11.65	11.80
Short ribs	10.17½	10.20	10.32½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. For the corresponding day a year ago the reports of shipments are defective:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	12,730	[illegible]	14,339	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	15,537	10,557	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	4,400	10,532	21,190	1,186
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	101,985	[illegible]	19,472	3,470
Flaxseed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,000	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,370	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned meats, cases	15	[illegible]	1,402	400
Dressed beef, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	28,875	21,196	39,950	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m feet	10,688	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake freights were reported steady at 1¾c for corn and 2c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 19,600 bu corn and 40,000 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	1	[illegible]	3
Spring wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	17	10	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total about 290,000 bu. Inspected out: 54,339 bu wheat, 69,265 bu corn, 1,979 bu oats, 56,146 bu rye.

The following are reported on ocean passage:

	May 17, 1884.	May 10, 1884.	May 19, 1883.
Wheat and flour, qrs.	2,125,000	[illegible]	2,575,000
Corn, qrs.	250,000	250,000	200,000

The receipts at New York during the first four business days of this week included 703,500 bu wheat and 573,520 bu corn. The corresponding shipments for three days were 64,820 bu wheat and 56,938 bu corn.

A St. Louis telegram says there will be a moderate movement of corn from the southern part of Kansas only, but little of it to Chicago. Some of it will go directly East, but mostly South. Acreage of oats in Southern Kansas 40 per cent less than a year ago.

The following were the direct exports from this city to foreign ports (Canada excluded) for the week ending May 17: Flour, brls, 9,240; wheat, bu, 279,107; oats, bu, 959; lard, tcs, 2,311; beef, pkgs, 5; cured meats, boxes, 4,140; tongues, pkgs, 60; butter, lbs, 5,200; cheese, lbs, 17,690; tallow, pkgs, 527; oil-cake, lbs, 347,288; oat-meal, brls, 3,300; corn-meal, brls, 375; canned meats, cases, 3,990; lard, miscellaneous pkgs, 5,975; miscellaneous pork, tcs and brls, 60; tobacco, lbs, 20,861; miscellaneous, lbs, 7,815.

The official statistics of the value of the exports of beef and pork products during the month of April, and during the four months ended April 30, 1884, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, are as follows:

	April 1884.	April 1883.	Four months 1884.	Four months 1883.
Beef, canned	$12,044,386	$10,082,057	$42,027,067	$33,673,635
Beef, fresh	1,205,189	1,001,423	4,243,487	4,015,036
Beef, salted, pickled, etc.	206,191	271,384	1,066,941	1,501,148
Bacon	1,011,692	2,360,305	8,46[illegible]	14,595,783
Hams	341,771	634,052	1,177,105	3,011,173
Pork, fresh, salted, or cured	227,120	563,637	1,373,623	2,394,482
Lard	1,303,439	1,583,419	4,743,758	8,613,757

This shows that while the value of exports of beef products has increased $3,119,124 during the last four months that of pork products has decreased $11,462,152 during the same period, which is probably due to the prohibitory measures adopted in Germany and France.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—63 brls springs at $3.90 for patent; 1,500 sacks low grades at $2.00@3.01. Total about 1,200 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—5 cars bran at $11.75@12.50; 4 cars middlings at $15.00@16.50.

WINTER WHEAT—7 cars at $1.02¼@1.05 for No. 2 red free on board cars. Total about 3,500 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—3,000 bu No. 2 hard at 92⅜c.

SPRING WHEAT—23 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 89¾@90⅛c; 1 car rejected free on board cars at 67c. Total about 18,000 bu.

CORN—30 cars No. 2 at 54¼@55c; 5,000 bu and 22 cars rejected at 51¼@52c; 2 cars new mixed at 53¼@54c; 35 cars at 52@55c for rejected on track and 53@55¾c free on board cars. Total about 87,000.

OATS—5 cars No. 2 mixed, special house, at 32⅜c; 19 cars at 32¾@33½c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33@35¾c free on board cars. Total about 200,000 bu.

RYE—3 cars No. 2 free on board cars at 62¼@62⅜c. Total about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—12 cars at 60@69c for No. 3 and 60@62c for No. 4. Total about 14,000 bu.

MESS PORK—250 brls at $18.65; 75 brls winter, not dated, at $16.75.

LARD—250 tcs at $8.12½.

MEATS—3,500 tcs green hams (16 lbs) at 10¼@10½c; 625 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs), partly at 11¾c; 500 tcs do June on private terms; 900,000 lbs short ribs, partly at $8.00@8.15.

BEEF HAMS—150 brls at $23.50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were unchanged at $2.15@2.20 for hand-picked mediums and $2.20@2.25 for navies, packages included.

BROOM-CORN—There was a steady inquiry at previous prices: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2¾@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3¼@4c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3¼c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 3c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Prices were rather weaker. The supply is rapidly increasing, while the demand is as light as before; consequently holders are anxious. Quotations were not changed, but outside figures were less frequently obtained. The demand was largely local, shippers doing but little: Creamery, fancy, 20@21c; do common to choice, [illegible]; dairy, fancy, 16@18c; dairy, choice, 14@15c; dairy, fair to good, 12@14c; common grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—In this branch of trade there was a slow movement at a decline from the prices current at the beginning of the week of fully ½c. Stocks are now accumulating quite rapidly, and further concessions are looked for: Young America, full cream, 12c; full cream cheddar, mild, 11c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 10¾c; choice skimmed flat, 5@8c; skimmed, poor to good, 2@4c; damaged, 1@2c.

EGGS—Were firm at 13@13½c for fresh laid.

GREEN FRUITS—The inquiry for bananas, oranges, and pineapples continues fairly active. We quote: Apples, per brl, $1.50@5.00; oranges, Messina, per box, $4.00@4.50; Jamaica, per brl, $6.50; lemons, per box, $2.50@4.00; bananas, per bunch, $1.50@3.00; pineapples, per doz, $1.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—There was a decline in white sugars of ⅛c. Yellows were in light supply and steady. Rice and sirups remained firm, the latter having recently advanced 2c. Coffees remain quiet and nominally steady. There was a quiet general market. We quote: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 12@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@13¼c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 7¾c; standard granulated, 7⅛c; standard A, 6⅝c; extra C, 6@6⅛c; yellow, 5¾@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7c; Louisiana, 5½@6¾c.

HAY—The receipts were large and the market was easy at about Wednesday's prices. No. 1 timothy being quoted at $12.50@13.50 and Iowa upland prairie at $[illegible].

HIDES—There was a quiet market at unchanged prices: Light green salted, 8½@9c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 12@13½c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11@11½c; No. 1 green salted, 8½c; damaged No. 2, 8c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as earlier in the week, and were generally steady. We quote: Carbon, 120 test, snow white and water white, 11½c; 150 test, prime white, 10¾c; 175 test, headlight, 13c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11½c; Michigan test, prime white, 12c; Michigan test, water white, 14c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 60c; lard, No. 2, 55c; linseed, raw, 58c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@55c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 38c.

SEEDS—There was no change from the prices of Wednesday the market being almost nominal at $1.60 for No. 1 flax, $1.28@1.32 for prime timothy, and $5.00@5.40 for prime clover.

STRAWBERRIES—Receipts were again large, about 7,000 cases, and a fair inquiry was reported. Tennessee berries brought about $2.00, Illinois $2.25@2.5, with occasionally $3.00 paid for something fancy.

TALLOW—Was dull at 6½c for city packers and 6c for No. 1 country.

WOOL—Was quiet, with a scarcity of good lots, and considerable inquiry for coarse and quarter-blood combing unwashed. We quote: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 28@30c; good do, 28@31c; medium, 33@35c; low do, 30@31c; coarse, 28@30c; good to prime medium tub, 30@35c; poor and coarse do, 25@28. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 14@15c; fine, 19@20c; medium, 22@23c; low do, 20@22c; coarse, 18@20c. Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 18@20c; medium, 21@22c; heavy to good fine, 14@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less, and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@2c less.

WHISKY—Was steady at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	5,950	17,681	3,549
Tuesday	4,745	14,309	1,017
Wednesday	5,500	21,327	3,465
Thursday	5,800	21,000	2,500
Total	21,995	74,316	10,522
Same time last week	22,359	65,821	11,223
Shipments—			
Monday	2,232	3,594	616
Tuesday	2,077	2,734	1,852
Wednesday	1,817	5,733	239
Total	6,126	12,061	2,637

Between 300 and 400 Texas cattle changed hands yesterday, at $5.00@5.60. There were 136 head of the latter, and the average weight was 920 lbs.

The top of the cattle market was $7.00. That figure was paid for a load of cross-bred Texan and Hereford still-fed steers, taken from the range last November. They averaged 1,449 lbs, and were beauties.

For a number of weeks past prices for light and heavy hogs have been working closer and closer together. The difference now amounts to barely 5c, the best light selling at $5.55@5.60, while $5.60@5.65 buys the best heavy. The quality of the current receipts is rather poor; still there is noticeable improvement as compared with the arrivals for March and the first half of April.

The receipts of cattle and hogs were very nearly the same as for Wednesday. There was a further enhancement of prices for the former, the demand, as on the preceding days of the week, being active. The declining tendency characterizing the hog market the preceding days of the week was arrested yesterday, but sellers did not recover any lost ground. The sheep trade remained in a very unsatisfactory condition. There was but little demand, and previous low figures were not easily obtained.

CATTLE—There was no diminution in the demand for shipping cattle. Eastern advices continue favorable, and buyers for New York, Boston, and intermediate points appeared eager to secure stock. They were willing to pay fully previous prices for anything that would answer their purpose, and were not averse to doing a little better than that where the offerings were specially desirable. While the bulk of the stuff changed hands at Wednesday's prices there were many instances in which an advance of 5@10c was obtained. Trade opened early and actively, and long before the close of business-hours the pens had been stripped of everything that could easily be sent forward. Sales ran largely at $6.00@6.60 for 1,000@1,350 lb steers to $7.00 for extra. The latter price was paid for a load of fine stillers. There were numerous sales at $5.50@5.70, and comparatively few under $5.90. Other sales of stillers were at $6.00@6.40.

Butchers' stock sold quite as well as on the earlier days of the week. It was not in active demand, canners not appearing inclined to do much at the ruling prices, but the meagre proportions of the supply made it possible for sellers to get full figures. Sales of cows were at $3.00@5.25, while bulls sold at $3.75@5.00 and very common to fair little steers at $4.40@5.75. Veals were scarce at $4.50@7.50, according to quality.

Stockers and feeders are but little sought for at the high prices lately ruling. There would be a plenty of buyers at 25c off from present quotations, and but for the smallness of the supply the market would have dropped that much, as the above descriptions are decidedly too high in comparison with fat cattle. Poor to extra stockers went at $4.30@5.25, while feeders sold at $5.15@5.50.

CATTLE SALES. [illegible]

HOGS—Prices were but little different from Wednesday. Common and poor qualities, as heretofore, were to a great extent neglected and were weak, but anything at all attractive found ready buyers at sustained prices. The number and quality of the hogs were also substantially the same as for the previous day, so it will be seen none of the features of the market were essentially changed. Eleven of the local packers were buying and there was the usual attendance of shippers, but neither class bought very freely, and at least 12,000 hogs had to go over. The market closed steady at $5.00@5.60 for poor to choice light and at $5.00@5.60 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. Skips and culls went slowly at $3.75@4.90.

HOG SALES. [illegible]

SHEEP—There was a listless sort of a market. The local demand was fair, but there was next to no call from shippers, so that although the receipts amounted to scarcely 2,500 head the supply exceeded the trade requirements. Prices were variable, but without quotable change. Sales were at $2.5@6.75 for inferior to good lots. Some choice shorn fetched $5.50.

SHEEP SALES. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 1,300; active and steady; exports, $6.60@6.75; good to choice shipping, $5.90@6.40; common to medium, $5.40@5.85; corn-fed Texans, $5.25@5.75; grass-fed Texans, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders in good demand at $3.75@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,400; quiet; common to choice sheep, clipped, $3.25@5.50; Texans, $3.00@4.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, none; feeling firm; exports, 450 live cattle, 529 quarters beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,530 head, mostly spring lambs; market dull and lower; $4.00@5.75 per cwt for clipped sheep, $7.00@9.25 for spring lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 840 head; all consigned; dull and nominal; $5.10@5.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 22.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; all through consignments; receipts, 1,107 head; shipments, 420 head.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 1,450 head; shipments, 600 head; Philadelphias, $5.60@5.80; Yorkers, $5.30@5.50.

SHEEP—Market demoralized; nothing doing; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 2,800 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,030 head; firm; 10c higher; native steers, 915 to 1,370 lbs, $5.30@6.15. Others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000 head; weaker; 5@10c lower; lots 179 to 329 lbs, $5.00@5.30, mainly $5.15@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; quiet; natives, 77 to 95 lbs, $4.00@4.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—HOGS—Weak; common and light, $4.75@5.50; packing and butchers', $5.50@5.75; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 840 head.

LUMBER.

There were about twenty cargoes awaiting disposal on the Franklin street market yesterday morning, and by 8 o'clock the dock were almost clear, the sharpest inquiry being for 10@12 inch boards, with strips also in request. Piece-stuff was quoted at $10.50 and strips and boards at $11.50@12.00 for No. 2 with medium and No. 1 $14.00@15.00. Shingles were quiet at about $2.00@2.10 for A's and $3 and $1.00@1.25 for extras.

The yard trade was reported moderately active, there being a steady inquiry both on local and outside account. The disturbances in the financial market have exerted little influence on the demand for lumber and practically none at all upon the manufacturers. The following is the official yard list:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	[illegible]
A and B, select, 1¼@2 inch	[illegible]
First, second, and third clear finishing	[illegible]
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 1 inch	[illegible]
A, B, and C 6-inch flooring, D and M	[illegible]
A, B, and C flooring strips, rough	[illegible]
Siding, first and second clear, 12, 14, & 16 ft	[illegible]
Siding, A, B, and C	[illegible]
Clear, A, B, and C beaded ceiling	[illegible]
Shingles, Standard A	[illegible]
Choice Star A	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d; California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; club, 7s 8d@8s 1d. Corn—New, 5s 3d; old, 5s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard, Prime Western dull; buyers at 42s 3d.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 25s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—5 p. m.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; American, 8,400.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Red Western spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 3d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 42s 6d.

COMMON RESIN—5s 9d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s.

RIO JANEIRO, May 22.—COFFEE—Receipts for the week, 35,000 bags; shipments to the United States, 7,000 bags; sales, 53,000 bags; stock, 140,000 bags.

SANTOS, May 21.—COFFEE—Receipts for the week, 30,000 bags; sales, 31,000 bags; stock, 340,000 bags.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 22—12 m.—Wheat dull, scarcely business enough to make a market. Corn steady at 5s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm; corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat quiet. Corn—There is a large business at higher prices; American 3d advanced 6d. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent dull; corn in fair demand. Pork, 73s; lard dull at 42s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short clear, 41s. Tallow, 35s 9d. Cheese dull at 55s. Country markets for wheat quiet. Weather in England very favorable.

LONDON, May 22.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn strong at 5s 3½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm but not active. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steadily held. Corn in strong demand; considerable business done; fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment, 25s. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and corn nothing. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, [illegible] qrs; corn, 50,000 qrs. Weather in England, very fine. Weather on Continent, favorable for growing crops.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Rather less of hesitancy was evinced in the speculative wheat line, and the dominant temper seemed quite bearish. On a fair volume of dealings, especially in July No. 2 red afloat, for forward delivery, there was frequent and in instances sharp changes, [illegible] for the day on the June delivery ¾c, July [illegible], August and September options [illegible] bu; and for prompt delivery, on a very [illegible] business, prices were advanced early about [illegible] and held to the higher range throughout on light offerings; shippers and millers very reserved in their purchases; spring quoted a trifle stronger, [illegible] in much request. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Hog products moderately active, more or less unsettled as to price—In the option list, Western steam lard [illegible]. Pork rather more freely dealt in for early delivery and quoted about steady; old mess, [illegible]; new mess, [illegible]; family mess, [illegible]; clear backs, $18.25@18.75. [illegible]

TALLOW—Moderately sought after, with prime city quoted at 6⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw in partial neglect in private hands and quoted weak at 5 3-16@5 5-16c for fair to good refined muscovado. A very slow movement noted in refined, with granulated quoted at 6 15-16c; standard A, 6⅝c; other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—A freer movement reported in the berth freight line, but in the instance of grain at easier rates, while in the way of charter contracts the business has been to a moderate aggregate. Grain contracts by the regular steam line [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 22.—COTTON—Firm; futures quiet and steady; May, 11.58c; June, 11.58c; July, 11.68c; August, 11.92c; September, 11.74c; October, 11.22c; November, 11.05c; December, 10.9[illegible]c; January, 11.[illegible]c; February, 11.15c.

FLOUR—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull; there was only trifling business either spot or future deliveries in absence advices from Havre; [illegible] holiday. [illegible] Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, [illegible].

RESIN—Dull and weak; $1.37½@1.42½.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 33c.

EGGS—Western higher, quiet, barely steady; [illegible]

BUTTER—Dull, weaker; 8@23c.

CHEESE—Weak.

LEAD—Dull and steady.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,940 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 146,750 bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible].

EXPORTS—Flour, 13,441 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 26,745 bu; oats, 95 bu; rye, 65,731 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., May 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady; high mixed, 66@68c; steamer yellow, 67c; No. 2 mixed, 65c; steamer mixed, [illegible]; good no grade, 62@64c. Oats dull but held steady by the strong tone to May; No. 1 white, [illegible]; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 1 mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 mixed, 41@41½c. At the call there was no trading.

FLOUR—The market is dull and nominal; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, [illegible]; spring patents, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; extra prime, [illegible]; mess, [illegible]. Lard steady but quiet at [illegible]. Live hogs, [illegible]; dressed hogs, [illegible]. Beef quiet; extra mess, plate, [illegible]. Fresh beef dull but steady; steers, [illegible]; hinds, [illegible]; fores, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Dull and easier; creamery, [illegible]; imitation, 16c; best ladle, 15@18c; Northern dairy, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour 7,039 brls, [illegible] sacks; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, 537,200 bu.

Duluth, Minn., May 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were higher, with buyers and sellers at the advanced price. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.10; June, $1.02; July, $1.10; No. 1 hard, 94c; No. 1, cash, 90c; July, [illegible]. Cash receipts, 20,321 bu; shipments, [illegible] bu; in store, 1,231,300 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; higher for cash, May, and June, lower for other options; No. 2 red, $1.14 for cash; May, $1.10 asked; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. No. 3 red, $1.02 bid. Corn active; opened higher, declined at close ⅛@¼c under yesterday; [illegible] bid cash; [illegible] May; [illegible] June; [illegible] July, closing at the inside price. Oats better; [illegible] cash; [illegible] July; [illegible] bid June; [illegible] July. Rye slow at 61@62c bid. Barley dull at 60@[illegible].

LEAD—Easier at $3.55.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Nominal.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Quiet at 71c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Higher at $3.05.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork slow; jobbing, $18.50. Bulk meats very quiet; long clear, $8.00@8.10; short ribs, $8.[illegible]; short clear, $8.45. Bacon scarce and firm; long clear, $8.75; short ribs, $8.87½; short clear, $9.[illegible]. Lard slow at $7.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat May [illegible]; June lower; other options [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats nothing done.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 22.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2, 91⅛c; May, 91⅛c; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, 94⅛c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 55c. Oats irregular; No. 2 delivered, 36c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 60½c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 69c; No. 3 spring, extra, nominal at 61c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $18.60 cash and June; $18.65 July. Lard—Prime steam, $8.17 cash and June; $8.22½ July.

HOGS—Firm; $4.50@5.65.

BUTTER—Weaker; choice creamery, 20@22c; fair to good, 19@21c; best dairy, 17@18c.

EGGS—Steady.

CHEESE—New cream, 12@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,400 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 4,700 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Rye flour, $3.50@3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, May, $1.06@1.06½; June, $1.06@1.06¼; July, $1.05; August, [illegible]. Corn dull; rejected mixed, 58c; No. [illegible]; sail mixed, May, 60¼@62c; June, 60¼@[illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Oats quiet, but firm; rejected white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 37c; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2 white, 41@41½c.

BUTTER—Lower; creamery extras, [illegible]; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania extras, 21c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania extra firsts, 19@21c; Western extras, [illegible]; do good to choice, 12@15c.

EGGS—Quiet, but steady; extras, 15@15½c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.17.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, [illegible].

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—GRAIN—Wheat [illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore, Md., May 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western [illegible]

[illegible]

Galveston, Tex., May 22.—[illegible]

New Orleans, La., May 22.—[illegible]

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—[illegible]

Memphis, Tenn., May 22.—[illegible]

Pittsburg, Pa., May 22.—[illegible]

Oil City, Pa., May 22.—[illegible]

Bradford, Pa., May 22.—[illegible]

Peoria, Ill., May 22.—[illegible]

Cincinnati, O., May 22.—[illegible]

New Orleans, La., May 22.—[illegible]

Wilmington, N. C., May 22.—[illegible] Firm at 29½c.

KILLED HI[illegible]

Buford L. Dean A[illegible] of His [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., May [illegible]—J. Dean, an ex-police[illegible] unmarried, has been [illegible] some time past with [illegible] Dean, a policeman in t[illegible] Steamship Company. [illegible] with three children, [illegible] girl 18 years of age, [illegible] became suspicious of [illegible] the uncle and niece. [illegible] father led her into [illegible] standing them face to [illegible] confess their sin. [illegible] daughter down-stairs, [illegible] family were, and arm[illegible] volver, went up-stairs [illegible] and without another [illegible] of 38-calibre into [illegible] penetrating the temp[illegible] passing completely th[illegible] fell to the floor, and hi[illegible] stantaneous. Buford [illegible] and sent to the police [illegible] officer be detailed to [illegible] the officer's arrival, a[illegible] cell smoking a cigar.

QUESTIONS A[illegible]

CHICAGO, May 19.—[illegible]—Was Henry Watterso[illegible] ber of the Commission[illegible] 1876?

Temperature[illegible]

CHICAGO, May 20.—[illegible]—A bet B that the diff[illegible] of the water-supply [illegible] more than 12° during [illegible] and oblige

[The temperature [illegible] enters the crib does n[illegible] It does vary much m[illegible] of consumption—the [illegible] in summer while pas[illegible]

CRIMINALS AND TH[illegible]

CHICAGO, May 21.—[illegible] The growing facility w[illegible] great crimes slip throu[illegible] has forced the people [illegible] the law into their own [illegible] plore the method pursu[illegible] stern resolution of [illegible] ever cost, are d[illegible] mies of society [illegible] Public opinion is reach[illegible] delays of courts and [illegible] criminal lawyers will [illegible] dured. The technical[illegible] many criminals escap[illegible] our whole system of [illegible] while crimes increase [illegible] difficulty of insuring co[illegible] Everybody knows how [illegible] who are guilty of [illegible] put to the inconve[illegible] The majority of mur[illegible] whose blood-stains no[illegible] are restored to society [illegible] law whose terrors the[illegible] defending criminals h[illegible] class of lawyers, wit[illegible] statutes and quirk r[illegible] high a state of perf[illegible] mitted almost with[illegible] have money to r[illegible] defenders. It matte[illegible] been obtained. The [illegible] often been used to se[illegible] derer. This infamous[illegible] be checked, or the tr[illegible] become, as it is fast b[illegible]

What we need is a [illegible] alluded to will respe[illegible] to the nefarious art[illegible] denies the right of a l[illegible] to serve his client to [illegible] be charged with wha[illegible] have no fault to find [illegible] to uphold the claims [illegible] picion, and overbor[illegible] Those who do this ar[illegible] orable profession, an[illegible] of all. These are la[illegible] by honoring the law [illegible] privilege to sustain it[illegible] rights and the safety [illegible] lawyers of a different[illegible] gerous pests of the c[illegible] more than any other [illegible] pests to the decision[illegible]

These legal speciali[illegible] strict account, or b[illegible] enacted in a sister cit[illegible] A lawyer who makes [illegible] tain but to evade t[illegible] which he has acqui[illegible] justice, who brin[illegible] of prepared and [illegible] an artfully-concoc[illegible] statements that [illegible] who has taken pain[illegible] more scoundrels upo[illegible] of this sort should b[illegible] and a brand fastened[illegible] unsafe for him to mi[illegible]

If there is any ext[illegible] the sort of birds th[illegible] first string up. H[illegible] in Cincinnati mu[illegible] have been saved [illegible] The public are fast b[illegible] sity of more vigoro[illegible] crime. There can be [illegible] than a loose system [illegible] many criminals escap[illegible] means aid these wre[illegible] unpunished should b[illegible] complices, who, ha[illegible] guilty clients, shoul[illegible] and disgrace.

WHISKY [illegible]

Dr. Vinke writes [illegible] *Medicine* that more [illegible] enormous amount [illegible] bitten by a snake t[illegible] has himself used [illegible] snake-bite with suc[illegible] to test the remedy.

cash, May, $1.05¾; June, $1.07; July, $1.07¾; August, ...; No. 2 red, 1.03¾; No. 2 white, $1.03; receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 1,500 bu. Corn—No. 2, cash, 56¾c; receipts, none; shipments, none. Oats—No. 2 white, ...c; No. 2, 35¼c; receipts, none; shipments, none.

Cincinnati, O., May 22.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged.
Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat in fair demand and unchanged. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 56@56½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye in fair demand; No. 2, 65@66c. Barley dull and nominal.
Provisions—Pork dull; mess, $18.00. Lard—Demand active; $7.90. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged.
Butter—Dull and unchanged.
Eggs and Cheese—Unchanged.

Toledo, O., May 22.—Grain—Wheat quiet and unsettled; No. 2 red, 97c@$1.01; May, 97c; June, 98c; July, 9..c; August, 93c; No. 2 soft, $1.04@1.10¼; No. 3 red, 8..c; rejected, 68@73c. Corn dull and firm; high mixed, 60c; No. 2, cash or May, 58¼c; June, 6..c; July, 60c; rejected, 57¼@58c; no grade, 53c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 cash or May, 35c; June, 35c; rejected, 33¼c.
Afternoon Board—Grain—White wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 white, $1.12; No. 2 do, $1.04. Red wheat easier; No. 2 red, 96¾c@$1.01; May, 96¾c bid; June, 97c; July, 97¼c; August, 97c asked; No. 2 soft, $1.04@1.10¼; No. 3 red, 90@93c; rejected, 65@75c. Corn quiet but steady; high mixed, 58c; No. 2 soft, May, 58@58¼c; June, 58c; July, 60c asked; August, 60¼c asked. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2, 35c; May, 35¼c; June, 35c asked; rejected, 33¼c.
Receipts—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 1,800 bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 22.—Flour—Unchanged.
Grain—Wheat—Western higher, closing easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.05¾; May, $1.0..; June, $1.03¾@1.04; July, $1.03¾@1.03¾; August, $1.03@1.03¼. Corn—Western dull and firm; mixed, spot, 6..c; May, 61¼@61c; June, 6..c; July, 61¼@61¾c; August, 62¼@62¾c. Oats unchanged. Rye, 6..c.
Hay—Firm and in good demand; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $15.00@17.00.
Provisions—Steady and quiet.
Butter—Weak; creamery, 21@23c; Western packed, 9@17c.
Eggs—Slower; 15@15½c.
Petroleum—Nominally lower; refined, 7¾@7¾c.
Groceries—Coffee—Dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¼@10¼c. Sugar—Quiet; A soft, 7c.
Whisky—Nominal at $1.16.
Freights—Liverpool steady; cotton, 11-64d; flour, 9d@1s; grain, 3d.
Receipts—Flour, 1,835 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu.
Sales—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 22.—Cotton—Future deliveries have gained in favor, and advanced before the third call .04@.06c. The third call displayed an increased demand and a further advance of .01c; June brought 11.64c; July, 11.82c; September, 11.71c; October, 11.20c and 11.1c; November and December, 10.99c; January, 11.07c; 11.93c was bid in vain for August. Futures closed steady; May .08c dearer than yesterday; June .05c; July and August .05c, other months, .07c@.09c dearer.

Galveston, Tex., May 22.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 10 bales; sales, 73; stock, 5,775.

New Orleans, La., May 22.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 113 bales; gross, 115; exports to Great Britain, 4,950; coastwise, 2,100; sales, 400; stock, 114,000.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—Cotton—Firm and slow; middling, 11¼c; sales, none reported; receipts, 150 bales; shipments, 300; stock, 8,300.

Memphis, Tenn., May 22.—Cotton—Steady; 11¼c; receipts, 425 bales; shipments, 170; stock, 23,030; sales, 750.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 22.—Petroleum—Active, firm and higher; United certificates opened at 73c, advanced to 76¾c, broke to 73¼c, rallied and closed at 75¼c, with good buying.

Oil City, Pa., May 22.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 73c; highest, 76¾c; lowest, 72¾c; closed, 75¼c; sales, 2,679,000 brls; clearances, 4,776,000; runs, 74,982, shipments, 67,928; charters, 44,325.

Bradford, Pa., May 22.—Petroleum—Stronger. Total runs Wednesday, 73,479 brls; total shipments, 70,666; charters, 44,3 5; clearances, 5,018,000. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 74¼c; closed at 75¼c; highest price, 76c; lowest, 73c.

Peoria, Ill., May 22.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12.

Cincinnati, O., May 22.—Whisky—Steady and nominally unchanged; sale of 15 brls at $1.01, challenged but not decided.

New Orleans, La., May 22.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., May 22.—Turpentine—Firm at 29½c.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

Buford L. Dean Avenges the Dishonor of His Daughter.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21.—[Special.]—David J. Dean, an ex-policeman, aged 25 years and unmarried, has been living in this city for some time past with his brother, Buford L. Dean, a policeman in the employ of the Ocean Steamship Company. Buford is a married man, with three children, one of whom is a pretty girl 16 years of age. A few weeks ago Buford became suspicious of the relations between the uncle and niece. Taking her home, the father led her into his brother's room, and, standing them face to face, compelled them to confess their sin. Buford then conducted his daughter down-stairs, where the rest of the family were, and, arming himself with a revolver, went up-stairs to his brother's room, and without another word fired four bullets of 38-calibre into his body, one of them penetrating the temple, and the other three passing completely through the chest. David fell to the floor, and his death was almost instantaneous. Buford then went down-stairs and sent to the police barracks asking that an officer be detailed to arrest him. He awaited the officer's arrival, and accompanied him to a cell smoking a cigar.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

No.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, a member of the Commission that elected Hayes in 1876? W.

Temperature of Lake-Water.

CHICAGO, May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A bet B that the difference in the temperature of the water-supply of this city does not vary more than 12° during the year. Please decide and oblige B.

[The temperature of the lake water where it enters the crib does not vary more than that. It does vary much more, however, at the point of consumption—the water being much heated in summer while passing through the pipes.]

CRIMINALS AND THEIR LEGAL ACCOMPLICES.

CHICAGO, May 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The growing facility with which men who commit great crimes slip through the meshes of the law has forced the people in many instances "to take the law into their own hands." While we may deplore the method pursued, we cannot but respect the stern resolution of those who, at whatever cost, are determined that the enemies of society shall meet their doom. Public opinion is reaching a point where the trivial delays of courts and the dishonest trickery of criminal lawyers will no longer be patiently endured. The technical cobwebs through which so many criminals escape must be swept away and our whole system of procedure be reformed. For while crimes increase in malice and in number the difficulty of insuring conviction is becoming greater. Everybody knows how small a proportion of those who are guilty of murder nowadays are put to the inconvenience of being hanged. The majority of murderers go free, with hands whose blood-stains no water can wash away. They are restored to society with a contempt for the law whose terrors they have defied. The art of defending criminals has been brought by a certain class of lawyers, with the aid of the loophole statutes and quirk rules they have made, to so high a state of perfection that crimes are committed almost with impunity by those who have money to reward their unscrupulous defenders. It matters not how this money has been obtained. The murdered man's money has often been used to secure the acquittal of the murderer. This infamous business must in some way be checked, or the trial of moneyed criminals will become, as it is fast becoming, a tragic mockery.

What we need is a law that lawyers of the kind alluded to will respect—a law that will put a limit to the nefarious arts they now practice. No one denies the right of a lawyer by every honest means to serve his client to the utmost extremity, let him be charged with whatsoever crime he may. We have no fault to find with this. It is a noble thing to uphold the claims of innocence, clouded by suspicion, and overborne by powerful adversaries. Those who do this are the bright lights of an honorable profession, and are entitled to the respect of all. These are lawyers who honor themselves by honoring the law. It is their duty and their privilege to sustain its guardian authority over the rights and the safety of the people. But there are lawyers of a different order, who are the most dangerous pests of the community, and it is this evil more than any other that causes such frequent appeals to the decisions of Judge Lynch.

These legal specialists must be held to a more strict account, or by and by the bloody scenes enacted in a sister city may be repeated in Chicago. A lawyer who makes it his business not to maintain but to evade the law, who by the vile arts which he has acquired poisons the fountain of justice, who brings into court a horde of prepared and perjured witnesses with an artfully-concocted defense, who makes statements that he knows are false, who has taken pains to get upon the jury one or more scoundrels upon whom he can rely—a lawyer of this sort should be hooted out of every court and a brand fastened upon him that will make it unsafe for him to mingle among honest men!

If there is any extra hanging to be done these are the sort of birds that an outraged people should first string up. Had this course been taken in Cincinnati much innocent blood might have been saved and less injustice done. The public are fast becoming aroused to the necessity of more vigorous action in the treatment of crime. There can be no greater menace to society than a loose system of justice under which so many criminals escape. Those who by illegitimate means aid these wretches to pass through the courts unscathed should be regarded in the light of accomplices, who, having shared the booty of their guilty clients, should share in their punishment and disgrace. J. ESAIAS WARREN.

WHISKY FOR SNAKE-BITES.

Dr. Vinke writes in the St. Louis *Courier of Medicine* that more persons are killed by the enormous amount of whisky they take when bitten by a snake than by the bite itself. He has himself used large doses of quinine in snake-bite with success, and wants physicians to test the remedy.

THE LAW.

Damages Wanted for a Broken Leg and the Alleged Roughness of a Deputy Sheriff.

Record of the Judgments, Orders, and New Suits in the Federal and State Courts.

Items.

An Italian laborer named Salvatore Picirno commenced an action yesterday against David L. Marpool to recover $5,000 for a broken leg. The defendant is a coal-dealer on West Van Buren street, and employed Picirno to pull down a small frame building. Picirno called attention to the fact that there was a shaky chimney on the shanty which might fall, but Marpool directed him to go on with the work. The chimney did come down while the building was being removed, falling on Picirno and breaking his leg in three places, and he now wants to hold Marpool liable for the accident.

Judge Hawes is hearing the case of Nulla Daniels against ex-Sheriff Mann and Deputies Tarbell and Kelsey and George B. Swift, in which the plaintiff wants $10,000 damages for alleged assault. She lives at No. 338 Fulton street, and about two years ago the Deputy Sheriffs went there for the purpose of serving a writ of ejectment. She refused to surrender possession, and her husband, it was charged, flourished a revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who entered the house. Kelsey drew his revolver and Daniels then surrendered. The wife then snatched up the weapon and repeated the threat. Kelsey disarmed her, and as she claims caught hold of her by the shoulder and unnecessarily maltreated her. On a former trial she recovered a verdict for $1,000. The suit was dismissed yesterday as to Mann and Tarbell under directions of the Judge.

The suit of Henry H. Roberts against the Illinois Central Railroad Company is occupying the attention of Judge Rogers and a jury. Roberts owned a barn at No. 1 Thirty-seventh street, which was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive and burned, together with $1,000 worth of property stored therein. He claims the accident was due to the company's carelessness.

The Appellate Court will conclude the call of their March calendar today.

The Jefferson School Treasurer case was argued yesterday before Judge Barnum, and the court held that the Board of School Trustees as such had no authority to act as a Canvassing Board; that the judges of election in each precinct were the proper persons to canvass the votes; that they have as required by law made the canvass and returned the poll-books to the County Superintendent; that the returns show Mr. Bodman elected by eight majority, and the evidence showed that Mr. Kimbell was appointed Treasurer by persons shown to have been elected Trustees; that he was therefore Treasurer; that his bond had been approved by the proper officer, and he was therefore entitled to the books, records, and moneys as such Treasurer.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE HARLAN—Chancery orders—First National Bank of Lockport vs. Bass; argmts. concluded and taken under advisement.—Fleming vs. United States; case partly argued and continued to this morning.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Equitable Trust Co. vs. Mills; order referring receiver's report to Sherman, master.—382, Am. Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Otis; time for deft. Charles T. Otis to verify his answer further extd. 10 days.—Dumont vs. Chi. & Ill. River R. R. Co.; lv. to George C. Campbell and H. H. Lawrence, as survivors, etc., to file their int. petition and compl. ordered to ans. same in 10 days after being served with copy of pet. and d... to withhold from payment to compl. an amt. sufficient to pay petrs. claim of $10,000 until further order.

Law orders—365, Phillips vs. Beutle & McAvoy Brewing Co.; by stip. dis. p. c. less docket fee.—394, Bath Savings Bank vs. Town of Sheldon; mo. of deft. to set aside jugt. and for n. t.

Judgment—John J. Town vs. Samuel B. Raymond; finding for plff. and judgt. $428.12.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—82, Johnson vs. Schooner Negaunee; case partly heard and postponed to this morning.

Appellate Court.

ORDERS—1,853, Culbertson & Blair P. & P. Co. vs. City of Chicago; argmts. concluded and taken.—1,851, Pitts., Cin. & St. L. Ry. Co. vs. McCarth...; argd. and taken.—1,857, Hagemann vs. Woblers; same order.—1,853, Chi. & N.-W. Ry. Co. vs. Bannerman; same ord.—1,854, Dawson vs. Dawson; taken on call.—1,855, Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 214 vs. Klein; argd. and taken.—1,856, Hill vs. Harding; taken on call.—1,857, Farwell vs. Adams; same order.—1,858, South Shore Line vs. Cecil; argd. and taken.—1,859, Erie & Pacific Dispatch vs. Same; same order.—1,861, L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. vs. Elson; taken on call.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,913—Taken from files.
91,914—Salvator Picino vs. David L. Marpool. Case, $5,000. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.
91,915—A. S. Gage et al. vs. J. J. O'Donnell. Asst. $1,000. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.
91,916—Frank Richmond vs. W. H. Lytell. Attcht. $225. J. F. Latham, atty.
91,917—The J. M. W. Jones S. & P. Company vs. A. S. Haskell. Asst. $250. J. F. Latham, atty.
91,918—Henry Scherer vs. John P. Dahlin and Matilda C. Dahlin. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $5.0 on lots 10 and 11, block 28, in the sub. of that part of Taylor's first add. to South Chicago lying east of the W. 70 chains thereof. Abbott & Johnson, solrs.
91,919—James F. Ferris and Thomas Purcell. Confession of judgment, $268. A. B. Jenks, atty.
91,920—Attcht. Suppressed for service.
91,921—Asst. Suppressed for service.
91,922—Isaac W. Knowles et al. vs. George Kelly. Asst. $2,000. S. G. Swisher, atty.
91,923—Charles Waters vs. Susan Waters. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. O. Robinson, solr.
91,924—Nickerson & Bros. vs. Samuel Cowdy. Asst., $300. E. C. Ferguson, atty.
91,925—Danville Water Company vs. Carroll E. Gray. Asst. $2,000. George O. Ide, atty.
91,926—C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Co. vs. Manie A. French. Petition for mechanic's lien for $292.80. P. L. Shuman, solr.
91,927—Michael Byrne vs. Valentine Gramer. Asst., $300. John Gibbons, atty.
91,928—John C. Matthai et al. vs. Albert Armstrong and James F. Edgeworth. Asst. $5.0. Hawley & Hanchette, attys.
91,929—Eva De Bey vs. William De Bey. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. Myer & Collman, solrs.
91,930—Samuel C. Hays vs. Adeline T. Hays. Petition for partition. C. H. Willett, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,593, D. N. B. vs. Penn Bank; dis. n. e.
Judgment—11,907, Bernard Steele et al. vs. August Wollenzien; judgt. $428.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—11,678, Reesing vs. Arnold; lv. to amd. narr.—12,582, Keiser vs. Dike; lv. to amd. by dischg. as to H. Ware and N. H. Jones.—12,..., Mason vs. McCord; lv. to amd. sums.—12,1.., Pietsch vs. Gratiot; condtl. judgt. vs. Gratiot Mfg. Co.—91,873, Kellogg vs. Porder; ord. stay. predgs. until May 28.—11,852, Schmidt vs. Davidson; dis. n. e.
Verdicts—11,530, Christian vs. Christian; verdict deft. not guilty and mo. n. t. by plff.—10,736, Hosmer vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; fdg. propty. in plff and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—371, Shuknecht vs. Shuknecht; dis. n. c.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—372, Meeker vs. Giller; lv. to amd. bill and rule on deft. to pld., etc., in 20 days.—813, McCarthy vs. McCarthy; deft. cert. defts. and g. a. l. appld.—1,844, McDermott vs. Osterhard; rule on complts. James H. John, and William McDermott to show cause by this morning.—1,3.., Davidson vs. Schoenbeck; dis. n. d.—956, Abbott vs. Abbott; deft. want ans.—1,445, Hill vs. Owen; lv. to petrs. to verify petn.—1,595, Johnson vs. Johnson; pled. on cal.—1,713, Kershaw vs. Shepard; revrs. repl. apvd.
Decree—1,581, Schwuchow vs. Jandens; decree of sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,484—Anton Palecek vs. Anna Palecek. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Julius Goldzier, solr.
48,485—James H. Miles vs. Eben C. McCloud, Jacob C. Magill, and S. Wilder. Bill to set aside contract. L. S. Hodges, solr.
48,486—John Murray vs. W. Fisher and James T. Calkin. Replevin, $3.0. George Sparling, atty.
48,487—Annie L. Newhall vs. Charles Newhall. Bill for divorce for drunkenness, cruelty, and adultery. Merriam & Whipple, solr.
48,488—Alfred C. Clarke, administrator of the estate of Richard Clarke, deceased, vs. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. Case, $5,000. George S. Sandercock, atty.
48,489—Ellen M. Pratt vs. Joseph Pratt. Bill for divorce for adultery. F. C. Hall, solr.
48,490—Elizabeth Dennison et al. vs. Ann Sherry, Wilder M. Bush, and John W. Marsh, trustees, Philip Conley, William Woodley, Henry C. Bates, Michael Andrew Rorke, and Frederich John Rorke, trustees, Catharine Newman, and James Strain. Bill for partition. M. A. Rorke & Son, solrs.
48,491—Gertrude H. Hardin vs. John C. F. Sewert. Ejectment, $1,000. Edmund S. Holbrook, atty.
48,492—John A. Brown vs. the Gutta Percha & Rubber Company. Appeal.
48,493—Bill withheld for service.
48,494—Armenia Liston vs. Montgomery W. Liston. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. J. M. Longenecker, solr.
Suppressed Wednesday—48,842, Mary W. Taylor vs. G. H. Walker and Ulick Bourke. Replevin, $1,500. John M. Beverly, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—6,013, Dreiske vs. Tenber; jury unable to agree and are discharged.—7,270, De Golyer vs. Prindle; mo. to strike plea from files and want aff. ovid., and exc. and lv. to deft. to file counter aff.—7,187, Smith vs. Wynne; suit reinstd.—184, O'Neil vs. Judson; appl. reinstd.—182, Sherman vs. Klein; suit reinstd.—1,177, Ewing vs. Smith; appl. reinstd.—3,818, C. & W. I. R. R. vs. Heacock; suit dis. n. c.—1,078, Same vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R.; suit reinstd.—7,445, Stratton vs. Forsythe; lv. to make Charles Himrod & Co. pty. dfts. as garns. and alias writ to issue.
Judgments—7,041, Thomas Russell et al. vs. Henry Hyman; judgt., $357.51.—7,478, Eliza A. Townsend vs. W. A. Jenkins; judgt., $264.84.
General call—On the general call the following cases were dismissed: Nos. [illegible].

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—7,1.., Packer vs. Newbury; mo. to dis. suit want decl. ovid.; exc. and lv. to plff. to file narr.—3,072, Pownall vs. Couless; suit dis. p. c.—5,086, New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company vs. Batters; lv. to deft. to restore lost plea and aff.—3,076, Hildreth vs. Vehmeyer; cont.
Verdict and finding—4,959, James F. Vickery vs. James Mertage; verdict for plff. $36.50 and mo. n. t. by deft.—7,5.2, In re Kimball; fdg. as prepared.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—5,094, Greensfelt vs. Moulton; ref. to Waller.—3,638, Sulzer vs. Sulzer; ord. for complete record.—2,778, Nagle vs. Whipple; deft. and ref. to Waller.—3,982, Venables vs. Venables; dcht.—1,035, Jantsch vs. Phillips; rule on cross-compl. to restore.
Decree—1,721, Hartshorn vs. Baldwin; decree distn.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—17,07., Root vs. Root; a rule on deft. in cross-bill to ans. same in 20 days for notice.—2,307, Marks vs. Goodrich; lv. to amd. bill and deft. cert. defts.

County Court—New Suit.

4,846—J. W. Mublick vs. Village of Jefferson. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law Orders—3,707, In re vol. assgt. Hair & Odiorne; ord. of May 16 made absolute.—4,774, Burchard vs. Garland; taking of testy. and counting of ballots ref. to Thomas G. Windes.—4,775, Nilison vs. Helliecker; mo. n. t. ent. by deft.—City of Chicago spl. assts. Nos. 3,622 to 3,682, inclusive; comrs appd.

Judgments—4,717, Henry P. Ide & Co. vs. Edward Liebig and Eugene Glans; judgt. $530.29 and judgt. vs. garn. James P. Sayers, $421.14.—4,746, Tobias Goldschmidt vs. Robert Posner; judgt. on fdg. $267.90 and appld.—4,747, Rose Herbst et al. vs. same; same, $294, and appld.—4,731, Carlo de Luca vs. William P. Nelson; judgt. on verdict for plff. $145.—4,735, Kate Churchill vs. The Home Savings Bank of Chicago; judgt. on verdict for plff. $444.61.

Insane cases—2,456, Anna Jackson; insane and not a pauper.—2,457, Michael Tobin; same.—2,464, Patrick Cummings; same.—Berte Halverson; same.—2,461, Kate Albrecht; insane and a pauper.—2,458, C. B. Pitcher; same.—2,465, Annie Havers; same.—2,466, Martin Dwyer; same.—2,467, A. C. Simonson; contd.—2,451, Halver Johnson; same.—2,401, Frank Washer; same.—2,411, Mathias Klemm; dis.—2,432, John Griffin; same.—2,434, Rosa Seagert; same.—2,463, Charles Hosman; same.—2,443, Tobey Allien; ord. for writ of inquisition and hg. set for May 29.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Margaret C. Kirk; will proven and letters admin. with will annexed to James A. Kirk, bond $5,000 apvd.—Est. Patrick Murray; will proven and letters test. to Jeremiah Curtin and John Kearney, bond $6,000 apvd and pf. heirsp.

Guardianship—Est. Catharine Devlin, minor; letters to Catharine Devlin, bond $300 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Michael Regan; letters to Mary McGinniss, bond $150 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Henry Bennett; letters to Mary Bennett, bond $500 apvd.—Est. Alfred J. Way; letters to Hittlebidel, bond $1,0 0 apvd.

Orders—Est. Carl Robe; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. George Vogt et al., minors; inv. apvd.—Est. Eliza J. Byron; inv. and apprst apvd., and lv. to admr. to sell pers. est. at private sale.—Est. Elizabeth Giarve; lv. to expend $3 for abstract.—Est. William Holbrook; extr. excused from settling final acct. until Sept. term.—Est. Peter Schmidt; first annl. acct. apvd.—Est. Nacissa A. Barney; extr. excused from settling final acct. for one year.—Est. Mary Ann Carter; rept. of sale of pers. propty. apvd.—Est. Edward Smeeth; est. settled.—Est. M. Kronberg; clm. of J. B. and S. M. Knowles alld. for $38.36.—Est. Anne G. Fotham; est. settled.—Est. Thomas McCaffrey; admx. to make acct. and settle final acct. by Sept. term.—Est. Peter Button; extx. excused from further duty.—Est. Milton G. Almy; rept. of sale of desp. clms. apvd. and est. settled.—Est. Frederick Voight, first annl. acct. apvd.—Est. Daniel Tracey et al., minors; genl. acct. apvd.—Est. Lydia Phillips; est. settled.—Est. John Kolker, minor; alld. to retain distributive share of minors, rept. to std. as final acct. apvd. and admr. excused.—Est. Ann Harris; pf. heirsp.—Est. John O'Riley; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Frederick C. Mimendorf; clm. of C. H. Jordan & Co. alld. for $167.75.—Est. Alansing Watson; clm. of Frank Agnew dis.—Est. Barbara Miller; est. settled.—Est. William Shute; ctn. vs. admr. ret. June 2.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,045, Neal McKeague, murder; further evidence heard, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,153, Dennis Shaughnessy, burglary; verdict not guilty.—987, Clarence Perrin, petit larceny; sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.—1,151, Julia Ackerman, Kate Boxberger, John Philips, and Mary Crossett, larceny; on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE HARLAN—At 10 a. m. Walker vs. Brant, and at 2 p. m. State of Illinois vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co. Fleming vs. United States on hearing.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Sitting with Judge Harlan in Fleming case.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set admiralty cases. No. 82, Johnson vs. Schooner Negaunee, on hearing.

APPELLATE COURT—1.7, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 124, and 127, which concludes the March calendar.

JUDGE GARY—No call of calendar until Monday. Condemnation cases on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 11,656, 11,658 and 11,686. No. 11,0.., Gardner vs. U. S. Rolling Stock Company, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 25, 28, 31, 33, and 34. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 22 and 28. No. 20, Gray vs. Smith, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Call of general docket at 9:30 a. m. Nos. 2,101 to 2,700 inclusive, and calendar Nos. 290, 291, 296, 297, and 277½. No. 28.., Roberts vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call Nos. 5,082, 580, 5,0.6, and 4,96.. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call Nos. 5,680, 5,6.., 5,712, 5,714, 5,720, and 5,723. No. 5,454, Daniels vs. Mann, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 20, 22, 24, and 27. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 61, 62, and 63. No. 59, Mize vs. Otis, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions. No. 4,146, Keeler vs. Warner, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,045, Neal McKeague murder case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,193, 1,277, 1,151, 1,139, and 1,138.

Appellate Court—Second District.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had in the Second District of the Appellate Court today:
1,223—Nelson vs. Ellwood; time to file abstracts and briefs extended five days.
1,2..—Bell & Co. vs. Steele et al.; suggestion of diminution of record sustained and certiorari awarded.
1,2..—Lake vs. Brown; appellant's time to file abstracts and briefs extended ten days.
1,2..—Davis vs. The People; same order as in No. 1,233.
1,2..—Blake vs. Sweeting et al.; motion entered by defendants in error for continuance.
1,250—Mosher et al. vs. Rogers; motion entered by appellants for ten days' additional time to file briefs.
The following cases were taken on the call of the docket:
1,1..—Clements vs. Reitz et al.
1,1..—Hall et al. vs. Edwards.
1,175—Freeman et al. vs. Ottawa Building, Homestead & Savings Association.
1,175—Whitworth vs. Harrall.
1,177—Brahm et al. vs. Deitsch.
1,180—Supervisors of Knox County vs. Aldrich.
1,181—Good vs. Allen.
1,183—Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Hawk.
1,1..—Dinsmore vs. Martin.
1,1..—Thompson et al. vs. the People was continued for service.
Of the class of students twenty-four passed a successful examination.
Court adjourned to tomorrow morning.

THE CROPS.

Illinois.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 22.—The fine weather of the last week has enabled farmers to accomplish much. Over two-thirds of the corn is planted in this section, and by the end of the week it will all be in if the weather continues fine. Many people are planting corn between the hills of potatoes, so that in case the potato-bug should injure if not partially destroy that crop they will have the corn to fall back on. It was very warm here yesterday, the mercury standing for several hours at 85°.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The farmers here have had a week or ten days of excellent weather for planting their corn, and so well have they used the advantage that the major portion of the planting is done. In some fields the corn is already up and growing finely. Wheat, grass, and oats are doing finely, though in some portions of the county many fields of wheat have been plowed up and planted in corn. Small fruits promise well. Apples will be plentiful, pears few, and peaches none.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 22.—[Special.]—The wire-worm has devastated the growing corn on several farms hereabouts to such an extent that replanting has been found necessary.

Kansas.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kas., May 22.—[Special.]—Corn is all planted. Early planting is a poor stand on account of cold and wet weather. Later planting is coming up nicely with a good stand. Wheat is in fair condition, but damaged some by the extreme cold last winter. Oats are looking fine. The condition of stock is good.

Iowa.

IDA GROVE, Ia., May 22.—[Special.]—The present indications are that Ida County will reap a rich harvest of all kinds of grain this season. Small grain is looking well, and is about 10 per cent larger than last year. Corn is nearly all planted and some coming up. The weather for the last few weeks has been dry and warm—just the kind for corn. Considerable flax is being sown, and a flaxmill would be a paying investment.

Indiana.

WABASH, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—The corn crop in this vicinity is all in and growing nicely. Cut-worms are doing some damage, but the farmers do not apprehend serious trouble. Wheat never looked better, and gives promise of a large yield. Fruit of all kinds is reported uninjured, and the prospect is excellent for a heavy yield.

ANGOLA, Ind., May 22.—[Special.]—It is probable that the apple crop in Steuben County will be larger this fall than for several years. The trees were loaded with blossoms, and the weather has been such that none too many were blasted. Peaches will be a complete failure, nearly all the trees having been killed by the severe weather of the last two winters.

Nebraska.

PLUM CREEK, Neb., May 22.—[Special.]—This section of the country has been visited with almost a continuous rain for the last twenty-two hours, and it is still raining hard. The prospect for its letting up very soon is anything but encouraging. It commenced last night at 5 o'clock, accompanied with considerable hail, but not sufficient to materially damage the growing grain. As far as can be ascertained the chances are that in extreme low lands corn will be a failure, as the ground is so water-soaked it will be impossible to dry off before it is too late to replant, if necessary. There are no washouts on railroads as yet.

A FIGHT WITH A SNAKE.

New York *Times*: Edward Herman is a pillar in the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church at Rossville, Staten Island, the leader of a band of jubilee singers, and cornet-player in the only colored band of musicians in Richmond County. Mr. Herman lives at Sandy Ground, a place near Rossville, and is known among his musical confrères as "The Snake-Hunter," because he has killed so many of the snakes which are so plentiful in a woodland near his home. When not engaged as a singer of sub-cellar basso detonations, or as maestro to the band, Mr. Herman hunts for reptiles. Tuesday Mr. Herman captured the largest snake he ever saw. It was a black snake and measured seven feet and one inch in length and sixteen inches in circumference. Mr. Herman, when he came upon the snake, was armed with a stout stick and had to fight fast and furious to accomplish its death. At one time the snake became coiled about his leg and gave such a squeeze that its assailant was nearly prostrated. Black snakes are not poisonous, but tie themselves in a knot that is dangerous and hard to break. The huge reptile was finally beaten to death and was sold to a resident of Perth Amboy, who paid $15 for the carcass, which will be stuffed and exhibited at a public tavern.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

The Polecat Quartet.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see by your paper that you have christened the Chicago *Daily Newses* "The Four Little Kittens." I would suggest that the alias be "The Polecat Quartet." This would be both more acceptable and appropriate. So at least think many who at times read the little treacherous Democratic viper. S. L. W.

More About Stovepipes.

CHICAGO, May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to the stovepipe problem, "Prominent Member of a Lake Street Store," in answer to the inquiry of your reporter as to whether or not a seamless pipe could be made, replied in the affirmative.

"Tubal Cain" informs us that it is the practice of some makers to crimp the small end.

Now, why would not a seamless pipe, with crimped end, and a well-developed ridge, or "swedge," as it is termed, just below the crimp, manufactured each length to exactly the same pattern, provide us with an article far in advance of anything yet produced?

The manufacturer could have a brand stamped upon his goods so that the public could order and obtain just what they wanted. E. M.

Wants the Dummy.

UNION STOCK-YARDS, May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was very sorry to see my article headed "Opposed to Rapid Transit in Hyde Park," as I am not opposed to it; and we are offered transportation at the rate of fifteen miles an hour either by dummy or cable system, if the Board of Trustees so orders, and is not this fast enough in a rapidly-growing section and on an avenue that is destined to be the finest business street leading out of the city? It will be a solid wall of buildings in fifteen years if not destroyed by the entrance of a steam railroad, puffing smoke and scaring both man and beast from it. We want the cable system, and it is offered to us, and at the lowest rate of transportation ever offered, and in less than five years we shall be able to take a car every three or five minutes and at every street-corner, as it should be on a great business-street. The voice of the people is almost unanimous for the cable system, and the more thought is given to it the greater unanimity there will be. Ten years from today Cottage Grove avenue will pay more revenue (if not destroyed) to the great City of Hyde Park that will be, than any other half-dozen streets now there. I know of buildings to be erected immediately to cost $100,000, if this street-destroyer is not permitted to be built. One thing more and I close. There has been but one transfer of property on Cottage Grove avenue to my knowledge since this agitation commenced, some three months ago, nor will there be any until it is known positively that this steam railroad cannot come, and then such a boom as Hyde Park never had will be begun. A. L. PATTERSON.

Yale College.

CHICAGO, May 22.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—The alumni of Yale are now preparing their ballots for the annual election of one of the Fellows of the college. Mr. Mason Young, of New York City, a prominent and valuable member of the corporation of Yale is a candidate for reëlection. Some opposition to him has been excited because of a report upon the Yale Observatory made by a committee of which he was Chairman. The Yale corporation, however, at its recent annual meeting, warmly indorsed his course, and, upon the motion of the venerable ex-President Woolsey, adopted the following resolution:

The corporation, having considered the report prepared by the committee on the observatory, do hereby approve of the general features of the same, and direct it to be placed on file for reference so soon as the income of the observatory funds shall admit of the complete organization of the institution. They also desire to express their grateful sense of the laborious and unwearied service of the committee who have prepared this report, and of the great value to the college in all its department of this and many other valuable services rendered to the college by its Chairman, Mason Young, Esq.

Resolved, That for the present the President of the college shall be added to the Board of Managers of the observatory, and that (with this exception) no change shall be made in the organization of the observatory until the President has become familiar with the working of the same, and has satisfied himself that other changes are desirable.

It should also be stated that three of the persons nominated as Mr. Young's successor—Judge Shipman, William C. Whitney, and Samuel Huntington—have given notice that they are not candidates. It is to be hoped that every graduate of Yale who has the real interest of the university at heart will cast his vote for the reëlection of Mr. Young.

EDWARD G. MASON.

A German-American's Opinion on Christian Work Among the Foreign Population of Our Large Cities.

CHICAGO, May 20.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Your account of the meeting of the Chicago Congregational Club, held at the Palmer House last evening, was read by me with much interest. I am glad to see the Congregational Church alive to the necessity of missionary work among the great foreign element in this city. But no niggardly policy will do. Mission Sunday-schools scattered here and there, children drawn in by all sorts of bribes, such as rewards, picnics, Christmas festivals, etc., will not answer. Now, don't understand me as deprecating the value of Sunday-school missionary work. On the contrary, it is highly important and necessary. But Christian churches ought to look more to having earnest, efficient teachers, whose hearts and souls are in the work, than to parade the numbers of scholars they gather in, all or the greater part of whom are lost to them, as a rule, in a very few years. Americans are given to statistics in church and missionary work as much as in everything else. If some Band of Mercy or Humane Society officers visit a Sunday-school, hold one or two addresses, and then ask such scholars as wish to join the band to raise up their hands, and all present do so, the greater part of whom probably do not know what it is all about, it is immediately published abroad, so many hundred or thousand, as the case may be, have joined the Band of Mercy. Mission schools alone for children do not reach the masses of foreigners. It has been tried for years. Nice, inviting, and comfortable churches need to be built, the adults drawn in as well as the children. The Americanizing spirit does not want to be exhibited, but on the contrary a spirit of Christian love and kindness. Make them Christians and they will be good American citizens, no matter if they talk German, Bohemian, Swedish, or Dutch. And then don't expect a poor stick of a preacher to meet with more and better success among foreigners than he would among Americans. Give them live, earnest, active Christian ministers, men of good education, men who can preach to the foreigners correctly and fluently in their own mother tongue. Don't expect such men, some of whom have perhaps been accustomed to refinement and the comforts of life, to live with their families on starvation wages.

American Christians, of whatever denomination, if you want to evangelize the foreigners, if you want your Sabbaths respected and not desecrated more and more from year to year, you must put your hands deep down into your pockets and spend money in no half-way measure, as you have done in the past.

Use common sense; don't waste and squander your money in one direction when it could do much greater and permanent good in another. Now that you are alive to the necessities of the hour be wise and prudent. Avoid the mistakes of the past. E. A. SAALFELD.

Cottage Grove Railroad.

CHICAGO, May 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The mistaken plea of a few small property-owners at the upper end of Cottage Grove avenue that their interests would suffer should not be allowed by the Trustees of Hyde Park to deny the benefits of rapid transit to the large district in the neighborhood of the South Park that is suffering for it. The ordinance now before the Trustees of Hyde Park has been amended so that nothing is asked for but the permission to lay tracks for a suburban railroad. Even the right to carry freight for local purposes, like house building, has been waived. The entrance of a road run simply for passenger travel on Cottage Grove avenue will probably enhance the value of real estate on that thoroughfare. The lots nearest the Illinois Central sell for the highest prices. On Wallace street the result of the advent of a railroad has been to raise the price of real estate, and the Western Indiana Road is now selling at a handsome advance all its surplus land in that vicinity. In dozens of towns along the New York Central may be seen streets in which the railroad tracks run between long lines of solidly-built blocks which have been put up since the construction of the road and which have been attracted thither by the railroad. If there are any damages the owners of property can recover them from the railroad corporation. If the Trustees pass the ordinance in the right shape there need not be any confiscation in the matter. As to the relative advantages of dummy transit and that by a real railroad, it is only necessary to compare the condition of the territory where the North Side dummy used to run with the prosperous, well-built, thriving region along the Illinois Central. The locomotive develops a suburban territory; the dummy kills it. So obnoxious was the dummy on the North Side that after years of endurance the residents there have driven it off their streets. RAPID TRANSIT.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The time has come for a general arousing of all good citizens to take some action with reference to the prevailing lawlessness and intemperance of our city. Never has the city been in a worse condition as respects immorality and crime. Never has there been a more unblushing disregard of municipal law. The punishment of crime is the exception, not the rule. We believe this state of affairs is largely due to the prevalence and power of the liquor traffic with its attendant evils. Keenly realizing the necessity of some effort to stem the tide of intemperance, an Executive Committee chosen from the churches and the temperance organizations of the city have invited Mr. Francis Murphy, the temperance orator and reformer, to conduct a temperance campaign in Chicago. Francis Murphy and the blue-ribbon movement are known world-wide. His recent labors in Great Britain and his previous great work in the United States proclaim him a man raised up of God for this work. For two weeks Mr. Murphy has been holding meetings on the West Side. Already 4,000 persons have signed the pledge. The crowds have been out of all proportion to the accommodations for them. It has been deemed best for the work to bring the meetings for the present to the centre of the city—at Farwell Hall. Here for the time being will be the rallying-point. The Executive Committee appeal to all citizens to show their sympathy with this work by their presence and coöperation. They call upon all Christian ministers and churches to arouse the people to vigorous action. We call upon all temperance organizations to make special effort at this time. In the name of our homes, in the name of the young men of Chicago, in the name of law and order, we most earnestly urge all good people to lend a hand in resisting this evil which is trampling upon all that is pure, and reverend, and holy, blighting our homes, burdening us with taxes, and blasting the pride and the flower of our Commonwealth.

THE REV. J. S. KENNARD, D. D.,
THE REV. A. W. PATTEN, D. D.,
THE REV. E. O. TAYLOR, D. D.,
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MRS. A. P. KELLEY,
MRS. NATHANIEL NORTON,
MRS. VAN OSDEL,
T. W. HARVEY,
J. S. SMITHSON,
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H. J. FLITCROFT,
J. C. SHAFFER,
Executive Committee.

A CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE.

Philadelphia *Call*: New York Broker—No, dear, I cannot take you to Saratoga this year.
His Wife—You can't, indeed? I should like to know why?
"I can't afford it."
"The idea! Why, the Simpersins are going to Newport just the same as usual, and Simpersin has failed, too."
"Exactly, my dear, and I haven't."
"Well?"
"Why, I have to stay at home and pay my debts."

In hospitals Glenn's Sulphur Soap is largely used as a disinfecting and purifying agent.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Proposals for Ranges, Stoves, Etc.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., May 21st, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. (Central standard time) on Friday, June 20th, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering at this Depot the following named articles: 50 Army Ranges, No. 1; 50 Army Ranges, No. 2; 15 Army Wood-Heaters, No. 1; 50 Army Wood-Heaters, No. 2; 100 Army Coal-Heaters, No. 6; and 50 Army Coal-Heaters, No. 7.
Bids are also requested for 70 Stoves or Ranges, corresponding in capacity to Army Range No. 1, and for number as above of other Wood and Coal Heaters, suitable for Army use, equal in heating capacity to the various patterns of Army Heaters.
Bids are also solicited for extra castings of all Stoves and Ranges offered.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.
Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.
Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked: "Proposals for Ranges, Stoves, Etc.," and addressed to the undersigned.
R. SAXTON,
Asst. Qr. M. General, U. S. A.

TO SEWER BRICKLAYERS.

The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Tenders to lay bricks and furnish labor. All materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will construct. Work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed:
4,500 feet of circular sewers, 5 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,500 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,000 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JAS. G. McDONALD,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 6, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., THURSDAY, June 5, 1884, for furnishing stationery for the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to the Department.
Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Stationery."
No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationery required.
H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock m. on Thursday, June 5, 1884, for furnishing stationery for the use of first and second-class post-offices for one year from July 1, 1884.
Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this department.
Proposals should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery."
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m. on Thursday, June 5, 1884, for furnishing stationery for the Post-Office Department for one year from July 1, 1884.
Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.
Proposals should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery."
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Postmaster-General.

Mr. Joshua Kendall's

Day and Family School to fit boys for College, Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer to Mt. Desert, Me., to prepare for the fall examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Circulars. Address, 123 Inman-st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly), begin 10th July, 1884, and end 10th September. For circular apply (P.-O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

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Is the season in which bad or poisoned blood is most apt to show itself. Nature, at this juncture, needs something to assist it in throwing off the impurities which have collected by the sluggish circulation of blood during the cold winter months. Swift's Specific is nature's great helper, as it is a purely vegetable alterative and tonic.

Rev. L. B. Paine, Macon, Ga., writes: "We have been using Swift's Specific at the orphans' home as a remedy for blood complaints, and as a general health tonic, and have had remarkable results from its use on the children and employees of the institution. It is such an excellent tonic, and keeps the blood so pure, that the system is less liable to disease. It has cured some of our children of scrofula."

W. H. Gilbert, druggist, Albany, Ga., writes: "We are selling large quantities of Swift's Specific for a spring alterative and general health tonic, and with the best results. It is now largely used as a preventive and cure for malaria. There are many remarkable evidences of its merit in this section."

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.
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We respectfully inform the public that we have opened a branch store at 101 State-st., one door south of Washington, which will be similar in all respects to our New York and Washington establishments.
In opening this establishment we believe that such a store will be appreciated by and prove a great convenience to the citizens of this city.
We desire to make our establishment the literary rendezvous of the city, a place where all may feel at liberty to pass an idle hour looking over books and magazines without feeling obliged to purchase, and to this end it will be our constant aim to study the comfort and convenience of our customers, trusting to them to award us that degree of success our efforts may deserve. BRENTANO BROTHERS.
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TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee—Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, etc., Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 a. m.; also, Saturdays at 8 p. m. Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	* 6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:30 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Omaha & Kansas City Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.
Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st. Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	* 7:00 a m	* 6:25 p m
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Expres	† 7:45 p m	[illegible]

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted, *Sunday excepted, ‡Monday excepted, §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee and Waukesha	b 3:00 p m / b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m / b10:30 a m
Milwaukee	b10:30 a m	b 9:45 p m
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	§11:30 a m / § 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m / § 7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	†11:30 a m / § 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m / § 2:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	†11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Marinette & Menominee	*11:30 a m	† 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	*11:30 a m / † 9:00 p m	† 7:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	*12:00 p m / † 9:15 p m	* 3:15 p m / ‡ 7:10 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:35 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:35 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.
NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:20 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:15 p m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§ 1:00 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express (via Chenoa)	* 9:00 a m / §11:00 p m	* 7:45 p m / § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	‖11:00 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:20 p m	* 6:55 p m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 8:45 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	*10:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Night Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:45 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:21 a m	† 8:20 p m
Phild'lphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
NewYork, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.
Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 6:45 a m	* 5:20 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 6:30 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:15 p m	....
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:30 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:40 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:10 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:05 p m	§ 6:03 a m
a Night Express	§10:10 p m	* 5:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 4:30 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:50 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	§ 5:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:31 p m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:20 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:30 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 6:20 a m	
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	11:30 p m	

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:40 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:30 p m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:57 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:35 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 51 Clark-st., Chicago.

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

SOUTH DIVISION.

2109 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3358 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st. Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
488 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
334 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
873 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
661 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
382 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

236 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, IN A Van Buren-st. car, a pocketbook containing money and a crescent gold pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 168 Aberdeen-st.

$50.00 REWARD—LOST—BETWEEN the Matteson House and Haverly's, a pocket-book containing about $150, a few old gold coins, a few old papers, and a letter addressed Mrs. M. Harrold, Ft. Worth, Tex. Leave at 70 Monroe-st., Room 42.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A (GENTLEMAN) stenographer and typewriter. S 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RAILROAD office. Ten years' experience. Have filled every position in a local freight office. X 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter operator; is a good penman. Address Box 1,556, Elgin, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG-STORE by a young man. Registered pharmacist. Address V 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS store by a young man. References as being strictly temperate, honest, and reliable. Address V 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY A young man quick at figures and good penman, understands double-entry bookkeeping; willing to start for moderate wages with chance of promotion; strictly temperate in all habits. City references. V 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, entry, or bill clerk, by a thoroughly experienced man. A1 references. Address V 28, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF carpenter work; competent to build any kind of building. Address V 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MACHINIST of long experience in an establishment where skilled labor is required. Specialties of all kinds in a large establishment preferred. Best of references given. Address 301 Chestnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, EXperienced hotel man as cook, carver, or assistant steward or porter. References. V 47, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands the care of horses; strictly temperate man; none but first-class folks. Address V 50, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced young man as a competent bartender; understands German. References. V 45, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls, Swedish, one as laundress and one as second girl. Call at 3228 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A first-class place to do pastry cooking; city or country. Address X 81, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper and seamstress in a first-class widower's family. Best of references given and required. Address V 66, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY Young woman as wet-nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful. Good reference. ELLEN CRONIN, care Miss Janet Topping, 631 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS German nurse; will do second work. References. 1637 Wabash-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY the day washing and ironing. Address V 100, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged lady as housekeeper where there is help kept, or to wait on an invalid lady. Address MRS. M. K., 4544 Winter-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY in an office to write or address circulars. Address V 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN not afraid of hard work; a fair, rapid penman and intelligent. Good city references required. Address V 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK; one who can speak German; salary $40 with board. V 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, steady, and reliable bookkeeper; want a man not over 30 years of age. Must come with first-class references. Address V 96, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN saddlery hardware, and leather and shoe-finding business. Address, giving experience, salary wanted, and reference, F. R. L. HARDENBERGH & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

TRADES.

WANTED—50 SEWER BRICKLAYERS TO work by the day or by the thousand; all material found. Apply to JAS. G. MCDONALD, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER. CALL at 361 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED CLOAK designer; must cut with knife; good salary to the right man. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 127 Market-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 250 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 37 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN MAN to travel in Kansas and Missouri to establish local agents. None but those who are acquainted with the business and can furnish unquestionable reference need apply. Address W., 110 West Ninth-st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND LOCAL agents to sell the entire wheat flour on commission—a monopoly; easily sold in every State; 10,000 people in Chicago using it constantly. Franklin Mills Co., 36 Clark-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT butler, with references. Apply at 101 Cass-st.

WANTED—A HOTEL PORTER, ONE WELL acquainted with depot work. 429 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITORS. CUTLER & ROSS, Room 619A First National Bank.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WHO understands bookkeeping to sell Donker Bros.' petit ledger on the road. Address V 31, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD PARTY TO TAKE charge of a branch house in oil business; must have some trade. Address F. O. KETCHAM, Palmer House.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man for dining-room, also dining-room girl, at 12 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, GERman or Swede, for general work in a small private family. Call at 669 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 2800 Fifth-av.

WANTED—AT 2357 WABASH-AV., A competent second girl.

WANTED—STRONG AND HEALTHY NORwegian, Swedish, or German girl capable of cooking and general housework in a small house and small family; no washing or ironing to do; wages $5 per week. Apply at once at 95½ Pine-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, to go to Waukegan; family small; colored girl preferred. Good references required. Call at 370 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS work and sewing. First-class references required. Call at 370 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBER GIRL AND table waitress. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. 3426 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swede girl to do general housework. Inquire at 3223 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WAITER girls; restaurant experience. SEAMAN'S 160 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO CHAMBERMAIDS AT OGden House, cor. Washington and Franklin-sts.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS; SWEDE PREferred. Apply to RUMSEY, Fifty-eighth and State-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK ROW AND MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEgantly furnished room on second floor, with excellent board.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—LARGE AND small rooms, with board; near Exposition Building.

470 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second-story front room; home table.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED PARlor for gentlemen, with board.

1325 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, with board.

1352 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT front room; also single room.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV., HALF A BLOCK from cable-cars—One front suite second-story and other rooms, all newly furnished; hot and cold water, bath, and other conveniences; with first-class board; situated in beautiful neighborhood.

1732 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHed room, with board if desired.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR ladies and gentlemen; newly papered; new furniture; day board, $4.

66 RUSH-ST.—EAST-FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with or without board.

75 RUSH-ST.—WITH BOARD, AN ELEgantly-furnished second-floor alcove room; also other rooms together or separately; everything first-class.

374 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for married couple or single gentlemen. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH dressing-room attached, North Side, ten minutes' walk from Post-Office, with board. Address V 20, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

85 SOUTH MORGAN, NEAR MADISON-ST.—Nicely furnished room with board; all modern conveniences.

172 ASHLAND-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished front alcove room, with board, in private family.

220 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, with first-class board; every convenience; moderate terms.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE ARE GLAD TO FURNISH PARTIES that want board and rooms free of charge the best in the city. Room 3 Tribune Building, Boarding Directory.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A MIDDLE-AGED BOOKKEEPer, with a private family. A home is what is wanted. Address V 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THERE IS ANY ONE HERE from Boston who desires me to communicate with them, will they not let me know how to do so. I cannot remember faces. N. PHELPS, care of Y. M. C. A., 148 Madison-st.

PERSONAL—IF WALTER H. WEBER WILL write to his distressed aunt he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD business opening in a country town desires the acquaintance of a refined young lady with means. Object, matrimony. Address Y 30, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL HORACE H. HOWARD, of Springfield, send address or call for J. H. HUBBARD, at Sherman House, City?

PERSONAL—CALL AT MY OFFICE TOMORrow at 2 o'clock. G. B.

PERSONAL—P.: IT SEEMS SO, BUT OUR time will come. Patience is the word and "No Change" the motto.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO ADOPT CHILD about 5 years of age; a good home. Address Lock Box 11, Montevideo, Minn.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$8 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW CHOICE BARGAINS ARE OFFERED by us in second-hand pianos and organs to purchasers who desire a good instrument and do not feel able to pay the price for new pianos of standard makes. Monthly payments will be received for any of the instruments described in the following list:

SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Grovestein & Co.	$100.
2 Great Union Co.	125.
1 H. M. Higgins	130.
1 Kimball	140.
1 Kimball	150.
1 Chickering	150.
1 Knabe	154.
1 Emerson	200.
1 Hallet & Davis Co.	225.
1 Knabe	225.
1 Steinway	225.
UPRIGHT PIANOS.	
2 New York Piano Co.	$130.
1 J. P. Hale	150.
3 Kimball	150.
1 Kimball	165.
1 Emerson	200.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
$30 to $75.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos $75 to $250 each; good as new; $10 down, $6 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 150 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS. 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the best made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

"HAINES"

"HAINES"

BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
IN THE WORLD.

CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low.
Cash or monthly payments.
Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET.
HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEINWAY SQUARE piano. Call at 438 North State-st.

1 GOOD ROSEWOOD PIANO, $65. 1 Chickering piano, $125. 2 upright pianos, $130. 20 second-hand pianos, some nearly new, less than half cost, cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st., one flight.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 133 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 138 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE with removal and other securities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATE OF interest on Chicago improved city property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—OLD ACCOUNTS TO COLLECT; special facilities. Best reference; reasonable terms. Address V 8, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR BARGAINS IN FINE BUGGIES, NEW or second-hand, please give me a call. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND LANdau, one do coach, one six-seat rockaway, one four-seat rockaway, one landaulette, and several buggies all at great bargains. Also a few of our fine new top-buggies at reduced prices. HILL & KILLAM, 398 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SIX HORSES, HARness, and three covered delivery wagons. Inquire at BURNHAM'S Livery Stable, 192 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HERDICK COACHES AS good as new; will sell cheap, or would exchange for a stylish brougham and horse. Apply to M. N. GRABLE, 122 and 124 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOODED KENTUCKY SADdle and driving horse, perfectly sound. Apply at 6 and 8 Metropolitan Block, Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE, BIG COUPE MARE, sound and gentle and extra good traveler. Call at 33 Sixteenth-st., 1 to 6 p. m.

JUST ARRIVED AT COOPER'S SALE STAbles, 174 and 175 Michigan-av., a car-load of extra fine combination saddle horses. Apply to Jameson & Blackburn, Fulton, Mo. All horses sold through the hands of J. S. COOPER, and warranted as represented.

MARES WANTED—WILL BUY FROM ONE up to fifteen mares for breeding, or mares with foal. Apply immediately at 2211 Wabash-av.

PASTURE—A WELL-WATERED AND shaded pasturage for the summer at reasonable rates. Apply at C. B. CASTLE, Waukegan, Ill.

TROTTER FOR SALE—BLOOD BAY, 16 hands, 8 years old, very stylish, sound, and safe for lady anywhere; has trotted trial in 2:28; long full mane and tail; price reasonable; prompt driver. No. 1 pole horse. Refer to First National Bank, Toledo. Address Dr. J. V. NEWTON, Toledo, O.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A REAL ESTATE AND LAND DEALER IN a good and prosperous town of 2,000 inhabitants in the best part of Northern Iowa seeks a partner, who must be a good office man and have a ready capital of $10,000; a German-American preferred. Address ALBERT FOUGNER, 183 North Peoria-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—A PUSHING MAN with $3,500 can make $6,000 a year in clean cash business. Appoint interview. V 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $7,000 TO $10,000 to invest in legitimate, profitable manufacturing business either as active or passive partner. Do not apply unless you mean business. Strictly confidential. Address V 49, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW MODERN brick, 750 Oakwood-boulevard; 11 rooms, cellar, furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Owner, 3830 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE NEW PRIVATE residences on the South Side, complete with all modern improvements, hot air furnaces, wrought iron ranges, elegant gas fixtures, stained-glass windows, good sewerage, bath rooms, good light and ventilation. Rent reasonable. For further particulars apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 3417 INDIANA-AV., with English brick basement; hot and cold water; 50-foot lot, etc. Inquire at 3332 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 955 OAKWOOD-BOULEvard; contains ten rooms besides bath-room; furnace and hot water; in first-class condition; large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 10 South Water-st. or 1143 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—922 THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—CONtains 10 rooms, in perfect order, furnace, gas, hot and cold water on all floors, good barn; convenient to cable-cars, Hyde Park trains, and L. S. Boulevard trains; rent $40. Apply at 916 Thirty-ninth-st., or JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3626 ELLIS PARK, OCTAGON stone-front, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; put in first-class order. Cheap to desirable tenant. Room 3 Tribune Building. BURBANK & CO.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 3205 Prairie-av., $55 per month; modern conveniences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—17-ROOM HOUSE, WABASH-AV., with furniture for sale. Call at 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: 95 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, nice location, first-class repair; only $35. Go and see it. 350 Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $25. 66 De Kalb-st., stone front, 9 rooms; a very desirable rent and only $30.

TO RENT—861 WEST LAKE-ST. NICE SIX-room frame cottage; in good repair; $22. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: 404 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; barn; $50.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST.—A TWO-STORY and English basement brick house of eight rooms. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH WILL RENT a two-story and basement 10-room brick house on Fillmore-st., just west of Western-av. They are in perfect order. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THOSE BEAUTIFUL HOUSES corner Loomis and Jackson-st. are now ready. Parties looking for desirable rent should see them at once. Open today. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WEST SIDE HOUSE. 184 Centre-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $40 per month.

TO RENT—353 WARREN-AV. LARGE 10-room dwelling in good repair; $45. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—169 AND 171 BISSELL-ST., TWO-story and basement Anderson pressed-brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, as furnace, bathroom, hot and cold water, marble mantels, etc., at $35 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS; MODERN conveniences and barn. Apply at 463 Belden-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 409 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE IN nice order, with large lot, North Side; $25 per month. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A SHORT DISTANCE FROM Lincoln Park a furnished 2-story and cellar brick; every convenience; nice lot, with trees and vines; barn. Possession given now. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ONE STONE-FRONT HOUSE OF ten rooms in Madison-av. Park; also one cottage of 13 rooms; only five minutes' walk from Fiftieth-st. station of Illinois Central Road. Apply to J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., between the hours of 10 and half-past 12.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW. New cottages, near Evanston Railroad Depot, on Baxter-st., half block south of Belmont-av. Terms easy. Keys 929 Sheffield-av. LINDEMANN & SON, 38 South Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS with bath-room; just painted and papered; in splendid order. Inquire at 5348 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BISSELL-ST., between Garfield and Webster-avs. Fine residences and flats, modern improvements, perfect sewerage and plumbing. Several main floors and basements (10 rooms), $35 per month. One second floor (7 rooms), $25 per month. Three main floors (6 rooms each), $25 per month. 633 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 2d floor, 8 rooms. 641 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 2d and 3d floors, 7 rooms each. Good locations and near Lincoln Park. H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE TOP FLAT OF 356 OHIO-st.; newly calcimined and papered; 9 rooms and alcove; rent $60. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEAT AND COZY 5-ROOM apartment on second floor No. 749 North Wells-st., at the intersection of Clark-st., and overlooking Lincoln Park. Rent $30. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS—186 and 188 Erie-st. and 239 Franklin-st., $30 and $35 per month. Inquire of D. J. GALLERY, Room 6, 162 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; ALL MODern conveniences; plumbing and sewerage perfect. 453 Belden-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-STORY FLAT, 178 CASS-st.; low to good tenant; hardwood floors, furnace, awnings, screens, electric bells throughout. THEODORE SHELDON, owner, Room 4, 84 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; all conveniences; 218 Illinois-st., second floor; low rent to good tenant. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT FLAT at 307 East Chicago-av. Inquire in Flat I.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—235 SOUTH LINCOLN-st.—Brick building, built one year; a cozy, 6-room flat, just painted, calcimined, and papered; stained-glass windows, modern improvements, and very fine neighborhood, half block from Van Buren-st. cars. Owner, A. S. TUCKER, 134 State-st.

TO RENT—694 AND 702 WEST CHICAGO-av. Two elegant new six-room flats; all modern improvements; $17 and 18. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS ON Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., with all the latest improvements. J. F. & C. P. KEENEY, Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove room; also other rooms, newly papered. 1246 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—234 ONTARIO-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished room; gentlemen only. References.

TO RENT—49 PINE-ST., LARGE FRONT room, handsomely furnished; stationary basin, gas, bath; also single room; private family.

TO RENT—225 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, south front; all conveniences.

TO RENT—188 DEARBORN-AV., THREE newly furnished and extremely desirable rooms, with use of bath.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED LARGE front parlor, second floor, three windows; no children. References. 288½ Huron-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. 62 Rush-st.

TO RENT—267 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ONE nice front double room; two single; second door from State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—REFERences. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—TO YOUNG COUPLE—A COZY little parlor, room off bath, hot and cold water, first floor; new. 14 Lincoln-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also other rooms. 2321 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS in a private family. Inquire at 3156 Groveland Park-av.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 192 Michigan-av., Lake-Front, elegant furnished rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply at Flat H.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1621 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—79 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., furnished alcove room.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST., LARGE front room, nicely furnished; good view of Lake Park; all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV.—TO GENtlemen, 4 beautiful rooms, newly carpeted and papered.

TO RENT—FOR CONVENTION WEEK, two furnished rooms. 1732 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, new and elegantly-furnished room. 1421 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED front parlor, modern improvements, for respectable parties only. No. 11 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—2353 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. 1398 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1456 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY-furnished front room; also small bed-room.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50 AND upwards; single, double, and suites; first-class; lake-front, near Post-Office. 281 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping on parlor floor. 1333 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICELY FURNISHED room for gentlemen. 1410 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms at 2252 Wabash-av., refitted and refurnished; prices $10 to $35 a month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, private family. 367 Wabash-av., flat 8.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO. 149 Madison-st.: 132 De Kalb-st., upper flat, 5 rooms, stone front; very desirable; only $18. 128 De Kalb-st., first floor and basement, stone front, 7 rooms, in fine order; only $30. 1173 Lexington-av., upper and lower flat, new building; they are cheap at $18. 438 Leavitt-st., upper and lower flat, stone front, 6 and 7 rooms, south and west exposure; these are desirable flats, and only $35.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, with gas, stationary washstand, and bath; barn in the rear. 300 Warren-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, WITH bath, etc., in brick building 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON Monroe-st., west of Aberdeen, in private residence. Address V 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished. 307 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SOUTH SIDE—STORE.

319 CLARK-ST.—Store, with or without 14 rooms above to be put in fine order.

SOUTH SIDE—OFFICES.

135-141 MADISON-ST.—Very desirable light offices in suites of 2 rooms each, from $20 to $40 per month; or will throw several into one large room for commercial purposes.

91 AND 93 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two desirable suites, with vaults, at $35 and $45; also on the fourth floor, 6 rooms, large and well lighted, for business purposes; or will make entire story into large hall for societies.

173 WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Fifth-av., large splendidly-lighted front room in second story, $45 per month.

91 DEARBORN-ST.—Rear suite of two rooms, good vault; $35.

WEST SIDE STORE.

VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—Inside store, $50.
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 237 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x168 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—157 KINZIE-ST., NEAR CLARK—Three-story brick building. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—605 WEST INDIANA-ST. LARGE new store and eight rooms above; arranged for two families; $55. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THE FINEST OFfices in the new Mentor Building, opposite the Palmer House, on State-st., still to rent. Especially fitted for professional and commercial purposes. All fronting the street, with running water, good light, steam heat, and rapid elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 31.

TO RENT—ROOM IN LAWYER'S OFFICE. Very desirable for private banking or real estate suite. 613 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE OFFICE, WITH large safe. Apply to B. B. FERGUSON, Room 70, Commercial Bank Building.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT, DOUBLE-front office on second floor of 127 La Salle-st. Apply at Room 9 in same building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
727 North Wells-st., 2-story brick, $45.
257 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $40.
642 West Van Buren-st., second flat, $19.
654 West Van Buren-st., third flat, $20.
STORE.
640 West Van Buren-st., $25.50.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, 40x140, with power, steam heat, and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each 41 by 72 feet, lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 47 AND 49 State-st.; 50x125; lighted in front, side, and rear. Apply for further particulars at second floor of above number.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK BUILDING IN the centre of manufacturing district, cheap to good tenant. Apply to R. D. HUSZAGH, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, No. 6 Washington-st., very desirable for light jobbing or manufacturing. Inquire of owner. C. W. MARKS.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE neighborhood of Thirty-first-st., between Wabash or Calumet-av., for the use of a first-class social club; prefer it furnished. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE or rooms; West Side preferred. Address Mr. A. J. SWARTS, 455 West Madison-st., giving price and particulars.

INSTRUCTION.

A RARE CHANCE—THE LATEST SYSTEM of shorthand taught satisfactorily for $10. Address K 95, Tribune office.

FR. ALMENRAEDER'S DRAWING AND Modeling School removed to 205 Wabash-av. Class every day.

GERMAN A SPECIALTY—SHORT, EASY method. Address O T, 9 South Peoria-st.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Commercial National Bank Building. BULL & COLESON.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—DAY AND EVENing classes, by a native teacher. CANDIDO ROSI, School of Languages, Central Music-Hall.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE IN GOOD WORKing order; cylinder 10x20. Can be seen at Tobey & Booth's packing-house, Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE 15-HORSE ENGINE AND boiler, together or separately. Can be seen running at the lead-works, 55 and 57 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW 150-horse power horizontal Corliss, type steam engine cheap for cash; to be delivered and set in Chicago within 60 days. Apply to EDWIN LEE BROWN, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SECONDhand office desk with cabinet and pigeon-holes. Address V 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH—A nice bar-counter, sideboard, and fixtures. Address today V 97, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

MRS. DELACY, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, 1913 Wabash-av. Always at home.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 65 EDA-ST., BETWEEN State and Wabash-av.—Carpets, cooking stove, and kitchen utensils, all new; also house to rent.

WANTED—A LARGE SECOND HAND range, 4 to 5 feet long, fire in centre. Address V 22, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city and suburbs, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities and some well-located docks; also desirable residence and business property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LONG LIST OF GOOD PROPERty published in the House and Lot Monthly. Call or send for it. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT A bargain:
60 feet, east front, on Clark-st., near Harrison.
81x114 feet, southwest corner Ontario and Wells-st.
250 feet on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
50 feet, improved, on Meagher-st., rents 10 per cent.
For terms and particulars apply to J. GUNZENHAUSER, 156 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$125—15 MINUTES' WALK from State and Madison-sts. I have been "shoaled" on stocks and must sell 100 feet of my elegant property, worth $164, for above. Don't answer unless you have money. Address V 86, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE A 2-story house and 50x187-foot lot on a corner of two broad avenues; cheap at $4,000; will sell for cash and time for $2,500. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st., Room 63.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY J. P. WHITE & CO., ROOM 4 Reaper Block, northeast corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY (our specialty.)

JACKSON-ST., east of Clark, a choice piece of unimproved property. A special bargain for a few days.
RANDOLPH-ST., near Clark, stone-front building, paying well.
LAKE-ST., near Franklin, a good brick building.
SOUTH WATER-ST., near Wabash-av., a substantial brick building and good lot; cheap.
FRANKLIN-ST., north of Van Buren, 50 feet, vacant, very cheap.

STATE-ST. PROPERTY.

NEAR VAN BUREN, 3-story stone-front store.
NEAR HARRISON, 50 feet, with 3-story brick stores.
NEAR TAYLOR, 54 feet, with cheap buildings.
NEAR PECK-COURT, 40 feet, with party walls.
NEAR HARMON-COURT, 40 feet, west front; $25 per foot less than any other piece north of Twelfth.
ALSO LARGE CORNERS, two north of Thirty-first-st. and one south; cheap.

CLARK-ST. PROPERTY.

SOUTH OF VAN BUREN, 50 feet, with 3-story and basement brick stores; very cheap.
NEAR HARRISON, 25 feet, with frame building.
SOUTH OF HARRISON, 50 feet, east front.

FOR SALE—BY JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25:

VACANT.

Prairie-av., northwest corner Twenty-third-st., 111 feet front, running through to Cottage Grove-av.
Prairie-av., northwest corner Thirty-seventh-st., 123 feet front by 125 deep.
Grand-boulevard, southwest corner Forty-fifth-st., 297 by 150 feet.

HOUSES.

Twenty-fifth-st., southeast corner South Park-av., brick, 16 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $15,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., northwest corner Lake-av., 50x100 feet, frame house and barn, $10,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—One of the best residences on the boulevard, with fine large lot, $90,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house with valuable lot 75x171 feet, $72,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—The best and handsomest modern house of its size in Chicago; very elegant interior; $75,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near Twentieth-st., in first-class order, $23,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and lot, 26x177 ft., near Twenty-eighth-st., $10,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near Twenty-eighth-st., $12,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House, 40-foot lot, near Twenty-eighth-st., $15,000.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, with 100-foot lot, South Side, $35,000; would take $20,000 farm in part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 4-STORY HOUSE OF 18 rooms, in complete order, with large lot, 68x180, with brick barn. No. 1628 Wabash-av.; will lease for a term of years. L. A. GILBERT, Room 63, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FEET ON Michigan-av., 50 feet north of Twenty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STORE ON SOUTH Water-st., well rented, paying a good percentage on amount asked. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, large lot, east front, on Campbell-av., just south of Jackson-st.; must be sold; make an offer. 13-room stone-front on Leavitt-st., arranged in two flats, in first-class repair; this will be sold at a big bargain. 416 Leavitt-st., stone-front of seven rooms. Go and see it if you want a nice home cheap. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER FOR 231 Campbell-av. this week; will pay $600 per year rent or will vacate at once; two-story brick, 10 rooms, large lot; was built by owner for a home. Don't let this pass without investigating at once. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE PRETTIEST BLOCK ON the West Side is the northwest corner of Loomis and Jackson-sts., just completed. This is one of the finest locations in the city, and any one desirous of securing an elegant home at a big bargain should see them at once and get our price and terms. Open today. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50X188 FEET TO ALLEY, ON the southwest corner of Monroe and Aberdeen-sts., with two good houses; will rent for $1,200; price, $12,500 for this day only; this is the best bargain in Chicago at the price. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY V. H. SURGHNOR—HURLbut-st., near Fullerton-av., 11-room, 2-story frame house, brick basement; all modern improvements; good barn; lot 40x170 feet.

FOR SALE—386 LA SALLE-AV.—HOUSE and lot. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON NORTH PARK-av., between Garfield and Webster. G. F. BUTLER & CO., 398 North Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS.

Southeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., lots 100x110 with building; well rented Cash, $25,000.
North ½ of Block 10, Mason & McKitchen subdivision, 507 feet; between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts. $15,000.
Lots 35 and 36 W. H. Adams sub-division, $4,000.
No. 19 Third-av. and building; well rented; between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. $20,000.
160 acres in section 13, 37, 14, Irondale, in lots or acres, to suit purchasers.
For particulars, address G. MANNHEIMER, No. 73 Leonard-st., New York.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above lake, and 5 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NEW, MODERN, detached. 4223 Michigan-av. Open.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON SOUTHEAST CORner of Wentworth-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; choice property for immediate improvement for dwelling-houses and store on corner. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMERDALE—5 ACRES containing 1,200 feet of lot frontage; can be retailed at $150 per cent profit quick by reason of extensive manufacturing improvements now going on. JOHN H. AVERY, Room 13 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—STYLISH 9-room house, 50-foot lot, 6826 Wentworth-av.; gas, lake water, sewerage; a very complete and home-like place; only $350 down and easy monthly payments. Also smaller cottages, built to order; $100 down and $25 per month; best location in town, perfect title. D. H. STORRS, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE LOTS AT Kenwood; 200 to 300 feet deep. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE (FIFTH-AV.)—Desirable lot and acre property one block from depot. O. S. LYMAN, 144 La Salle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250.

LOTS IN AUSTIN—1¼ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shops; good schools and churches convenient; price, $250; terms easy. These lots are 25x130 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished purchasers free. JOHN N. YOUNG, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, TO CLOSE an estate: 2 fine residences with large grounds; will sell one or both for nearly one-half of their real value. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st., Room 63.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSES; cottage, $1,600; 2-story 9-room modern house, 50 foot lot, $2,300; easy payments. Boulevard lots $50 down; $15 monthly. C. C. LANDT & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL LARGE lot on northwest corner State and Sixty-fifth-st. It's choice and cheap. Come and see us. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHELTENHAM BEACH LOTS—Don't let the South Chicago people get all those best lots; only a few left on Bond-av.; picked up daily by first-class South Chicagoans; making good improvements. B. A. ULRICH, 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FINE LARGE house and ground on Wentworth-av., Englewood, cheap. One block from depot. L. A. GILBERT, Room 63, 97 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, ERSKINE & Co.: 20-acre farm near Highland Park, only a short drive from either Highland Park on the Northwestern Road, or Deerfield, on the St. Paul; also one of the same size a little further north; both places are desirable and at our figures will find a ready sale. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST. Established thirty years. Elegant European hotel; perfect bonanza; South Side. One of the finest cash grocery stores in Chicago. We have the largest list of business places for sale in Chicago. Come here for bargains.

AT A SACRIFICE—PHOTOGRAPH GALlery at Mulberry, Ind. Address JOSEPH POVESE, Lafayette, Ind.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LaSalle-st. Saloon, with stock liquors and pool-tables; South Side; $1,250. Five years established. Restaurant, South Side; the best chance in Chicago; $1,000. You can buy anything you want at our office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE; NORTH SIDE; $1,200. Address V 26, Tribune office.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED IN the city, with good line of patronage; expenses low; building on reasonable lease. The best of reasons given for selling. To any party with from $5,000 to $10,000 this offers a good opportunity. Address V 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS not far from Court-House, with several furnished rooms. Apply to SCHAFFHAUSER, 133 Clark-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD SOON AT A bargain, lease and furniture of new boarding-house; fine dining-room; good locality for table boarders. Address V 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON ON REASONABLE terms. Inquire at 3910 State-st., Town of Lake.

I WILL HAVE FINISHED EARLY IN JUNE three stores in fine growing neighborhood; a splendid chance to start either a bakery, butcher-shop, or notion store; the right person, with moderate means, is sure of a paying and growing business. Investigate it. No. 968 Van Buren-st. D. L. STREETER, 68 Madison-st.

JOB LOT 2,500 HENRY CLAY KEY WEST Habana cigars for sale; $4 per 100; cost $65 per 1,000. Address V 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building, very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $350,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, IMmediately, with $2,000 to $3,000; investigate; security given for amounted invested. V 35, Tribune.

15 PER CENT OF $15,000 WILL BE DOnated in cash to a responsible party in aid of the erection of a $15,000 flouring-mill in the finest wheat-growing county in Kansas. Address immediately President of Board of Trade, Lyons, Rice County, Kansas.

$1,200 BUYS RESTAURANT WORTH $2,000; fittings, location, and business first-class; present net profits $40 per week; proprietor called East; during convention will easily clear $100 per week. This is genuine. V 61, Tribune.

$1,600 BUYS AN ESTABLISHED MANUfactory; goods staple and a rare chance. KELLER & SWERINGEN, 170 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE, CLEAN GROCERY store, worth about $1,700, for furnished rooms or other good trade. DOLAN'S, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED ACRE property, clear, worth $15,000, for Illinois farm, well located. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 159 and 161 West Monroe-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST THING OUT. Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for samples. L. D. HARRIS, General Agent, 77 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 514 State-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., 80x180, for ninety-nine years, without revaluation. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. S. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing, and galvanized iron cornices, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

GENUINE TILLOTSON'S FILTER WELLS, best in use for sandy soils; manufactured and put in complete with pump by J. E. PULLEN, 38 Halsted-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife. 653 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

RARE COINS—NICE LOT JUST IN; FOR sale. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—A FIRST-CLASS SOCIAL club would rent for a term of years at a good interest on the investment a building that would be erected suitable for their purposes in the neighborhood of Thirty-first-st., between Wabash and Calumet-avs. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO LUMBERMEN—I HAVE SOME RAW oil paintings by the best artists to exchange for lumber. Address J B F, 1452 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BOARD OF TRADE ticket. Address H V 92, Tribune office.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $15, custom-made for $38. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL wool, Melton or Kersey spring overcoat, long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMPORTED Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $48. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLE-breasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM-made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.